THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1937—VOL. XXIX, NO. 187

** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

Ideas for a World's Peace

Return of Reorganization

Prayer Safer Than Planes

¶ **Concerning Public Relations.** A formula for peace comes out of the Institute of Public Relations meeting in Charlottesville, Va. Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Mexican Ambassador in Washington, comparing the remarkable era of peace enjoyed by the Americas with the suspicions and belligerencies of the rest of the world, declares clouds over Europe should not be viewed pessimistically, since (note this) "the triumphs of force are self defeating." Another speaker, pointing to the present unequal balances of wealth and territory, coins another impressive phrase: "As long as we are in an unjust world we will face war." Another, referring to pictures which revealed religious leaders of Italy blessing cannon which were to be used against Ethiopians, called to the "Christian" world to quit blessing cannon and to practice Christianity. Thus the stage is being set with challenging ideas for the concrete peace proposals which are expected later in the conference. Presently someone is likely to discover a peaceful world will come as a concomitant to a world full of peaceful people. It is largely a matter of individual and collective unselfishness—which, like charity, begins at home.

¶ **Court Reorganization.** The battle over the compromise Supreme Court bill goes on apace, and the question arises: "Is there to be no compromise over the compromise?" With the implied favor of the presidential smile blessing their efforts, Administration supporters resume the move to discredit the Supreme Court judiciary, which was started five months ago when the President launched his reorganization program. Following a surprise offensive by Senators Robinson and Hatch, the Administration's battle went into its second day with Senator Guffey leading the charge. The Supreme Court, said he, "has been partisan, prejudiced, and biased, in denying the working men and farmers their fundamental legal rights." As the debate warms up, the debaters find that heated words come easily. But America is better prepared today than it was five months ago to analyze the arguments. Heat is very likely to be found less effective than cool analysis in enlisting public sympathy for or against the compromise court bill.

¶ **Earhart Search Shifts.** Chasing rumors from the wide expanse of Pacific waters north of Howland Island, the search for Amelia Earhart's missing monoplane swings southerly where long swells wash over coral isles, and dangers lurk amidst hidden shoals. As the Itasca pauses for refueling and replenishing of its water supply, sections of the United States fleet speed toward Winslow bank, the general impression grows that if Miss Earhart and her navigator, Frederick Noonan, have not gone down, they must have reached an island or coral reef. But Christian peoples—even those who look with disfavor on aerial stunts—know of a power more buoyant than ballast tanks, more substantial than coral reefs, in which man's life is fixed and secure and indestructible. It is to this power which at this moment of extremity men may turn with confidence.

¶ **European Potpourri.** London reports attacks on Jews in Polish cities have increased as opposition to the proposed partition of the Palestine grows. Irish Free State elections reach a deadlock with Eamon de Valera tying other parties. Plebiscite shows a majority favoring the new constitution, but the majority is weak. Paris decides for firmness combined with willingness to compromise in its attitude toward the non-intervention concerning Spain. In Wardha, India, India Congress party workers, seeking independence from Britain, vote to accept office in the provinces, which implies that radical legislation may be brewing. After all, compared to the right of adjustments and pleasant relations existing in Europe, these elements of unrest do not seem so formidable.

¶ **Some Strike Figures.** Industrial maladjustments — which seem to be a concomitant of the general idea modernly prevalent that human kind can find security before achieving morality—are declining from a peak reached in March, according to Labor Department statistics. More strikes marked the American scene dusing March than in any month in 20 years. Something like 2,400,000 man days were devoted to self-inflicted idleness by strikers during April. However, the impression grows that the necessity for compromise in labor disputes is permeating both the ranks of labor and of management. The common dedication to the thought of a world's work to do rather than an individual's pocketbook to fill would tap resources of supply more abundant than the average employer or employee has envisaged.

Wasn't it Selden who said: Abundance consists not alone in material possessions, but in an uncovetous spirit?

In The Boston Section:

New pier for Boston urged before committee.
Wool dealers using rails in strike break move.
Six ways to peace described at Wellesley.
$137,000 in non-competitive Codman bids admitted.
and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 11.

Hopeful Note for World Peace Seen in Pact of the Americas; Background of War Discussed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., July 7—Dr. Francisco Castillo Nájera, Mexico's ambassador to the United States, today cited the extraordinary progress towards peace made in the Americas in recent years to the Institute of Public Relations here today as proof that no matter how black the prospect of civilization may appear to be in Europe and other parts of the world the "triumphs of force" are "self-defeating."

His recitation of the history of this advance in the few short years since the 1923 conference at Santiago where 13 South American nations threatened to resign from the Pan American Union because of the attitude of the United States, and the assurance he drew from this history as to the ultimate triumph of international order and peace, sounded a hopeful note in a day of discussions marked by a heated exchange between an Italian Fascist spokesman and an expatriate German and by emphatic demands on the churches to stop "blessing cannons" and practice Christianity.

In general the day was devoted to further exploitation of the background of existing tensions in the world to clear the way for a discussion of concrete proposals for peace action which will come next week.

Considerable emphasis was laid by several speakers on the basic injustice of the existing distribution of the world areas and resources and on the resultant need for a more just redistribution as a prelude to a permanent settlement. But how this greater justice will be achieved—whether it means a reallocation of colonies and raw material resources—was left for future speakers.

Ambassador Najera conceded that much still remains to be done to improve the local settlement for

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

France Seeks Compromise On Spanish Issue

To Yield on Belligerency If Franco Agrees to Withdraw Volunteers

Firm British Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 7—Combining firmness with readiness to continue the search for a compromise in the deadlock over Spain, the French Government has decided that it will maintain the present international control at the Franco-Spanish frontier only on two conditions:

1. That naval control be reestablished either in the original form or in some other shape equally efficacious;

2. That international control along the Portuguese frontier be reestablished or replaced by some other effective system.

At the same time France is now prepared to consider the question of according belligerent rights to Gen. Francisco Franco should the insurgent generalissimo respond favorably to British efforts to obtain from him acceptance of the withdrawal of all "volunteers" from Spain.

French Conference

Instructions to this effect have been sent by the French Government to Charles Corbin, France's Ambassador in London, following a three-hour conference in Paris yesterday between Premier Chautemps, Vice Premier Blum, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos, and the three ministers for defense, Edouard Daladier (covering National Defense in general), César Campinchi (Navy) and Pierre Cot (Air). Repercussions of the Spanish conflict on France's national defence were thoroughly threshed out by the meeting.

The French Government is particularly concerned at Britain's alleged willingness to grant belligerent rights to General Franco. Since this would mean allowing both sides in Spain the right to hold and to search French ships, it is felt here that it would constitute a potential menace to France's naval communication with her north African possessions.

Cautious Moves

For this reason, as well as on account of the advantage it would confer on General Franco's superior naval forces, France will be very cautious about taking any such steps.

Nevertheless, it is learned that Ambassador Corbin's instructions do not exclude recognition of belligerent rights to both sides in Spain if the withdrawal of "volunteers" is assured in exchange and if certain measures of protection are taken for France's lines of naval communication in the Mediterranean.

French official circles are much more optimistic than last week over the prospect for reaching a satisfactory compromise with Germany and Italy on the question of control. This marked improvement in the diplomatic atmosphere is attributed here to the exceptionally firm stand taken jointly by France and Britain last week when Berlin and Rome were warned that rejection of control meant reopening of the French frontier and consequently pouring into Loyalist Spain of abundant war supplies.

Loyalists move to lift siege of Madrid: Page 3.

'Hold It, Mister, Hold It

International

Scout Louis Ridge "Candid Cameras" Jimmy Mattern, Flier

Charges Fly In Debate On Court Issue

Guffey Says High Court Is Playing Politics and Knows It

Galleries Packed

Logan Declares New Deal Foes Seek to Build New Party Over the G. O. P.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7 — Two charges were hurled on the Senate floor today in continuance of the fastmoving and bitterly acrimonious debate over the Supreme Court issue.

First was the direct accusation by Senator Joseph F. Guffey (D) of Pennsylvania that "the Supreme Court is playing politics and everyone knows it," followed up by a blunt declaration that the public will see the present struggle "for what it is—a contest for political power between two opposing groups whose political philosophies are diametrically opposed."

Hard on the heels of this accusation came the second charge—a charge by Senator M. M. Logan (D) of Kentucky directed against Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, leader of the Roosevelt opposition. Though not specifying Senator Wheeler by name, Senator Logan declared an effort was being made by the opponents of the New Deal to found a new party that would take over the disorganized Republican party, and he implied that it was their intention to put Senator Wheeler at the head of it. They were prepared to accept any leader, no matter how radical, said Senator Logan, if he were against the President.

The debate which began yesterday almost immediately after the noon hour and continued to late afternoon, resumed again today at 10 o'clock with no evidence of flagging and with every speech and almost every paragraph of Administration Senators, peppered with the questions of the opposition.

The mood at the start yesterday was one of self-conscious and boisterous good humor, but so sprinkled with fast moving repartee and personalities that already feelings show sign of abrasion, and the beginnings of several bitter feuds are in sight.

Robinson Starts Ball

Starting off the fight was the commanding figure of Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, big, slow-moving, burly, who roared good-natured defiance yesterday, pounded his fists on the table, but never lost his temper, and constantly made his gestures more emphatic than the substance of his sallies. Many times during his presentation as many as three opponents would be on their feet simultaneously asking provocative questions, but Senator Robinson shook or shrugged them off.

He made repeated blunt references to the prospective filibuster, declared he could endure it longer than "Burt" (Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana leader of the opposition who, he said he had been told, was "in training for it."

"Before he gets through he won't feel so cocky as he does today!" he thundered.

Senator Wheeler himself was the contrasting antagonist among the bill's opponents. Tall, slender, handsome, dressed in resplendent summer costume of white, as are so many Senators at this time of year, he was just back from an hour-long final visit at the White House, and seemed to feel the stimulation of an actor rising to the main role in a drama.

He too, made manifest effort to keep the debate good-tempered, which is the apparent desire of the Democrats in their family row, and repeatedly accompanied his thrusts with a smile.

Quitea different figure was Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana, a relatively new figure to the Senate, who, with Lewis B. Schwellenbach (D) of Washington has frequently played the part of one of "the three musketeers" with Progressive Wheeler in the past. Now they are bitterly opposed to Senator Wheeler. Senator Minton, somber and explosive, dug home personal thrusts at the Montanan, and all but accused him of direct animus against Mr. Roosevelt. One or two of his attacks struck home, or at least the watchful audience saw the smile leave Senator Wheler's countenance, and the dangerous light of battle take its place.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico—persuasive, disarming, impersonal—followed Senator Robinson as the main expositor of the compromise plan. Senator Hatch has the advantage of consstency for he has advocated the amendment, which is now the principal bill, from the outset. He made it plain he had no personal ax to grind, and traced the genesis of the scheme of appointing additional judges, back to a measure passed by the House in the 1930's, and later revived by Mr. Justice McReynolds, now one of the Supreme Court's conservative props, when the latter was Attorney General under Wilson.

Burke Enjoys It All

Obviously enjoying the first day of the fight, Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska and Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming threw themselves into the

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Earhart Search Is Shifted South Of Howland Island

HONOLULU, July 7 (AP)—Navy ships and planes, co-ordinating efforts in the vast hunt for Amelia Earhart, aimed today at a new region in the South Pacific wastes where growing belief and some facts indicated the missing aviator and her avigator Capt. Fred J. Noonan may be marooned.

Five days of scanning the immense area north northeast of bleak Howland Island, which the aviators missed last Friday, turned the search to the corresponding area centered south southeast of Howland, where 280 miles away exist the Phoenix Islands.

The Battleship Colorado, speeding toward an early morning meeting with the Coast Guard cutter Itasca, planned to release its three deck planes late today for the first aerial search of the area which holds the fate of the aviators.

The two vessels were to meet at dawn (about 10:30 a. m., Eastern Standard Time) within 100 miles of Howland to refuel the staunch cutter, which had carried on the search virtually alone since last Friday.

If weather conditions are favorable, the refuelling and replenishing of the Itasca's water supply will commence immediately and be completed in about seven hours.

The ships will proceed into the area east and south of Howland, the Colorado preceded by her fast planes.

More aid from the air was expected over the week end from the giant Aircraft Carrier Lexington, speeding from California toward a refueling at Lahaina Roads, Hawaii where she was expected by 8 p. m. (E. S. T.) tomorrow.

Shifting of the search to the south of Howland followed suggestions from Coast Guard officials in San Francisco, who conferred with Miss Earhart's husband, George Palmer Putnam; a growing belief among other searching agencies, and a recheck of the last available radio messages while the ill-fated plane was in the air.

Officials agreed Miss Earhart, if she sent any of the maze of unexplained radio distress signals which have spurred the search, must be marooned on land or on a reef above water, because her radio would not operate otherwise.

North of Howland there is neither known land nor reef for hundreds of miles, but to the south and east is an area dotted with tiny isles and some reefs, beginning as close as 100 miles.

Map showing area of Amelia Earhart search: Page 2.

The Monitor Index

Wednesday, July 7, 1937

Radio Comment	6
Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods	7
The Home Forum	8
Seeking God, Good [With Spanish Translation]	
Boston and New England News	9-10-11
Weather	9
Boston Events	9
Radio Timetable	10
Financial Pages	12-13-14
Sports Page	15
Daily Features	17
Editorials	18

Weekly Magazine Section

Battling for Merit	1-2
Postscript to a Chinese Drama	3
Checking Crime at the Source	4
Toward a Christian World-Outlook	5
New Zealand Looks Ahead	6
Inventions: Magazine Editorial	7
Two Feet—One Pair of Shoes	8-9
Books and Features	10-11

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the successful operation of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is being prepared by a Monitor staff correspondent.

Page 2

Free State Vote Throws de Valera Back on Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, July 7—A deadlock is the final result of the Irish Free State elections, Eamon de Valera with 69 seats tieing with all other parties—Former President William T. Cosgrave with 48, Labor with 13 and Independents with 8. As the speaker, Frank Faby, is a supporter of Mr. de Valera and only votes in the event of tie, The Fianna Fail has a majority of one. In practice, however, Mr. de Valera mostly has support of Labor for a majority. Nevertheless, being dependent on support of an outside party is a setback to the President of the Executive Council.

Close Margin

Returns of the plebiscite on the new Constitution show a majority in favor, but the fact that to date 528,296 voted against, compared with 686,042 in favor, is considered an unsatisfactory result for Mr. de Valera. It is expected to become law, however, but it is believed that labor may try to insist on modifications in return for its necessary support in the Dail, which meets again, July 21.

The feature of the elections, which were conducted without incident and in a creditably friendly atmosphere, was the success of the Labor Party, which is the only party to secure more seats than in the previous Dail. This is partly explained by the reorganization of constituencies reducing the total number of seats from 153 to 138. In the last Dail, the status of parties was: de Valera—71; Cosgrave—53; Inde-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Savings of $400,000,000 Is Demanded by President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—An economy plan, under which all federal department would attempt to save 10 per cent of funds allotted to them for the present fiscal year, has been instituted by President Roosevelt.

The purpose of the scheme, the President said, is to bring a balance between the Government's income and outgo, so all items except debt retirement would be accounted for by receipts and not by further borrowing.

Department heads have been asked to establish a reserve fund amounting to 10 per cent of the total funds allowed their agency. At the end of the year, this reserve, amounting to approximately $400,000,000 would revert to the Treasury.

The President is holding a series of conferences with Cabinet chiefs and heads of various independent agencies to discuss the savings plan as it affects their units. Some Government activities will have to be curtailed, it was indicated, though no announcement had been made as to which they will be. Wage scales of federal employees and the interest on the public debt will not be touched.

The letter sent by the President to the heads of all departments and agencies, explaining his plan, reads as follows:

"In preparing the apportionments of funds available for the fiscal year 1938, as called for by Treasury Department Circular No. 494, Revision No. 4, of June 11, 1937, it is my desire that there be set up such reserves as will amount in the aggregate to not less than 10 per cent of the total amount of all funds that are properly susceptible to the establishment of reserves for that fiscal year.

"It will not be possible, of coursee, to establish a reserve in such an appropriation as the one for payment of interest on the public debt, and there will be numerous appropriations where it will be impracticable to establish a reserve of as much as 10 per cent.

"In the aggregate, however, the reserves should equal that percentage of all apportioned funds susceptible to the establishment of such reserves, and I have asked the acting director of the budget to see that the apportionments for the fiscal year reflect that accomplishment."

Proposed 'TVAs' Costly Burden, Coal Men Hold

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—The program of governmental flood control, land reclamation, abatement of unemployment and other purposes projected in the Norris bill, now in the stage of Senate committee hearings in Washington, would burden American taxpayers with "seven sisters of the Tennessee Valley Authority" and is "against the entire public interest," in the view of the Anthracite Institute as voiced by its executive directors, Louis C. Madeira 3d, today.

Mr. Madeira said the institute had not decided whether it would have representation at the hearings, but in the eyes of the solid fuel industry, he added, the Norris bill enormously pointed up the pressing contemporary issues of rising costs of Government and the welfare of the millions of unemployed.

"There has always been a minority in this country in favor of Government ownership," he continued, "but it has always been a minority. This proposal of Senator Norris is designed to fasten a public ownership policy on Government at a cost that staggers the imagination. It is dishonest to the extent that it hides the power issued behind the skirts of conservation, navigation, flood control and such issues.

"For every million tons of coal displaced by government waterpower, there are approximately 1,000,000 work days lost in mine, breaker, transportation and distribution.

"A million tons of coal displaced means 400 trains of 50 cars each are idle, a loss of $2,000,000 in freight revenue, half of which goes to labor, a loss of $1,000,000 annually in the pay envelopes of mine employees as 65 per cent of the cost.

"It is not necessary to be allied with the coal industry to see that our problems of government expense, unemployment and tax revenues will all be greatly intensified if 'the seven sisters of the TVA' are given their way."

President Visits New York Scouts; Founder Is Heard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—President Roosevelt had his first view of the 350-acre Boy Scout jamboree camp today when he drove across to the Virginia shore of the Potomac to visit troops from his home state.

Accompanied by Scout officials to whom he made his first suggestion for a dramatic Scout demonstration in the nation's capital, the President toured the New York area, stopping to admire a 12-foot tall reproduction of his Hyde Park home built by Duchess County Scouts.

From there Mr. Roosevelt, escorted by 12 Eagle Scouts chosen from the 12 Scout regions, went to the all-star ball game, where he was scheduled to throw out the first ball. Scouts from every part of the country jammed the stands at Griffith Stadium.

Tomorrow, all of the jamboree campers will get a chance to see the President when he drives with members of the Cabinet down Constitution Avenue between columns of Scouts stretching from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. This "stationary parade" is considered the highlight of the jamboree.

Mid West Has Its Day

Indians, wood-choppers and frontiersmen were featured in the fourth episode of the jamboree "Cavalcade of Scouting" last night. More than 4000 Scouts from Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota, took part in the pageant portraying the activities of present-day Scouts along with those of their ancestors who blazed the trail across the prairies.

A colorful Indian pageant set in an Indian village was directed by Ralph Hubbard, son of Elbert Hubbard, and nationally famed authority on Indian lore.

Wisconsin Scouts staged a special display of the belongings of Paul Bunyan, the mythical figure of the Northwest lumber camps. Included were a four-foot fish hook, big enough for whales; a dinner horn

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

German-American Group Dismisses $22,000,000 Claim

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The German-American mixed claims commission by unanimous agreement dismissed today a motion of the United States for an award of $22,000,000 to claimants who suffered loss in war-time fires and explosions, including the disasters at Black Tom and Kingsland, N. J.

The motion was made by Robert H. Bonynge, the American agent. It was opposed by Dr. Richard Paulig, third secretary of the Germany Embassy and agent of the German Government.

The American motion was based upon an agreement entered into last summer at Munich by agents of both governments, including Mr. Bonynge, but not Dr. Paulig.

The latter refused to sign the pact for compromise of the $50,000,000 in claims. Today he opposed granting of the American motion on the ground the agreement was not valid without his signature.

After listening to arguments the German and American commissioners and Supreme Court Justice Owen J. Roberts, the umpire, retired for a half hour before deciding to dismiss the American proposal. The commission then recessed until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning when previous testimony will be considered.

C.I.O. Challenges Back-to-Work Data

Union Denies Big Rush of Workers to Jobs in Ohio Plants

The News

A smudge of smoke hung over the steel strike area as troop-guarded back-to-work movements were pressed by steel companies which assert that "new steel will be rolling by Frida,."

Reopening of three Republic Steel Corporation plants in Cleveland found company officials claiming that 3087 workers of a normal 5000 had returned to their jobs, while C. I. O. leaders challenged these estimates and protested what they called the "state of brutal terrorism that prevails on the Ohio strike front." The reference here was to activities of national guardsmen called out by Gov. Martin L. Davey for service in the strike areas.

The National Labor Relations Board remained the chief legal instrument being employed to settle the crux of the strike controversy—namely the question of whether collective bargaining requires the signing of labor agreements. The NLRB continued its hearings, but the general feeling prevails the strike probably will be settled before the long legal road foreshadowed by the board's hearings is traversed.

The scheduled plan of C. I. O. leaders to distribute union literature at the Ford Motor Company plant in Detroit, Mich., failed to materialize. The Ford Company and 15 persons have been named on assault warrants resulting from a one-man grand jury's investigation into the beating of C. I. O. leaders who attempted to distribute union literature at the Ford plant in Dearborn, Mich., on May 26.

The National Labor Relations Board was reported to have ordered reinstatement of 43 seamen arrested after they participated in a sit-down strike aboard the steamer Cuba. In New York, 35,000 workers in 2000 coat and suit shops were ordered to quit their jobs tomorrow, threatening a general strike in this industry.

Efforts of Gov. M. Clifford Townsend of Indiana to extend the Inland Steel Company peace formula to include the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company failed as executives emerged from conference with the Governor with the declaration that "our position is unchanged."

Lewis Seeks Union Of Maritime Crafts

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 7

John L. Lewis conferred today with leaders of 23 maritime labor organizations in a move to unite all maritime crafts under the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Mr. Lewis said the conference would discuss every angle necessary for "complete organization of workers in the entire maritime industry and work out policies for the co-operation of all interested groups with the C. I. O."

Pickets Eye Rising Smoke to Gauge Activity in Steel Mills

The Background

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7—The sky has become the scoreboard of the reopening of this city's largest steel plant. Men going back to work are writing their return in the smoke they send up from towering stacks. Strikers who know what process in steel making is going on down below, by the color of the smoking fumes, cluster on the hillsides to calculate the success of the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Failure to Sign Is Held Violation

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 7 (AP)—Philip G. Phillips, ninth regional director under the National Labor Relations Act, charged today that the M. D. Friedman Company of Ashland, Ky., violated the Wagner Labor Act by failing to incorporate into a written contract an agreement with the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Hutchins Joins Education Test

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, announced yesterday he had accepted appointment to the board of governors of St. John's College in Maryland in order to assist in "a revival of the ancient purposes of education."

The 38-year old educator, one of three men from the Chicago institution to join the administrative personnel of St. John's, said the Maryland school "is an excellent place to try out the idea of educating people to live, instead of to earn a living."

Criticising present educational methods which attempt to combine general education with vocational training, Dr. Hutchins said "they fail in both respects—we don't get either good practitioners or well educated people."

He said the difficulty in what he called the three types of educational institutions in the country—state, Roman Catholic and privately endowed—is that "they are all under terrific pressure of communities to create uniform system." This results, he said, no matter how they obtain their funds.

He visualized "the advance of technology" to a point where education could deteriorate to trying to teach people "how to push buttons four to six hours a day."

"But they won't get much satisfaction out of that if they haven't learned how to live the rest of the time." He said that 36 industries in Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minn., answering a questionnaire, said they preferred "no specific education in schools" for their workers.

The trouble with most schools, he said, "is that they are overwhelmed by the professional and vocational interests of students and the professors, feeling their jobs are undignified, are more interested in research work of their own."

F. C. WINKEL & BRO. INCORPORATED
Flowers
Fresh from the Greenhouses
Plants Cut Flowers
Floral Designs of All Kinds
Deliver anywhere in the U. S. A.
Phone WELLINGTON 2100
Greenhouses: East Bellevue Road
R. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Pa.
Downtown Display:
188 Allegheny Market Fairfax 8020

Meyer Jonasson's
Atlantic 6200 Liberty at Oliver
PITTSBURGH

Your Successful Summer
Sport Frock
3.98 worth 5.95
Thousands of tiny windows for your air-cooled comfort in this new washable, non-sagging, non-wrinkling crepe for active summer wear! So carefully styled and detailed even we are hard put in distinguishing it from dresses double in price. Powder blue, pink, maize, white with contrast buttons and trim. Sizes 14 to 20.
SPORTSWEAR—STREET FLOOR
Mail or Phone Orders

Delegates Link Wealth to Suffrage

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, July 6, 1787.

"Property is the main object of society!"

This assertion, made yesterday by Gouverneur Morris of Pennsylvania and confirmed by former Governor Rutledge of South Carolina, was supported and reaffirmed today in the Federal Convention by Rufus King of Massachusetts and Pierce Butler, another Carolinian.

Major Butler added with vigor that it is "the great object of government, the great cause of war, the great means of carrying it on."

The discussion arose, as yesterday, over the question of inclusion of property along with population as part of the base for the calculation of representation in the first branch of the proposed national Legislature.

Another Plan Sought

Not wholly satisfied with the committee proposal of one representative for every 40,000 inhabitants, the Federal Convention today referred the matter again to a committee of large-state men to work out another plan of apportionment.

While the new committee was given no explicit instructions, the debate indicated clearly that it was desired to arrange a specified number of seats for each of the existing states in the first branch of the Legislature and that property as well as population should be taken into account in determining ratios. Moreover, by fixing absolute numbers, it is expected the Legislature so established will have a power of restraint on the amount of votes to be given to new and poorer states which are evidently rising west of the Appalachian Mountains.

This was the idea suggested yesterday by Gouverneur Morris and he put his proposal in the form of a motion today. Rufus King supported the recommitment, inclining to the opinion the ratio of one to each 40,000 could not be safely fixed, since "in a century and a half our computed increase of population would carry the number of representatives to an enormous excess.

Property Primary Object

Further he held "that the number of inhabitants is not the proper index of ability and wealth, that property is the primary object of society, and that in fixing a ratio this ought not be excluded from the estimate." He deplored the ordinance by which Congress has laid out the country northwest of the Ohio river into 10 prospective states and would promise settlers that as soon as any of these shall equal in inhabitants the smallest of the 13 original states it shall be admitted into the union.

Major Butler was more emphatic in declaring that property is "the only just measure of representation."

He concurred in thinking some balance is necessary between the old and new states.

The motion to commit was carried by seven states to three, and the members elected to the committee are Mr. Morris, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Rutledge and Mr. King.

Money Bills Discussed

Discussion was resumed on the offer to restrict the origination of money bills to the lower house in which some kind of proportional suffrage would prevail.

Mr. Mason, Virginia member of the committee, explained that the first branch of the legislature would be the immediate representatives of the people but that if the second branch, indirectly elected, had the power of giving away the people's money they might soon forget the source from which they received it and we should have an aristocracy. He was much concerned at the aristocratic principles advanced by some gentlemen, but had the satisfaction to find they did not generally prevail.

Mr. Wilson of Pennsylvania remained unconvinced that the restriction on money bills was any concession to large states. "Where is the difference," he asked, "in which branch it begins, if both must concur in the end?"

Debate on Aristocracy

The reference to aristocratic tendencies was taken up by Gouverneur Morris, who stated his creed was that, "There never was nor ever will be a civilized society without an aristocracy." His endeavor was, he said, "to keep it as much as possible from doing mischief."

Both he and Mr. Wilson commented that the restriction on money bills in the British Constitution was no reason why it should be adopted in America, and remarked it had been a source of contention between the two houses there.

Dr. Franklin slyly put in a word for his theory of a one-house legislature by saying the danger of a deadlock might be avoided by providing that the second house should have no negative on the subject, or even by providing that there should be no second house.

The vote on the money bills clause was five states "ay" three "no" and three divided. A question was raised whether the clause was carried, since the "ays" were less than a majority of the number present, but the house decided it was.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution. Events thus far have brought the convention to the verge of breaking up over the question of representation, and members from Connecticut, with the moral aid of Benjamin Franklin, have been making earnest efforts to effect a compromise. Today: Delegates discuss statement that "Property is the main object of society," and should be represented in government.

Tomorrow: Both large states and small states appear to be dissatisfied with compromise plan on state representation in the National Legislature.

RITTER & MORRISON
Arch-Aid Shoe Shop
SHOES FOR MEN AND WOMEN
Archaid
Expert Fitting Service
501 Liberty Ave., Cor. Stanwix St.
PITTSBURGH

AT Colle's
There Is No Compromise WITH Quality
RECONDITIONING OIL
Permanent Waves
Priced From $5 Complete
COLLE'S
Buhl Building Atlantic 0536
204 FIFTH AVENUE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The Greatest Show in Town!
FRIGIDAIRE'S
Amazing Ice-Ability
Demonstration
Frigidaire with the Meter-Miser Makes Ice Cheaper Than You Can Buy It!
Don't miss this big event—now going on! See with your own eyes the amazing ability of Frigidaire to freeze ice faster, keep food safer, fresher and longer . . . at miserly current cost! See the gigantic ice-cube—the largest ever frozen in a Frigidaire! See the astounding quantity of ice a Frigidaire with the Meter-Miser can freeze in one day! See how easy it is to obtain and store Frigidaire ice-cubes!
See the GIANT ICE CUBE. 75 pounds of ice, and "colder than ice."
See how much ice Frigidaire will freeze in one day! Proving the cold-making power of Frigidaire.
New Electrical Appliance Shop, First Floor
BOGGS & BUHL
PITTSBURGH, PA. FA. 2600

U. S., Greatest Roadbuilder, Has Only Begun, Experts Say

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—Government highway experts say the United States is now the greatest road builder in all history, yet only a start has been made toward improving the 3,000,000 miles of roads in this country.

They said this had grown out of the combination of national necessities and historic developments which gave the Federal Government broad supervision over highways and rivers, important arteries of commerce. For these reasons, they said, state highway departments must obtain federal approval on projects involving federal aid funds, and the War Department must grant permission to erect bridges over many rivers and streams.

The bureau of public roads reported more than $2,000,000,000 had been allocated for federal highway aid since 1931. The bulk of this came from relief funds.

Road officials said the federal agency did not attempt to control state projects, but simply supervised the spending of federal aid funds.

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace said, "Road building is one of the best ways to spend federal money in time of a depression to take care of unemployment in a way to prime the pump and get things started again."

Highway departments of 40 states are co-operating with federal officials in an extensive checkup of all roads.

"For the first time a complete survey is now being made of every mile of highway in the United States and the use to which it is being put," Secretary Wallace said.

These plans, he said, could be used as public relief projects during "the next depression."

Secretary Wallace said less than 10 per cent of the 3,000,000 miles of highway in the United States was now part of the primary road system aided by federal funds. He said 2,000,000 miles of roads lacked any improvement and 400,000 miles were "only partially improved."

Officials at the public roads bureau said the present era of "modern highway construction really dates from about 1921."

They said the first governmental aid on highways was maintaining post routes for mail delivery. The next step was actual construction of the "Old National Trail" between 1820 and 1830. Officials said this project was obtained by a group of Baltimore bankers who enjoyed the trade of westward travelers through that city.

Rapid development and expansion of railroads ended federal highway aid, until about 1890 when most of the land along the railroads had been settled, and farmers and inland towns were seeking highways linking them with railroads.

Railroads were among the strongest boosters for federal highway aid, officials said, until the development of the automobile and truck began to furnish railroads with direct competition.

The first federal highway aid fund was $5,000,000 in 1893. This increased gradually to $75,000,000 in 1921. In order to share these funds, states usually were required to match allocations and obtain federal approval of projects.

Highway building was at a slow pace while paid for by taxing real estate, but expanded rapidly as taxes were imposed on gasoline and for licensing automobiles.

Congress has authorized $200,000,000 during each of the next two years with $125,000,000 for regular highways, $50,000,000 for eliminating grade crossings, and $25,000,000 for secondard highways or "farm to market roads" that serve as feeders for the main or primary highways.

Because both roads and waterways have been and are expected to be of major importance to commerce and national defense, federal officials said, present supervision from the angle of national welfare was fundamental.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Returned to you in
MOTH-PROOF BAGS
You'll add to the life of your blankets—if you have them washed properly before storing them away. Send one or two each week, during the summer when you won't miss them.
TELEPHONE
FAirfax 3810
North Side Laundry Co.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Toronto Y.M.C.A. to Open Summer Indoor Program

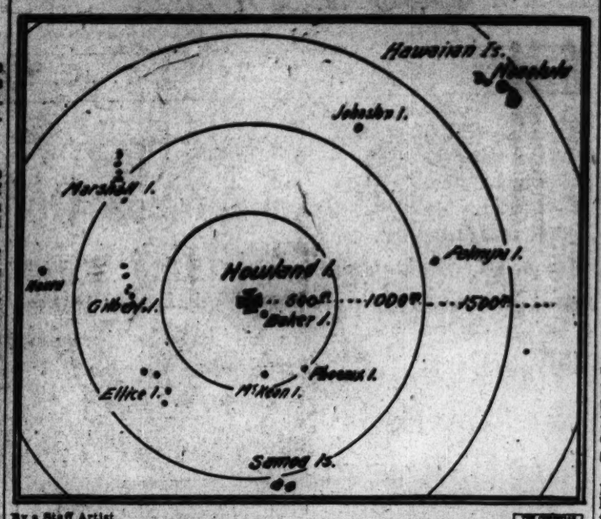
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—An indoor camp, with a program similar to that in outdoor camps will again be conducted by the Central Y. M. C. A. during July and August, for boys, who through lack of funds, are unable to attend a summer camp.

Swimming, hiking, hobbies, movies, factory visits, sports, overnight camps, and truck trips are included in the program. The boys will be taken into the country and allowed to play baseball, go on treasure hunts, paper chases, hare and hounds, and similar games.

MEN'S SHOP
Shirts . . . Underwear
Socks . . . Neckwear
Shoes . . . Gloves
Hats . . . Lounging Robes
Harold Heimer
Incorporated
117 S. Highland Ave., Highland Bldg. E. L., Pittsburgh Pa.

Is Earhart Plane Here?



By a Staff Artist

Area in Vicinity of Howland Island Being Searched

Hopeful Note for World Peace Seen in Pact of the Americas

(Continued from Page 1)

peace in the Americas, but he held that the situation today resulting from the conventions signed at Buenos Aires, most particularly the non-intervention agreement, represents such a long forward step that this accomplishment stands as a shining example for the world of what nations can accomplish when they are moved by a real desire to establish peace on a sound basis.

"When the dark clouds of war float over the continents where the principle of non-intervention is in dispute, one cannot help but feel proud that this fundamental principle of international ethics was unanimously upheld by the official delegates of all the 21 nations of America," he said

World Tensions

Going into the background of world tensions two speakers challenged the injustice of the existing world settlement against which the "have not" nations, Germany, Italy, and Japan particularly, are arming today. Charles W. Phillips, North Carolina educator, suggested rhetorically: "Is it too much to ask a nation of great wealth to share its coal, its minerals, its natural resources of every kind with a nation which is not powerful, in order that the whole world may progress together."

The same point was made by Dr. Frank Kingdom, president of the University of Newark, who held that particularly the United States has no right to blame fascist type economies for upsetting the world when it was the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of the Hoover Administration which started the world trend toward self-contained economies and narrow nationalism.

"The simple fact is that the present distribution of the world's wealth and territory is unjust," he said. "How are those which suffer from injustice to get recourse except to fight for it. There is no other way. Sanity begins with adjusting the status quo to a basis of justice. As long as we are in an unjust world we will face war.

"What peace needs," Mr. Kingdom added, "is a good demagogue so that the people will rise up for peace the way they rise up now for national prestige or for war."

In Part Challenged

But this theory of the economic base for Europe's tensions was in part challenged by Frederick R. Coudert, Assistant Attorney General of the United States from 1915 to 1920, who viewed economics as the result of the mental conflict of ideas. He said that "the so called Prussian mentality, the idea that a nation was to pursue its interests by force," has been revived again in Hitler Germany and that so long as it holds sway there and similar ideas are current elsewhere, "disarmament and the security of each nation within its own frontier seems quite impossible of attainment."

Until the American people are ready to make sufficient sacrifices to maintain principles of international law Mr. Coudert predicted that "the doctrine of force will work its will."

Mr. Coudert blamed the rise of disturbing ideas partly to a "disintegration of the older religions," leading to a discussion of the peace function of the churches. Kirby Page, preacher and Philadelphia peace leader, said many had been shocked by pictures "showing religious leaders of Italy blessing the cannon which were to be used against the Ethiopians," and held that this failure of the churches to practice Christianity was a major reason for the world current condition and called upon them to teach "that the organized slaughter of women and children is sin."

Another vehement critic of the church in this same respect was Harry N. Holmes, secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship, who pointed out as evidence of reform that probably 50 clergymen would today refuse to bless war for every one who took this stand at the time of the World War.

Reverting to the subject raised by the Mexican ambassador, Herman G. Brock, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, described the development of arbitration in commercial relations between the United States and South American nations which he said was the foundation for the political settlement which has now been achieved. He held that good will founded on sound trade relations "is a strong link in the chain of peace making."

The institute's most heated controversy to date occurred at yesterday afternoon's round-table discussion when Dr. Wolfgang Hallgarten, denaturalised German, charged Mussolini with having done nothing to improve the purchasing power of the Italian masses as a result of which he said pressure in Italy is towards war to allay internal disaffection.

Luigi Villari, well-known Italian apologist on the American lecture platform, who wears a red and green Fascist party emblem in his buttonhole, jumped to the defense of his Duce, insisting that Italy was better off without foreign loans to aid unemployment relief and that economics has nothing to do with European tension.

It was at this point that Mr. Page intervened with his declaration that much of the fault lies with the United States for having upset normal world economy with the Smoot-Hawley tariff.

Charge of Graft Again Laid To WPA Supervisors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 7—Continuing to hammer at alleged abuses in the federal relief program, the National Civic Federation, through its chairman, Ralph M. Easley, has laid charges before President Roosevelt that supervisors on Works Progress Administration projects are tsars whose policy is governed by their pocketbook. This is the fifth in a series of communications the federation has sent to the President.

The conscientious workers who "live under the delusion that honesty and efficiency pay best on these projects" are at a disadvantage in a system under which "only the workers who 'come across' and Communist union members are safe," Mr. Easley asserts. His organization figured prominently in the anti-New Deal barrage of the last presidential campaign, especially in the phase relating to charges that the Roosevelt democracy was riddled with communism.

Today, Mr. Easley asserts, his investigators have uncovered evidence that many supervisors on relief projects ride to work in private limousines driven by their own chauffeurs; that out of 1630 such officials earning up to $4000 a year only 106 were found to be experienced in the work they directed, and that under pressure from his supervisor the average relief worker was forced to part with about 25 per cent of his pay. Supervisors who refused to lend themselves to these practices were usually shunted to "some quiet corner where they can do no harm to the faithful," he declared.

Irish

(Continued from Page 1)

pendents—12; Labor—8. Labor here is unlike the British Socialist Party. There is a strong Roman Catholic influence and its supporters are drawn largely from the ranks of small farmers and agricultural workers rather than from industrial centers.

They Prefer de Valera

Despite the fact that these people have suffered from Mr. de Valera's nationalist policy which has greatly curtailed agricultural exports, they prefer to support Mr. de Valera as champion of Irish freedom rather than Mr. Cosgrave who represents to them the large landowners and is a "friend of English domination."

So far as Anglo-Irish relations are concerned the situation appears unchanged by the election and the economic war may be expected to drag on. Nevertheless there is optimism about ironing-out the difficulties on a commercial basis and it is felt that the election and adoption of the new constitution may have cleared the air partly because Labor is better disposed than Mr. de Valera toward an economic understanding with Britain.

New Trials Ordered In 'Scottsboro Case'

DECATUR, Ala., July 7 (AP)—A new series of trials in the six-year-old "Scottsboro case" was ordered yesterday when two of eight Negro defendants pleaded innocent to rape charges at arraignment before Judge W. W. Callahan.

Judge Callahan set the trial of Clarence Norris for July 12 and that of Charlie Weems for July 15. After that, he said, the rest of the defendants will be tried each Monday and Thursday until the cases are completed.

This action spiked rumors that attorneys had made a "compromise" agreement whereby the Negroes would plead guilty and go free after a few additional years' imprisonment. They have been in jail since the day of the alleged crime against a white woman on March 25, 1931.

Soviets Five-Year Program: Doubling Yield of Grain Aim of Irrigation Projects

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The task of doubling cereal grain harvests in Soviet Russia within five years, increasing the yield to 156,000,000 metric tons as compared with the 1936 yield of 80,000,000 tons, has been tentatively fixed as the agricultural program of the third Five-Year Plan.

To accomplish this, it is estimated that 260,000,000 acres will have to be planted to grains, and that the average yield must attain 22.5 bushels per acre. Soviet agronomists believe that such a result is possible by maximum use of mineral fertilizers, by the rapid increase of agricultural machinery and by vast irrigation and afforestation projects.

Writing in the Government newspaper Izvestia, Dr. D. Pryanishnikoff, member of the agricultural section of the Academy of Sciences, declared that Soviet population by 1942 can be conservatively estimated at 185,000,000 persons. He assumes that it will be necessary to provide annually 1320 pounds of grain per capita, of which two thirds will be for food and one third for fodder.

Up to U. S. Level

To insure against harvest failures—not uncommon in Russia—he suggested that an average yield of 1848 pounds per capita should be sought. This would bring Russia almost to the level of the United States and the principal grain-consuming countries of Europe.

If such a result is to be accomplished, Dr. Pyranishnikoff declared that Soviet industry must reach by 1942 an annual production of 24,000,000 tons of fertilizing material, which he said is one half the present world production. Vast deposits of mineral fertilizer have been disclosed by recent explorations in many parts of the Soviet Union, but they have not yet been utilized on any considerable scale.

The 1936 harvests made it clear that Soviet Russia has not yet eliminated the danger of serious food shortages. Although the drought could not be compared with such famine years as 1891, 1911, and 1921, the harvest was insufficient for the country's needs. Some regions were short of grains for food, and for feeding cattle. A harvest double that of 1936 is considered necessary to provide grains for cattle-feed and industrial purposes and allow a margin for export.

Irrigation projects tentatively fixed for the next five years far exceed in extent any yet accomplished. These projects involve reconstruction of the rivers Volga, Dnieper, Don and Svir, and completion of the Manyeh canal, connecting the Caspian and Azov seas. The Greater Volga Scheme, which will be carried forward rapidly during the next five years, is expected to reclaim 56,000,000 acres of barren land and to permit irrigation of 11,000,000 acres of semi-arid land along the central Volga and of 20,000,000 acres of lowlands around the Caspian Sea. This great project will require more than one Five-Year Plan to complete.

Whether production of agricultural machinery will be increased at the same rate as in recent years has not yet been determined. But a large number of tractor and combine factories are now in operation, and it is certain that production will at least maintain present levels. The scale of production is indicated by the fact that 100,000 combine-harvesters are planned for use in the 1937 harvests, as compared with 67,000 in 1936.

State-Owned Machines

One of the advantages claimed for Soviet collective agriculture is that it permits maximum use of large agricultural machinery. All such machinery is concentrated in state-owned machine-tractor stations, each of which serves a number of collective villages. During 1936, according to Soviet figures, tractors served an average of 1200 acres as compared with 225 acres in the United States, and combine-harvesters an average of 865 acres as compared with 657 acres in the State of Minnesota.

Afforestation of tree-less lands for the purpose of accumulating and retaining moisture is another method by which Soviet planners hope to overcome drought.

During the next five years, it is proposed to plant trees over an area of 3,000,000 acres, and thus to improve the yield over an area to Soviet figures, trees were planted over 875,000 acres and 25,000,000 acres of farming land were thus improved.

New Policy for British Trade Urged by Non-Partisan Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 6—An ordered scheme for facilitating economic co-operation between the British Empire and the United States is set out in a short program issued by a highly expert, non-party, left wing British body generally known as the "Next Five Years Group."

This group which has already published an extensive volume describing a proposed general policy for Britain now advocates tariff and other changes on the part of the British Dominions, involving modifications in the purely inter-empire agreements of the Ottawa Conference of 1932 so as to increase the total volume of world trade as opposed mainly to diverting it into particular channels.

Van Zeeland Talks With Cabinet

This movement gains especial significance from the fact that the practical developments of Premier Van Zeeland's recent mission to Washington are now under active discussion between that emissary and the British Cabinet here.

The program emphasizes:

1. A trade agreement with the United States and concessions from the Dominions in the direction of generally lowered tariffs and other restrictions in order to increase world trade rather than to divert it into certain channels.

2. The removal of discriminations in favor of the Crown Colonies so as to reduce political tensions and facilitate commercial relations between Great Britain and other countries.

3. A willingness on the part of Great Britain to aid the proposals expected from Premier Van Zeeland of Belgium by changing present policies where needed.

4. That Great Britain aid movements now under way to reduce trade barriers—such as that undertaken at Oslo by Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Holland, and Belgium—by refraining from claiming its present treaty rights as most favored nation wherever the insistence upon such rights might block the reduction of trade barriers.

Among the members of the Next Five Years Group sponsoring the program are: Viscount Cecil, president of the League of Nations Union who conducted the nation-wide peace plebiscite in 1935; Sir Arthur Salter, professor of political theory at Oxford and until 1931 director of the Economic and Finance Section of the League of Nations; Lord Allen of Hurtwood, active left frontist; William Arnold-Forster prominent in peace movements; Eleanor Rathbone M. P., writer on social problems; Sir Norman Angell, leading campaigner against war, and Julian Huxley, biologist.

SCHMIDT'S
Kumfort Shoes
For MEN and WOMEN
X-RAY FITTED
PITTSBURGH, PA.
525 Smithfield St., cor. Oliver Ave.

Your Butler Man Offers

Special Sale
Wheaties
2 PKGS. 23c
On Sale at All Stores
Butler's
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Rosenbaum's
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Clearance
Entire Stock of
Walter T. Dickerson White Shoes
7.75
Regularly 10.50
Archlock Arch Relief
400 pairs of famous insulated Dickersons at a rare low price! All-white, and brown and white combinations, in good-looking straps, 2-eyelet ties, oxfords and spectators. All sizes from 4½ to 10 in the group, but not in every style. Widths AAAA to C.
All Sales Final!
No Mail or Phone Orders.
Rosenbaum's Shoe Salon, Fifth Floor

Fertile Prairie Farms Become Dust-Bowl of Saskatchewan; Survey to Aid Agriculture

Saskatchewan Recoups
First of 4 articles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—The wheat-mining days are ended in Saskatchewan and out of the last few black years—black with the dust that billowed over once fertile prairie farms—has come the realization for the farmers that they must discard the rule-of-thumb agricultural methods which have guided most of them in the past and meet the future with all the information and skill with which modern research can provide them.

It is now recognized that much of the land which constitutes the province's little dust bowl, in the southwestern corner, should never have been touched by a plow. For several years the land produced good crops until the natural richess of the top soil was depleted. It has been found that the average fainfall is not adequate for the production of wheat.

A study of the soil has shown further that under the weather conditions of the Southwest the land is not suited to the production of wheat. This knowledge comes late—too late for the hundreds of families who enacted bitter tragedies on that virtual desert and many of whom have been evacuated to the northern and central part of the province.

Beacon for Farmers

But the knowledge is available now and it should be a beacon to guide the farmers of the province as they make their way out of the difficult situation in which they find themselves.

A series of surveys was recently completed by the Department of Agriculture at the University of Saskatchewan. One survey dealt with the soil of the province and as a result of the field work done by the agriculturists it is now possible for any farmer, by consulting one of the soil maps prepared by the surveyors, to learn the exact nature of the soil in his district and on his farm.

The survey has been completed from the international boundary to a line 250 miles north and enclosing the main farming area of the province. Here the province has been generally classified as the short grass prairies or brown soil area lying mostly in the southwestern corner and in the Saskatchewan portion of what is known as Palliser's Triangle, the dark brown soil area or intermediate prairie including Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon and the famous Goose Lake farming districts in the central part of the province, the black soil area or park region and lastly the wooded part of the province which extends up to the lake country and the northern boundary of the province.

Other Surveys

Within each of these general classifications the land has been further and closely examined and classified until it is now possible to determine with accuracy the exact nature of the land on any one farm.

Linked with this survey is another dealing with the average rainfall over the past 20 years in the various districts treated with in the soil maps. These findings have not yet been released but when they are made available, as they soon will be, they will provide a basis upon which the farmer may scientifically determine what crops he should grow on his land.

From the angle of farm management agricultural economists have evaluated farm lands on a scientific basis and farmers may now learn what the actual value of their land is in relation to the crops it is likely to produce. The farmer may now learn just what he can expect from his land in the way of financial returns, produce prices being within the range they have kept during the past 20 years.

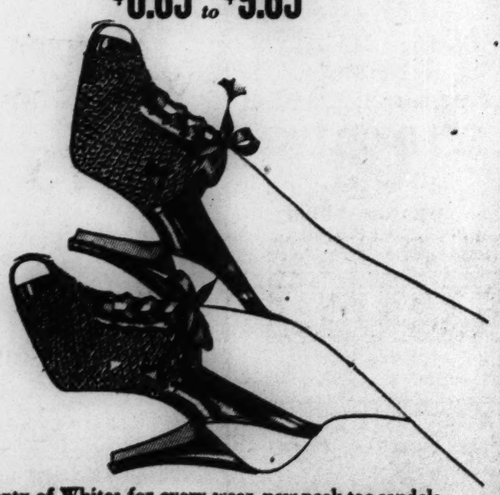
The value of this information is apparent to the farmers working poor or marginal land. In the areas where there has never been a crop failure and rains have kept the fertility of the land high this new information will have its place in the modern, progressive farmer's scheme of things.

Page & Shaw
SUNDAY MUSICAL
10 AM
WBZ

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island
Home for rest, study and recreation
Outdoor Dining Room and Sleeping Porch
BOOKLET PHONE RONK. 16

FLOWERS BY WIRE
sent anywhere —any time
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

DEEP SEA VACATIONS!
You will want our booklet giving a long list of interesting cruises and all-expense tours to fascinating places north and south. Sailing on luxurious M. & M. liners from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Savannah, Jacksonville and Miami.
MERCHANTS & MINERS Line
Apply any railroad ticket agent or authorized tourist agent; or Merchants & Miners Line in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Norfolk, Savannah, Atlanta, Jacksonville or Miami.

It's Here
HANAN'S HALF-YEARLY SALE
$6.85 to $9.85

Plenty of Whites for every wear, new peek-toe sandals and oxfords, mirror patent and blue fabric (newly smart for summer-long wear), are included. Every pair is smart, fashion-right for the summer ahead and later too! • May we remind you that prices will be higher in the Fall? You'll find it wise to buy ahead at this time.
QUALITY WITH SMARTNESS
Hanan
NEW YORK • PARIS • NICE • LONDON
Atlanta Cleveland Pittsburgh
Baltimore Detroit Rochester
Buffalo Los Angeles St. Louis
Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

What Does 'Condensation' Mean?

Photo by Robert B. Kolsbun

Puzzled

Everyday Adventures
Seventh of Eight Poem-Pictorials

When I can see my breath outdoors,
I find the weather's turning cold.
But when I see the kettle's breath
In the house, and hear it scold,

I ask politely, "Are you chilled?"
And it replies, "I'm very hot!"
So now I'm puzzled how to learn
When it's cool, and when it's not.

Colette M. Kolsbun

Loyalists Launch New Move To Raise Siege of Madrid

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, July 7 (AP)—A strongly reinforced Loyalist army struck at the Insurgent left flank west of Madrid today in a sudden effort to lift the eight-months-old siege of the capital.

A Madrid communiqué said that the Insurgent position on the new front was "very precarious."

Gen. José Miaja's Government army, with a salient extending 15 miles west of the beleaguered capital past insurgent siege position, appeared to be trying to flank or roll up the flank of its entrenched foes.

A later communiqué reported Government seizure of Villanueva de la Canada, about three miles north of Brunete, "following vigorous, simultaneous attack by besieging forces."

Seizure of this town, due west of Madrid, may enable General Miaja to squeeze besieging forces on the western edge of the capital between his outlying troops and his Madrid positions, possibly beating off the siege in that sector.

Insurgents Claim Victory

An Insurgent communiqué confirmed the Government attack on Brunete but asserted that "our reinforcements surrounded a small enemy column and turned the battle to our advantage."

Brunete was bombed from the air early yesterday, preparatory to the Government's drive. Two German-made insurgent planes were reported by the Government to have been shot down in flames in an air battle at Navalcarnero, a few miles south of Brunete.

Gen. Miaja's communiqué said:

"The enemy rear guard lines close to Madrid displayed very great activity to come to the aid of those forces which are being beaten by us, and are retreating, and of those others which find themselves in a very precarious situation."

Meanwhile, Government observers reported to Valencia, temporary seat of the Republican Government, that large forces of Insurgents with Moorish allies were massing on the Teruel front, northwest of Valencia.

Mass Offensive

This indicated an impending mass offensive against Valencia from that sector—a move long planned by insurgent strategists as a means not only of besieging the temporary capital but also of cutting off autonomous Catalonia from the rest of government-held Spain.

Government forces were reported to have staged intense attacks in all sectors of the Granada front in southeast Spain yesterday.

A dispatch from Seville, southern insurgent headquarters, said that an infantry force aided by seven tanks captured a position at Alcala la Real, 22 miles northwest of Granada.

The insurgents, however, reported that they counter-attacked and recovered the lost ground, capturing two disabled tanks and many prisoners. Insurgents were said to have stormed gun emplacements at Lanjaron, destroying several field pieces.

Insurgent airmen, joining in the widespread concentrations, wrecking two tanks, disabling two others and inflicting heavy casualties on the Government forces.

An insurgent communiqué reported more than 1600 Government militiamen were killed in an attack, but the statement did not locate the operation.

Bomb attacks on government concentrations were proceeding "very efficiently," the communiqué added.

A communiqué from the Eastern Front asserted that "vigorous attack" by Government troops brought capitulation of "important positions, among them Gudillo situated in the vicinity of Alfajarin."

Salazar Cheered After Bomb Fails

LISBON, Portugal, July 7 (AP)—Police disclosed July 5 elaborate preparations had been made for yesterday's unsuccessful attempt to bomb Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, strong man of the Portuguese Government.

The bomb had been placed under the grill of a covered gutter in front of the private chapel, where it was known the Premier usually attends Sunday mass.

From there an electric cable ran along the gutter and around a corner to a point 300 yards away, where a button apparently was pressed at the moment the Premier alighted from his car.

The bomb exploded, however, in such a manner that Salazar was merely covered with dust, although paving blocks were torn up and windows 100 yards away broken.

Demonstrations of loyalty to the Premier, who is also Minister of Finance, War and Foreign Affairs, continued. Twenty thousand persons gathered in Rossio Square to cheer him. Soldiers headed a parade of thousands who marched, singing hymns, to Salazar's home, where he came to a window to thank them.

Police continued a countrywide search for the bombers. Aside from the bomb setup the only clues disclosed were the facts that an automobile was seen standing in front of the chapel at dawn yesterday and that just after the explosion a man was seen running away.

British Austrian Envoy To Move to Portugal

LONDON, July 7 (AP)—Sir Walford Selby, British Minister to Vienna, has been named Ambassador to Portugal, it was announced yesterday.

Sir Walford has been minister to Vienna since 1933. The transfer raises his rank, and reports from Vienna said that it was understood he would be entrusted with negotiations concerning British-Portuguese relations in connection with the Spanish Civil War.

The Duke of Windsor frequently called on the diplomat while the ex-King was living at Enzesfeld Castle in Austria, before his marriage to the former Wallis Warfield. On a recent visit to Vienna, the honeymooners visited Sir Walford.

Markilo Markers
Five regular styles and extra sizes. Charcoal pencils and erasers. Celluloid Envelope Frames for Art Panels, colored edges. Samples and circulars on request.
The Dozen System, a Booklet, 25c
MARKILO COMPANY
5613 So. Racine Avenue Chicago, Ill.

Imported Fresh Limes
Wild Mexican Limes impart a deliciously different tang in cooling limeades.
5-Pound Carton delivered for $1.00. Express prepaid anywhere in the States. Contains 80 large limes.
WELLS FARGO CO.
EL PASO, TEXAS

IT MAY BE YOUR DOG!
The lost or stolen pet often falls victim to vivisection. 400,000 dogs are vivisected in the United States annually. Experimenters may burn, freeze, poison, starve or mutilate these helpless creatures without fear of punishment.
"There will come a time when the world will look back to modern vivisection in the name of science as they now do to burning at the stake in the name of religion."
Dr. Henry J. Bigelow
Harvard Medical School, 1849-1884

PROTEST!
JOIN
The New England Anti-Vivisection Society
6 Park Street, Boston
Associate Membership $1.00
Lafayette 6020
Active Membership $5.00
This organization is dependent upon dues, donations, and bequests.

Franco Alleged to Be Asking More Italo-German Support

PARIS, July 7 (AP)—The Spanish Government news agency, Agence Espagne, issued yesterday a purported memorandum from Insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco to Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini, asking for more assistance to carry on the civil war.

The agency said that General Franco asked the German and Italian leaders for 125,000 more men, 500 airplanes, 50 artillery batteries and a considerable number of tanks.

The agency's report of the alleged memorandum said:

The insurgent chief told Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini that he had lost 20,000 men and 20 per cent of his war materials during the successful campaign against Bilbao, Basque capital in northern Spain.

He was planning simultaneous offensives against Madrid and on the Teruel front, northwest of Valencia. The latter move would be an attempt to sever communications between Valencia, seat of the Loyalist Government, and Barcelona, capital of autonomous Catalonia, Valencia's ally to the north.

"Such an offensive would have no chance of success unless very considerable assistance were sent from the outside," General Franco was quoted as saying.

The Agence Espagne added that General Franco's message was divided into three parts: military, dealing with the fall of Bilbao; political, and economic. The details of the economic section alone were missing, the agency said.

It outlined the political section thus:

General Franco stated that he had undertaken a "political campaign" aimed at obtaining recognition of his government abroad.

The general predicted that he would gain recognition in several South American countries "after the fall of Santander," the northern insurgent army's next goal now that Bilbao has fallen.

If he is unable to secure recognition, General Franco wants the next best thing—classification as a belligerent. That would give the Insurgents the right, among other things, to halt foreign shipping off Spain.

The Generalissimo is preparing to hold a referendum in the insurgent-held territory to determine the people's view on governmental policies, the agency said.

"He assures Hitler and Mussolini that the results will be favorable," the report added.

The agency said it assumed a copy of General Franco's purported memorandum also was sent to Portugal, which has shown friendship for his regime.

'Guide' Dogs in Coaches

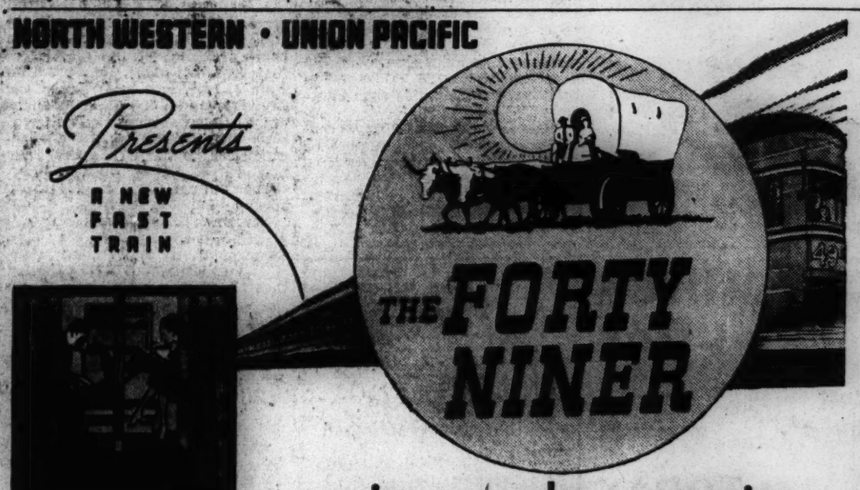
WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP) — President Roosevelt signed yesterday a bill permitting blind persons to take trained guide dogs with them on pullman and passenger coaches.

COLOR
the biggest thrill in picture taking

BOTH summer movies and summer "stills" cry out for color. Your shots at vacation spots, for example. Imagine them *in full color*—gay sports attire, in a setting of golden sand, blue-green water and delicately tinted skies. Those are pictures that *live*.

Let us show you that Kodachrome (full-color) movies and "stills" are as easy to make as those in black-and-white. No extra equipment is required for all ordinary shots; the color is in the film itself. Cost is reasonable. Come in today and see sample reels in both black-and-white and full color.

EASTMAN Kodak STORES INC.
NEW YORK, Madison Avenue at 45th; 745 Fifth Avenue; 235 West 23rd Street
PHILADELPHIA, 1020 Chestnut Street; 117 S. 16th Street
ATLANTIC CITY, 1735 Boardwalk
BOSTON, 38 Bromfield St., Hotel Statler
BALTIMORE, 309 North Charles St.
WASHINGTON, 607 14th Street N. W.
PITTSBURGH, 606 Wood Street

NORTH WESTERN • UNION PACIFIC
Presents A NEW FAST TRAIN

THE FORTY NINER

Something new—"Upstairs" Rooms—only three steps up!
A "Downstairs" Bedroom—commodious and comfortable
Another "49er" feature—Round Tables in the Dining Car
Beautiful Observation-Lounge—smart, spacious, cozy
....in regular service Thursday, July 8TH, between CHICAGO••SAN FRANCISCO
Superb comfort . . . every travel convenience . . . smartness without pretense . . . service that reflects the fine traditions of Overland Route trains! Briefly, it is an 8-car, all-Pullman, air-conditioned, full standard-width steam-powered train, and its features include:
• "Downstairs" and "upstairs" bedrooms, single or en suite
• De luxe streamline observation-lounge
• Round tables in dining car—roomy and comfortable
• Barber, bath and valet service
• Registered Nurse-Stewardess in attendance
50 hours 42 minutes to San Francisco!—49 hours to Chicago!—a saving of almost 10 hours over regular steam train service!
THE SCHEDULE
Westbound: 9:10 a. m. Lv. Chicago (C. & N. W.) Ar. 2:00 p. m. (2nd day) Central Standard Time
7:25 p. m. Lv. Omaha (U. P.) Ar. 3:45 a. m.
9:52 a. m. Ar. (2nd morning) San Francisco (S. P.) Lv. 11:00 a. m. Pacific Standard Time
Eastbound
FIVE ROUND TRIPS A MONTH
From Chicago: 2nd, 8th, 14th, 20th, and 26th day of each month.
From San Francisco: 5th, 11th, 17th, 23rd and 29th day of each month.
The schedule of THE FORTY NINER—alternating with the "sailing" dates of the Streamliner, CITY of SAN FRANCISCO—assures HIGH-SPEED service to and from San Francisco every third day in every calendar month!—this in addition to the through service provided daily by the famous Overland Limited and Pacific Limited.
RIDE THE FORTY NINER FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE —FOR SPEED WITH SAFETY. EXTRA FARE $10.00
For information and reservations apply to
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD 207 Old South Bldg. Boston, Mass. 8 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
or CHICAGO & NORTH WESTERN RY. 212 Old South Bldg. Boston, Mass. 148 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.
NORTH WESTERN • UNION PACIFIC
SHIP AND TRAVEL BY RAIL

CARBONA SHOE WHITENER
Bottles • Tubes • 10c • 25c

ATLANTIC CITY
(THE PLAYGROUND OF THE WORLD)
And The OTHER FAMOUS SOUTH JERSEY SEASHORE RESORTS
—go the safe, fast, comfortable way...BY TRAIN!
For information consult your local ticket agent
PENNSYLVANIA - READING SEASHORE LINES

For your stay IN SYRACUSE
People of consequence stay at The Onondaga in Syracuse. Our hospitality is the kind that keeps them coming back.
Comfortable. Lively. In the heart of things. Easy access. Up to the minute. Smart dining rooms. Sprightly Roof Garden.

The ONONDAGA SYRACUSE N.Y.

Cool IN NEW YORK
EACH room in the Hotel Paramount has an electric fan, private bath and shower, circulating ice water and outside exposure. The restaurant is AIR CONDITIONED.
It's a matter of minutes to register—for hours of pleasurable living, in the New York manner.
21 STORIES—CAPACITY 1000
From $2.50 single, . . . $4.00 double
Hotel PARAMOUNT
46th ST., WEST OF B'WAY NEW YORK
CHARLES L. ORNSTEIN, Manager

THIS ONE'S MINE...
GO GET YOURS
You can't beat that Underwood flavor of fine ham and delicately blended spices. • Send 12 cents for a medium tin, or 25 cents for one of the new red Table Jars of Underwood Deviled Ham. Address: Dept. M-4,
WM. UNDERWOOD CO., Westbrook, Maine.
UNDERWOOD Deviled Ham
The Sandwich Spread of the Nation

Lansing Vigilantes Prepare To Keep Order in Their City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich. — A Law and Order League to bolster law enforcement by methods that eschew the extra-legal and undercover methods of traditional vigilante organizations has been formed as an expression of community reaction to the "labor holiday" here on June 7.

On that occasion some 12,000 factory workers walked out of their shops in response to a U. A. W. A. general strike call here—blockaded downtown streets, forced stores to close, and held mass demonstrations throughout the day in protest against what they considered injustices toward the laboring class.

As a result of the holiday, intense indignation was widespread here and concern was expressed in discussion as to the degree of security of residents and their property in view of the apparent inability of law enforcement officers to cope with the situation. If certain laws could be coldly disregarded and personal liberties interfered with, why could not any laws be violated with practical impunity? This was the question residents were frequently heard to ask.

It was at this juncture the Law and Order League came into being. Launched by the Americanization committee of an American Legion post, the organization was and is headed by Dwight W. Rich, principal of Eastern High School and a former post commander.

Has Three-Fold Purpose

A membership appeal was made through newspaper advertisements and the following three-fold purpose was avowed:

1. Strict enforcement of existing laws to maintain the orderly conduct of individual and business affairs.

2. To supply law enforcement agencies with sufficient volunteer personnel to carry out their duties under all circumstances.

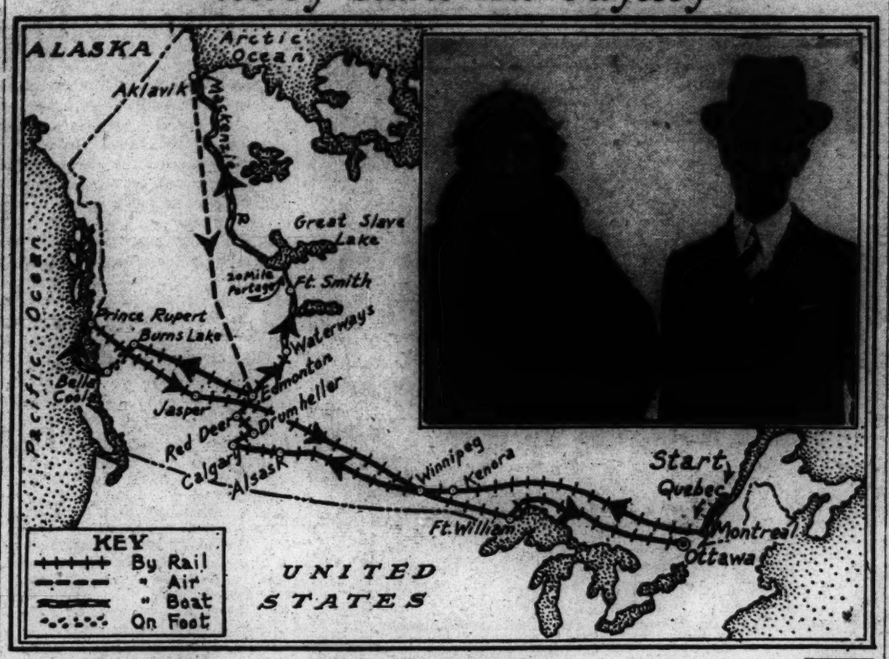
3. To uphold the courts by the assurance that due process of law shall not be interrupted.

Explaining his own attitude, Mr. Rich said he believes the root of disturbances such as Lansing's labor holiday is a combination of a certain radical element with a general unrest among laboring men. Attention is needed toward curbing radicalism, he says, but not through what are popularly regarded as vigilante groups. He believes, however, that the real cure for the problem lies in sympathetic recognition of labor's rights, including unionization, and more definite education to remove the basis for what he defines as a misunderstanding among laborers regarding the problems and attitudes of other citizens.

Fascistic Labor Charges

The primary purpose of the league now is to arouse Lansing residents to a clearer realization of citizenship responsibilities, Mr. Rich asserts. The broader task of helping labor to understand both itself and other branches of the citizenry should be left to long-range education programs outside the league's scope, he explains. At the same time he admits the primary aim of the league at the time it was organized was to provide volunteer officer personnel.

Viceroy Starts His Odyssey



By a Staff Artist, Wide World — **Into Canada's Northern Tracts** — The Christian Science Monitor

Route of Lord Tweedsmuir Who Is to Train, Boat, Airplane and Hike His Way Across the Dominion. Inset—The Governor General and Lady Tweedsmuir, Who Accompanies Her Husband a Great Part of the Trip

Troop Terrorism In Steel District Charged by Union

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 7 (AP)—Republic Steel Corporation plants hummed with activity here today under protection of national guard bayonets as Lee Pressman, general counsel for C. I. O. steel strikers, charged that "a state of brutal terrorism" prevails on the Ohio strike front.

"New steel by Friday," predicted Republic plant officials.

Smoke streamed from towering stacks of three Republic units after the last of a series of successful back-to-work thrusts in defiance of John L. Lewis' cohorts in the steel industry.

Republic claimed 3087 out of 5000 normally employed steel workers responded yesterday at the reopening of the Corrigan-McKinney plant, Upson Nut & Bolt division and the Truscon works. Republic's Steel & Tubes, Inc., is scheduled to reopen tomorrow.

"This is the beginning of the end of John L. Lewis," said H. G. Ellison, Upson superintendent. "They'll never get these men out on strike again."

To which B. J. Damich, field director of the C. I. O.-affiliated Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, replied: "The attempt to reopen Republic was a complete failure. When the public realizes only the foremen and bosses are in the plants, it will insist that the military be withdrawn."

Mr. Pressman, at Canton, Ohio, asserted in a formal statement that the Ohio National Guard "has made itself a veritable army of occupation" in the Ohio sector of the seven-state strike, launched May 26 for signed bargaining contracts.

"Men, women and children have been beaten, homes raided and searched," declared Mr. Pressman. "Picket lines are raided daily and attempts made to coerce the men into going back to work."

The attorney said he based his assertions upon a two-day investigation conducted at Canton by Joseph Kovner, another C. I. O. lawyer, in which "over 100 persons were interviewed."

"While Gov. (Martin L.) Davey continues to support such conduct on the part of the Ohio National Guard," Mr. Pressman said, "we intend to hold every officer and guardsman responsible for these lawless acts."

Tweedsmuir's 10,000-Mile Trip To Include Canada's Northwest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA — Lord Tweedsmuir, Governor General of Canada, Lady Tweedsmuir and his vice-regal party, are off on what may prove to be one of the longest and most eventful trips in Rideau Hall history. Although Lord Tweedsmuir will be away for just two months, in that short space of time he will travel over 10,000 miles by land, water and air, and see every section of the broad Dominion excepting only the extreme eastern provinces.

The first part of the journey, from Quebec city to Winnipeg, Calgary, and Edmonton, will be over familiar territory. Then he strikes straight north (still by train) to Waterways, near Fort McMurray on the Athabaska river. Here he leaves his party and boards a steamer that takes him down to Athabaska lake and down the Slave river to Fort Smith. At this point he will have to land and be driven on a 20-mile portage trail around the rapids. Another steamboat picks him up and completes the river trip to Great Slave lake, skirts round the lake to the Mackenzie river exit and races with the current for nearly 2000 miles to Aklavik in the Mackenzie River delta. Here the Governor General gets a glimpse of the Arctic Ocean and Eskimos, as well as the most northern Mountie posts, traders, and nurses. The return journey will be made by air in two days, landing him back in Edmonton, and reuniting him with his party on Aug. 13.

Entraining for Burns Lake in British Columbia, the party changes to walking shoes and a trek begins through Tweedsmuir National Park to Bella Coola, some of the grandest scenery known to the Rockies. Then comes Prince Rupert, Canada's most northern port on the Pacific, and after that a return to the heart of the Rockies at Jasper, Sept. 1. On Sept. 5 they will be back at Rideau Hall.

Lord Tweedsmuir's "easy" trip to the Arctic recalls the fact that two years from now will see the 150th anniversary of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's descent of the great river that bears his name. He started on June 3, 1789, and first sighted the Arctic Ocean on July 12. A fortnight of that time was consumed on Great Slave lake looking for the channel which marks the river's departure northwards. He returned to Fort Chipewyan on Sept. 12, his canoe voyage occupying 102 days.

Never has Canada had a less stay-at-home governor general than Lord Tweedsmuir. He is traveling in his official capacity, but it is expected that he is seeing Canada as John Buchan, the author, who will eventually be moved to transpose his experiences to paper.

The Governor General; A. S. Redfern, his secretary; Mrs. Redfern, and Lieut. S. G. Rivers-Smith, aide-de-camp, walked two miles along Main Street and Portage Avenue, and only about half a dozen persons recognized them.

In the store where Lord Tweedsmuir bought his books, compact and light volumes that would not take up much space in his restricted baggage, Mrs. Norah E. Lucas, the saleswoman, asked him to autograph one of his own volumes, which he did. Other clerks watched the scene but made no sign of greeting.

Despite the intense heat (it was 88 and humid) Lord Tweedsmuir doffed his hat and strode along the streets at a rapid pace.

northern voyage down the Mackenzie River only one person, a saleswoman, indicated that she recognized him.

Tweedsmuir Purchases 20-Cent Books to Take On Northern Journey

WINNIPEG, July 7 (CP)—Lord Tweedsmuir and three members of his touring party yesterday walked through this city's principal streets almost unrecognized. In a shop where the Governor General bought six 20-cent books to take on his

Union Head Tells Board of Beating At Ford Factory

DETROIT, Mich., July 7 (AP)—Walter Reuther testified today he was "slugged on the back of the head" and "pushed and kicked" down a concrete stairway when United Automobile Workers organizers went to the Ford Motor Company's Dearborn, Mich., plant May 26 to distribute union literature.

Mr. Reuther, president of the U. A. W. A., west side local, was the first union member to tell his story of the riot to a National Labor Relations Board hearing a complaint charging the Ford company with unfair labor practices. He took the stand after the union abandoned plans for a second visit today to Ford's big River Rouge factory.

Mr. Reuther testified he climbed a highway overpass leading to the plant entrance with Richard T. Frankensteen, U. A. W. A. organizational director. He said one of a group of men ordered them out.

"I had taken three steps and not more than four when I was slugged on the back of the head," he testified. "I was pounced on by 10 or 12 men."

Mr. Reuther said that after some scuffling, he was "thrown down" the first flight of stairs and "kicked down the other two flights."

He said there were men standing around the railing of the overpass, but they did not appear to be workers changing shifts.

"Did you see any badges?" Mr. Reuther was asked.

"I did not," he replied.

Union leaders charge their assailants were Ford service department employees who police the plant. Harry H. Bennett, company personnel director, has denied service men took part in the fight.

Eight of nine Ford employees named in assault warrants in connection with the May 26 fight were arraigned today before Common Pleas Judge Ralph W. Liddy, who conducted a one-man grand jury investigation of the riot.

Their examination was scheduled for next Wednesday. Bond for six men was set at $500 each, while the others were released on their own recognizance.

At the N. L. R. B. hearing, John T. Lindsay, trial examiner, objected to questions of Louis J. Colombo Sr., Ford attorney, about alleged lawlessness on the part of the U. A. W. A. and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

He halted Mr. Colombo when he asked if Mr. Reuther had "studied the methods of the Russians in starting riots" while on a year's visit to Russia in 1933 and 1934.

Produce Workers Strike In Philadelphia Yards

PITTSBURGH, July 7 (AP)—A strike of produce workers threatened today to cause the loss of hundreds of carloads of fruits and vegetables standing on railroad sidings. Scores of strikers milled about railroad yards, but Police Inspector Dennis Hennessy said he did not expect trouble unless picket lines were formed.

Railroads made no attempt to unload the cars. Spokesmen for the striking laborers, handlers and draymen said they wanted exclusive bargaining rights for their union; wage increases and a $35 minimum for a 48-hour week.

Smoke Tells Story of Steel

(Continued from Page 1)

strike, their jobs, and their future from plumes beginning to rise here and there among 40 lofty chimneys.

The hillside abutting the biggest plant which Tom L. Girdler, president of the Republic Steel Corporation, tossed into the contest this week makes an exceptional grandstand. The Corrigan-McKinley division of Republic lies in the flats of the Cuyahoga river, which bisects it. At the near corner, open like a football field, it is easy to trace the work.

Like Giant Theater

As I reached the top of the arena late yesterday one man was turning away, biting his lips. The next spectator saw hope in the lazy smoke, purling from but four or five vents. "See, it is not strong," he pointed out. "With 200 men on a shift, in a plant so big it uses 3000, they cannot produce. They may make a little smoke, but not steel." But that was only the beginning, the number of men at work was increasing.

I went through the plant and saw the men who were making the smoke to be watched like Indians' signal fires. The vast bleak buildings seemed like a great theater preparing for the lifting of the curtain.

Getting a steel plant going again after a shut-down of several weeks ago is not the frenzied business I expected. The executive offices had the air of Saturday afternoon.

The manager's office was promising steel by Saturday, and asking for the allotment of definite contracts.

Out in the plant the routine of work had not yet arrived. This was what struck the old-timers as unusual. They were accustomed to see each man doing his job and busy. Men were doing necessary jobs of preparation. Others were standing about. One group picked up work where it left off, like the brick masons who put in a fresh wall for an open hearth furnace, a repair they had dropped six weeks back.

There was a spirit of reunion about the mills, something like a big picnic; friends meeting again grinned and joked.

Against the C. I. O.

One workman halted a passing executive to relate how several strikers had come to his home the night before to persuade him not to return to the plant. "I told them I have a kid and I'm going back to work," he recounted. "Before I would sign for the C. I. O. I would sell bananas."

Another employee who was throwing wood into the open hearth furnaces to start the fires paused to explain, "I've been down South the past weeks; drove down to get away from the gang. If a man doesn't know where his bread is buttered and didn't come back to work today, that's his lookout, as I figure it. When they shut down I told them to let me know when to come back, and here I am."

The heavy four-foot door of an open hearth leaked water from its cooling system. Blue-shirted men studied repairs to be made. When the door was opened it disclosed the bonfire within, the first step in reheating. From these preliminary flames ascend some of the smoke stirring the interest of analysts on the bluff.

Grinding and rumbling, a crane 50 feet wide paddled along until almost overhead to drop bricks to repair a hole in the top of the great steel oven.

So self-contained is a steel plant that when operating it relies little on the outside world for power. This self sufficiency makes resumption slower. "Everything here depends on something else getting started first," notes one of the office staff. "That is, everything you start helps you to start something else."

So competition breaks out among departments for their share of the firsts.

Seven stories tall, the enormous bottle-shaped blast furnaces where they make pig iron from ore, are being patched. Their habit is to keep hot; when they cool, they contract and here and there pull apart. The blue acetylene welder is spurting skyrocket sparks. At the furnace base, a man on his knees is tamping the hole whence a thousand tons of melted iron are wont to run down every day and shape themselves into pig iron.

Nearby soars the champion of all dust catchers, that which serves the blast furnace. This takes dust out of the blast furnace gas before the gas goes to the power house. The bottom of the four-story dustbin has been opened, the black storage is sifting down, five men are shoveling it up and scraping it away. Then down with the sooty stream comes a pair of shoes, next the legs and body of a workman. "He went up in to look around," says one of his fellows.

Several electric generators are whirring, but those familiar with them can tell they are not running at top speed. Elsewhere 12-foot drive wheels stand silent. Four out of perhaps 14 boilers are going, their fires whistling and grunting.

To executives these noises are music. Key men who have been waiting for weeks to get the machinery running are quietly happy.

"When the men came back this morning, making a caravan of 300 cars and shouting as they reached the plant, I was thrilled," said one of the office staff. "I don't know as I've ever experienced a similar thrill."

Meanwhile, at the soup kitchen of the strikers there was continued activity. Seven huge pails of soup, including two old-fashioned family wash boilers, simmered. Part of the soup was to be poured into 10-gallon jars and delivered hot to strikers on the picket lines. Hungry strikers coming up to the counter would take care of the rest.

Without sleep all night, Raymond M. Clossin, in charge of the picket lines, was still dealing out the details of keeping his army of 400 pickets at their 40 posts and fed. Now and then he signed gasoline orders for pickets cars, the "gas" bill amounting to $80 a week.

Men pushed by him to unload sacks of potatoes, sugar and onions. Baskets of bread and rows of canned vegetables line one side of the room, once a store. All this supply will go out in baskets to homes of strikers before night. In the basement is a larger quantity of provisions.

Unexpected excitement accompanied an invasion of police. They were searching for weapons. They passed the food and delved into the cellar, then circled to the rear of the building, and looked into empty boxes. Union men expostulated. They called the City Hall in protest. They declared the police had no warrant. Then they inspected the cellar to see that no weapons had been planted by visitors.

Distrust spread. "The Governor is against us, the Mayor too, and now the sheriff," remarked one leader. "I'm sometimes distrustful of myself.

"What the police want is to get something on us in order to justify keeping the troops here."

Disputes Estimate

The police amiably departed.

Mr. Clossin, picket chief, sniffed at the company's claim that 1688 of 3000 had returned to work the first day, and that 700 more had been asked to come later because there was nothing for them to do at the start.

"We know that there aren't more than 50 regular workers back in the plant, and the rest have been imported," he declared. "Many of those that came in the cars this morning were office workers. They haven't but a few hundred plant men in there. As long as our boys hold out the way they have, we'll win."

So Republic pushes ahead here with its expectation of making a seven-day cycle from a shutdown plant to delivering steel to customers, while the union continues to feed its families, protect any from eviction for inability to pay rent, and maintains that the smoke beginning to float from the tall black stacks means nothing but bluff.

Bakery Employees Pick A. F. of L. As Bargaining Agent

PHILADELPHIA, July 7 (AP) — A majority of the employees of the Freihofer and Ward baking companies voted yesterday in favor of the American Federation of Labor as collective bargaining agency in dealing with these companies. The vote of the Freihofer employees was 631 for the A. F. of L. to 519 for the Committee for Industrial Organization, and the Ward employees 111 to 35.

A campaign between the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. for members among employees of these two baking companies precipitated a strike of truck drivers and teamsters last Friday which partly paralyzed the movement of commodities and caused morning newspapers in Philadelphia and Camden, N. J., to suspend publication of Saturday editions.

The strike was declared by local banking unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. in protest against the activity of the C. I. O. in seeking members among employees who had A. F. of L. working agreements with employers.

Voting was under supervision of Common Pleas Judge Frank Smith.

Smelting Plant Pact Ends Sit-Down Strike

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., July 7 (AP) —The American Smelting and Refining Company plant, shut down nearly two weeks by a sit-down strike, resumed operations yesterday as workers returned under an agreement between the management and a union affiliated with the C. I. O.

Jesse O. Betterton, general manager of the company, said the settlement was "satisfactory to all." Under it the plant continues as an open shop but the company recognizes the Smelting and Refining Workers' Union as the collective bargaining agency for all 1500 employees. Wage increases raised the rate for unskilled workers 1½ cents an hour to $5 for an eight-hour day and the rate for skilled and semi-skilled employees "in fair proportion," Mr. Betterton said.

Strikes in April 160 P. C. Over 1936, Statistics Reveal

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Department of Labor statistics disclosed today the number of strikes beginning in April was about 25 per cent lower than in March, when there were the most strikes of any month in 20 years.

April's industrial strife was unusually high, the department said. The month showed a 160 per cent increase in strikes over April, 1936.

Because many strikes continued into April, it added, the number of workers involved and the number of man-days of idleness were higher than in March.

The department said 275 strikes continued into April from March, 475 began and the same number was ended.

PERSIAN LAMB Black and Grey
NOW From fresh dyed skins made to measure $500.00 up
Theo. J. Siefert
Furs of the Better Grade
1714 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2, and afternoon tea 2 to 5.
THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES
Marquetand's for Better Candies including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA

ARROW COMPANY
• STATIONERS
• PRINTERS
• ENGRAVERS
Blank Books-Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards
16th and SANSOM STS., PHILADELPHIA

Madame Clare CORSET SHOP
102-104 S. 20th Street
Philadelphia, Pa.
Corselets, Girdles and Brassieres
Lovely—Cool—Inexpensive Nets and Voiles
FOR SUMMER
"To Slenderize Be Corset Wise"

J. HOWARD HAY
INCORPORATED
DECORATORS
• Painting
• Paper Hanging
• Upholstering
• Draperies
Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes
TEL. OGONTZ 154
475 York Road
JENKINTOWN, PA.

Free To Vacationists
of Philadelphia and vicinity
A 52-page TOUR BOOK containing complete outlines for splendid motor vacations in all sections of the country. A welcome companion for your trip. A valuable home atlas afterward. Call Rittenhouse 0150 for your free copy.
A. J. MILLER
Insurance of Every Kind
1600 Widener Bldg., Philadelphia

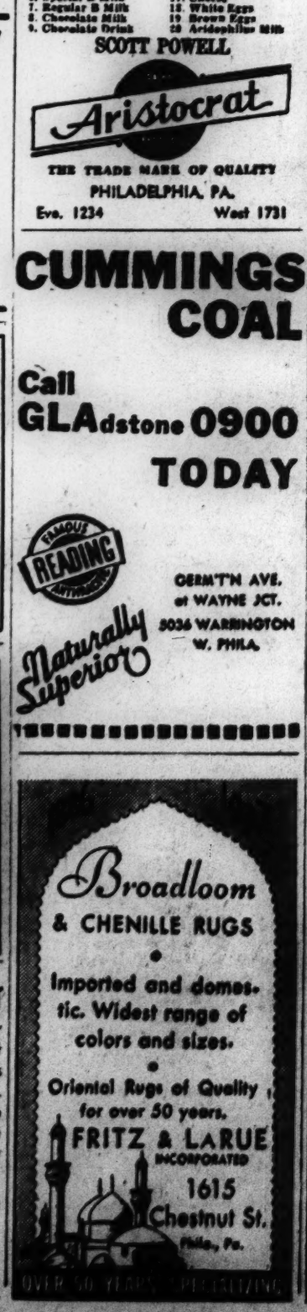
PHILLIP F. CRAFT INSURANCE

Beautiful Hair
Madam, your next Permanent will be a success if given by us. Your hair will be styled and waved in accordance with modern becoming lines by
Mr. FRANK GITTLER
We guarantee to put a lasting wave into the finest hair—
PRICES
$6.00 and $7.50
For appointment, call Spruce 8544
Suite 1000 Franklin Trust Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Standard of Fine Quality in Dairy Products
ABBOTTS
Ice Cream
Deluxe "A" Milk
Abbotts Dairies, Inc.
Philadelphia, South Jersey and Seashore
For Service: Evergreen 4461

20 Aristocrat Products
1. Certified Milk
2. Guernsey "AA" Milk
3. "A" Milk
4. Grade A Vitamin D Milk
5. Grade B
6. Special B Milk
7. Regular B Milk
8. Chocolate Milk
9. Chocolate Drink
10. Cream Buttermilk
11. Light Cream
12. Medium Cream
13. Heavy Cream
14. Sour Cream
15. Sweet Butter
16. Salt Butter
17. Cheese
18. White Eggs
19. Brown Eggs
20. Ardeophilus Milk
SCOTT POWELL
Aristocrat
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Evs. 1234 West 1731

CUMMINGS COAL
Call GLAdstone 0900 TODAY
FAMOUS READING ANTHRACITE
Naturally Superior
GERM'TN AVE. at WAYNE JCT.
5036 WARRINGTON W. PHILA.


Broadloom & CHENILLE RUGS
• Imported and domestic. Widest range of colors and sizes.
• Oriental Rugs of Quality for over 50 years.
FRITZ & LARUE INCORPORATED
1615 Chestnut St.
Phila., Pa.
OVER 50 YEARS' RUG SERVICE

THE Joseph Bromwell STORE
Ready Tailored Clothes for Gentlemen
PENN-HARRIS HOTEL BUILDING
HARRISBURG, PA.
Stewart Snoddy

For Vacation Cottages PEPPERELL
Sheets and Pillow Cases
Sheets, size 63x90" . . . $1.00
size 81x90" . . . $1.25
Cases, size 45x36" . . . 32c
Heavy service muslin for Summer use . . . because they're made by Pepperell you know the quality is good.
BEDDING DEPT.—BOTH STORES
ALLEN'S
1214 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia
Chelten and Greene Streets, Germantown

DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
You can always use extra
SUMMER BAGS . . $1
Months of summer ahead—we've smart bags to fill the bill. Washable whites, capacious and chic; reversible linens, in two color combinations; and square rough straws, edged and handles in linen.
BAGS, FIRST FLOOR

Modern facilities of breadth and scope at six offices for all who live in the Oranges.
SAVINGS INVESTMENT & TRUST CO.
EAST ORANGE ORANGE SOUTH ORANGE
Member Federal Reserve System
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

We Carry
MOVING PICTURE CAMERA EQUIPMENT
All Movie Films at a Reduced Price
H. C. Deuchler
GUILDCRAFT
East Orange, N. J.
541 Main Street
TELEPHONE ORANGE 3-1008

Serving the Public for many years with Quality Fuels
Sales and Service
Oil Burners
Automatic Coal Burners
Boiler—Burner Units
A. H. HOLMES, Jr.
560 No. Grove Street
East Orange, N. J.
Orange 3-0420

HIGHLAND COAL CO., Inc.
Coal : : Fuel Oil
Koppers
Seaboard Coke
ORANGE 3-0119
456 SO. JEFFERSON ST.

BRUNSWICK washes Clothes LAST LONGER
Phone
Journal Square 2-2000—for Jersey City
Mitchell 2-0025—for Essex County
BRUNSWICK LAUNDRY

ANNOUNCING
Pick up and delivery lubrication service between the hours of 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily—
including
washing all windows inside and out, cleaning upholstery and floor mats, checking tires, battery, water and lights.
NO EXTRA CHARGE
Four Square Esso Station
Springfield Ave. and Pierson Road
So. Orange 2-9792
MAPLEWOOD, N. J.

ESSEX COUNTY CARPET CLEANING WORKS
INCORPORATED
Cleaners of Rugs and Carpets Since 1913
26-30 Race Street, Bloomfield, N. J.
Telephone Bloomfield 2-0402-0403
Rugs thoroughly cleaned by us will be stored without extra charge during June, July and August. Prices as low as 4c per square foot.

AIELLO BROTHERS AB INCORPORATED
The House of Quality and Service
Meats, Poultry Fruits, Vegetables
533 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair
Telephone 2-6464
Wholesale Retail

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of SUMMER SHOES

$5.45 VALUES $7.75 to $10.50
OTHER STYLES
$4.45 to $7.45
Men's and Children's Shoes also on sale
Harrison Brothers
EAST ORANGE 551 Main Street
MONTCLAIR 540 Bloomfield Avenue
MORRISTOWN 21 Park Place

hotel Collingwood
Small, quiet and select. Especially desirable for ladies traveling alone. Home of the famous Collingwood Chestnut Room. Single from $2. Double from $3.
45 WEST 35TH STREET NEW YORK

FASHIONS for the YOUNG in SPIRIT
EMILY SHOPS
Fifth Avenue, New York
Harrisburg — Washington

WHOEVER HEARD OF BAKING IN A POT
CUT ME OUT!

and mail me with your name and address. I will return in story form, telling you how I bake and roast food scientifically, over the open flame, and how I reduce your gas or oil bills enormously.
30 Orange Street
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

RUGS... Certified-CLEANED
GUARANTEED BY GOOD HOUSEKEEPING
(as advertised therein)
UPHOLSTERED FURNITURE CLEANED
MUrray Hill 4-6666
C. H. BROWN CO.
305 East 45th Street, New York
Member Certified Rug Cleaners Institute

NORTH AVENUE SAVINGS BANK
1960 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge
DEPOSITS GO ON INTEREST
JULY 10
MONEY AVAILABLE FOR GOOD HOME MORTGAGES

Single Taxation On Joint Incomes Is Urged on U. S.

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—Roswell Magill, Treasury undersecretary, told congressional tax investigators the Government's revenues could be increased approximately $193,000,000 annually if husbands and wives throughout the country were required to pay a single tax on their joint incomes.

Discussing the question of community property, Mr. Magill said eight states permitted a husband and wife each to report one half of a family income for tax purposes although all the income may have been earned by only one of them. This division placed their incomes in lower brackets and thus reduced their taxes, he said.

To so-called community property states are California, Texas, Louisiaa, Kentucky, Arizona, New Mexico, Idaho and Nevada. Mr. Magill said if husbands and wives in these states alone had been required to pay income taxes on their total income, in 1936 the Government would have received an additional $34,000,000.

He had ascertained that the yacht Nourmahal, owned by Vincent Astor, had not been incorporated and its expenses had not been deducted from Mr. Astor's tax returns. President Roosevelt has taken several fishing trips on the yacht.

Pension Trust Abuse

Representative Frank Crowther (R) of New York had asked Mr. Magill for information about it. Previously the committee had heard testimony that some yachts had been incorporated in schemes used by wealthy persons to reduce their taxes.

Mr. Magill's testimony came after Charles T. Russell, deputy commissioner of internal revenue, had recommended tightening of the pension trust provisions in the revenue laws.

In that connection, Mr. Magill told the committee one of the remedies for abuse of the pension trust provisions being considered was an amendment to require that all such trusts be irrevocable. Representative Fred M. Vinson (D) of Kentucky had pointed out companies creating revocable trusts could dissolve them whenever such action would be to their tax advantage.

In a statement filed with the committee Mr. Russell said that "information available indicates that some taxpayers are attempting to convert into a tax avoidance mechanism a statutory provision designed to encourage pensions."

"The evidence on hand indicates that some closely held and closely controlled corporations are attempting to distribute profits in the guise of pensions," he said.

Non-Resident Advantages

Arthur H. Kent, assistant general counsel of the Treasury, discussed taxation of non-resident aliens. Treasury officials had lists of individual names but because no question of illegality was involved, the lists were not inserted in the official record.

Chicago Again Looks Years Ahead

© Chicago Aerial Survey Co; By a Staff Artist

Autos May Skirt Chicago by Water

Downtown Chicago Pictured in the Photograph Would Be Avoided by Automobilists Using the Proposed Highway Over Lake Michigan as Shown by the Black Line of Map

Station KOAC At Corvallis, Ore., Owned by State

CORVALLIS, Ore.—KOAC, state-owned radio station here, operates under the General Extension Division of the Oregon State System of Higher Education. Its programs are planned and developed by an experienced staff of full-time workers. Talent is drawn from Oregon State College, the University of Oregon and the Oregon normal schools. In addition, various state departments, public agencies and individuals contribute frequently to programs from the station.

A non-commercial station, KOAC is on the air 12 hours daily, registering a total of 3546 hours during the year 1935-1936. It devotes 45.5 per cent of its time to education and 54.5 per cent to entertainment. The staff consists of nine full-time workers, two part-time workers and six student workers.

Luke L. Roberts, station manager, was honored last year by the award of one of three fellowships from the Rockefeller Foundation to outstanding men in educational radio. The fellowship granted Mr. Roberts a three months' study of educational radio at the Columbia Broadcasting System headquarters in New York City.

Grant S. Feikert, chief engineer, has played a prominent part in the technical development of the state-owned station since its initial radiocast in 1922. The station first was authorized to use the call letters "KFDJ." In 1927 the present call letters, KOAC, were adopted, the "OAC" indicating Oregon Agricultural College. In 1933, however, the call letters lost their significance when KOAC was assigned to operate under the General Extension Division of the Oregon State System of Higher Education. The present plant is valued at $38,000, and is the only 1000-watt educational station in the United States using unlimited time.

The estimated daylight range of KOAC is 150 to 200 miles. The estimated night range is 300 to 400 miles. Surveys indicate that the potential daytime audience is 640,000, or 64 per cent of Oregon's population. It also is known that the night-time audience surpasses the daylight estimate.

"The Monitor Views the News" is a daily feature from KOAC at 3:45 p. m. General reaction to the daily news commentary indicates that it is well received by listeners. The Monitor news is read by Lincoln Miller, KOAC staff announcer, who handles all news for the station. Mr. Miller has received evidence from time to time that the newscasts are followed closely by an audience ranging from city residents to Forest Service lookouts.

KOAC radiocast nationally last year when it released to more than 75 stations of the National Broadcasting Company one of the series of National Land Grant College programs on the network's "Farm and Home Hour."

Oregon's own station is planning to establish remote studios on the University of Oregon campus at Eugene, Oregon, 40 miles south of Corvallis.

The KOAC School of the Air, radiocast daily from Corvallis, is one of the many features which have gained for KOAC the distinction of being one of the outstanding educational radio plants in the country.

More than 200 elementary schools, having five or more teachers each, listen regularly and others occasionally in counties where reception of KOAC is satisfactory. Among the daily periods in the "School of the Air" which have proven popular are "Out of the Zoo," a weekly discussion of wild animal life; "American Yesterdays," a series of historical dramatizations released from the U. S. Office of Education; "Air, Fire and Water," interesting topics on modern day science; "A Symphony a Week," music appreciation, and "History in the Making," interpretation of current news events.

This is article No. 97 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, July 9.

Chicago Plans Overwater Road

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 7—Chicago pauses to ponder a proposed new engineering feat on its lake front. Having accomplished, without blinking an eye, such stupendous tasks as reversing the direction of its river's flow, moving the river bed, and extending its front yard far out into the lake, the windy city now turns attention to a proposition to build highways in the water.

This time the idea is to establish an over-lake thoroughfare cutting across the southwestern corner of Lake Michigan from Jackson Park on Chicago's South Side to Gary, Indiana. If undertaken, the highway across the water would constitute a short-cut for motorists from East and West who could then travel through the city but avoid the gas, smoke, and cluttered industrial region along the southern rim of the lake.

Two recent studies have been completed which have, in general, the same objective. One is a twin dike system topped with highways to stretch across the corner of the lake and to solve the water pollution problem. This was worked out by Ralph R. Leffler, a structural engineer for the sanitary district in Chicago, who designed the control locks which are now under construction at the mouth of the Chicago River. The proposed new dikes would cost about $75,000,000, according to the engineer. The plan is now in the hands of the commissioner of public works and is also being studied by the Chicago Plan Commission.

The other proposed over-lake traffic-way was worked out by three Chicago citizens—Paul Mandeville, Raymond Heer, and Raymond R. Haugh. It is more in the nature of a "vision," its authors say, and is not brought to the point of concrete engineering plans. It recommends the building of a causeway across the corner of the lake establishing a recreation island on the sand shoals off the Indiana shore.

The drawings of Mr. Leffler's plan, on the other hand, call for a system of twin dikes about 19 miles long reaching from Sixty-third street on Chicago's South Side across the lake in a southeasterly direction to a point about one mile east of Gary, Indiana. Such a dike system, Mr. Leffler believes, would put an end to the water pollution problem by separating the clean fresh water of the lake from that part which is now being polluted by steel mills and sewerage from Indiana towns. This bad water, he said, eventually would go down the Calumet River and Sag Canal to the Illinois River and thence to the Mississippi.

Justifying the need for an over-lake trafficway, the study points out that travelers by automobile now avoid Chicago.

The causeway which the study recommends would constitute a short cut across the foot of the lake, shortening by hours the time of every motorist passing through Chicago between the industrial East and Chicago's hinterland to the West, said Mr. Mandeville. A six-lane upper deck for light traffic is recommended and four-lane lower deck for heavy traffic, including interurban train service. All of the traffic, according to the plan, would have a high speed synchronized traffic control.

More Jobs in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 7—Reemployment continues to soar in Virginia, as compared with last year. The Virginia Industrial Commission's report for June, 1937 indicates large gains in employment in the state's manufacturing and construction industries and in commercial enterprises.

Wolf Myth Exploded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — The old controversy about whether wolves attack human beings has been revived by publication of Ignace Paderewski's memoirs, in which the famous pianist tells how a pack of wolves surrounded a sleigh in which he was riding as a boy in Russia, and was driven off only by setting fire to hay-stacks which happened to be at hand. Mr. Paderewski apparently believes that the hungry wolves would have attacked him.

The Monitor correspondent referred the incident for expert opinion to Prof. P. A. Meintaefel, director of the Moscow Zoo. Russia has more than its share of wolves, and Professor Meintaefel has studied their habits for years. He declared emphatically that wolves in a wild state do not attack human beings, even when hungry or in "packs."

It is true, said Professor Meintaefel, that groups of wolves sometimes follow sleighs. If the sleigh stops, the wolves also stop; if the driver whips up his horses, they trot along beside the sleigh. But he attributes such conduct to curiosity. Wolves, he declares, are very curious animals.

Professor Meintaefel said that he has received several requests for information on this subject. He has made thorough investigation, and has not found one authentic record of a wolf attacking and killing a human being. He has talked personally with hundreds of professional hunters, who are invariably amused by the suggestion that wolves might attack them. On the contrary, he said, amateur hunters familiar with tales of wolf attacks, sometimes come back with stories of having been attacked by wolf packs. He has questioned such people, but they have never convinced him; at any rate, they have always escaped unhurt.

Wolves are not afraid of human beings, explained Professor Meintaefel. They often do not run away at sight of a man or a sleigh. Drivers sometimes become panic-stricken, and their horses may become frightened. But there is no record of an attack.

"As for myself," said Professor Meintaefel, "I would not hesitate in such circumstances to stop the sleigh, get out and walk toward a group of wolves. If I did so, I would be sure that they would not attack me, but would slowly retreat as I advanced toward them."

Contrary to popular notions, wolves do not run in packs, said Professor Meintaefel. In winter months, one often sees groups of wolves, consisting of a mother and her half-grown pups, together with three or four male wolves who are courting her. But wolves do not hunt in packs. He has never known a case in which such groups exceed 18 in number.

Professor Meintaefel has in his files two authenticated records of attacks upon children by individual wolves. He investigated both these cases, and discovered that the wolves concerned had been captured as pups and brought up in peasant huts, afterward escaping and running wild. They had probably been teased by children, he said, and acquired an abnormal dislike for them.

Wolves in captivity, said Professor Meintaefel, behave much like the more savage breeds of dogs. They are friendly to persons familiar to them, but treacherous to strangers if they get an opportunity. Professor Meintaefel himself is on good terms with all the wolves in the Zoo, and goes in and out of their cages without disturbance.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

fray on the side of Senator Wheeler, with frequent questions that took fully as much time as Senator Hatch's own presentation. The crowded galleries, filled in one corner with the khaki mass of Boy Scout uniforms from the jamboree, laughed frequently at the witticisms and relished the undercurrent of zest with which rival sides started the long test of endurance and skill.

There was no doubt about it, from the public's point of view it was a good show. To many it seemed that the Senate had suddenly come to life again after six months of stupor. It recalled the breezy days of Harding, Coolidge and Hoover in which the Western Progressives, including men like Senator Wheeler, had been in almost constant opposition. In this, the first day of the fight, Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri and some other opponents had little to say, but their turn is expected to come shortly.

On the basis of strategy, the Administration almost certainly has the men to put its proposal across if it can come to a vote. The House will pass it with a rush. It is accepted too, that few votes will be altered at this stage by the arguments of either side.

Thus, in reality, this great Senate contest is largely a game—a game of endurance and parliamentary maneuvering, a sort of legislative sporting event on a national issue which most people regard as of basic importance.

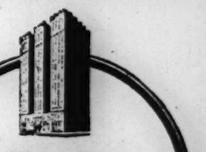
Free VACATION
Booklet and Information
Colored views • Ten resorts •
Cape May County, New Jersey
Write Drawer R, P. H. JACKSON, Director
Cape May Court House, N. J.

All $15 Permanent Waves now reduced to $10 complete
Beni Beauty Salon
545 Fifth Avenue MU. 6-3840
NEW YORK CITY

SALE
Matrix Shoes
"YOUR FOOTPRINT IN LEATHER"
$7.95
Regularly $9.50 $10.50 $12.50
Widths — AAAA to C
CAMMEYER
FIFTH AVENUE at 38th STREET
NEW YORK

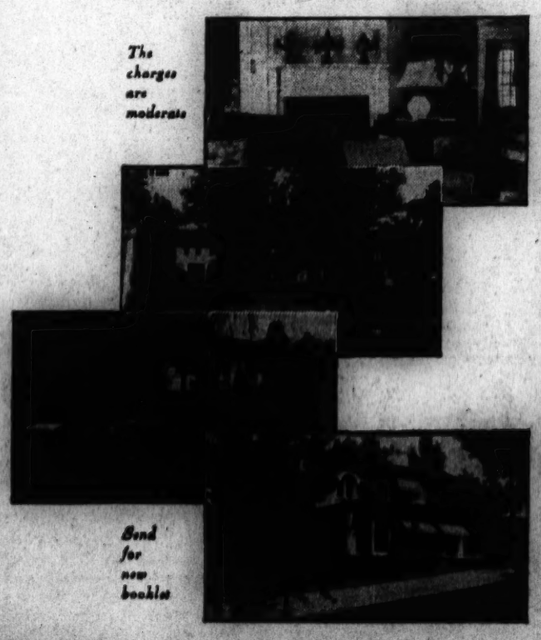
California

HERE WE COME!
Here's a glamorous vacation filled to the brim with interest, thrills and good times. California by way of the great Northwest via the first of the Northern transcontinentals . . . Northern Pacific. Low fares prevail. Even two weeks is sufficient for a wonderful time.
If you're interested in a trip by train, mail this advertisement and we'll send this Fascinating Booklet—absolutely FREE
MR. JARED JERNEGAN
236 Old South Bldg.
Dept. 4-K, Boston, Mass.
'Phone Liberty 9699
NORTHERN PACIFIC
ROUTE OF THE
NORTH COAST LIMITED


ENCORE
It is significant that most of our guests return again and again...that many of our new guests are recommended by them.
The appeal of The Vanderbilt to people accustomed to gracious living is now further enhanced. The entire hotel has been beautifully refurnished and redecorated, in keeping with the quiet elegance and distinctive atmosphere for which it has always been noted.
Illustrated folder upon request
SINGLE FROM $4
DOUBLE FROM $6
SUITES FROM $10
The VANDERBILT HOTEL
PARK AVENUE AT 34th ST., NEW YORK

JOIN THE WIFE-SPREAD
REVOLT
against furnace tending!

Enjoy heat without work or worry with
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Only OIL-O-MATIC has these 3 patented, money-saving features
1. THE METERING PUMP—feeds correct quantity of oil for perfect combustion, regardless of changes in temperature or viscosity of oil.
2. PROJECTED FLAME—No part of an Oil-O-Matic is inside the furnace. Thus, vital parts not exposed to effects of heat.
3. THE DIFFUSOR—permits intermingling of fuel oil and air inside the furnace, resulting in complete combustion.
See the sensational New Williams HP-3 Oil Burner—amazingly low priced!
MEN and women throughout America are revolting against the drudgeries of furnace tending . . . saying that never again do they want to endure the disadvantages of hand firing heating. The reasons are obvious. For coal heat means coal shoveling, ash hauling, grate shaking—all troublesome, needless work!
Needless because today's prices on the famous Williams Oil-O-Matic are amazingly low. And, in addition, you can take 12 to 36 months to pay the low original cost!
With an Oil-O-Matic in your home, your heating problems are ended. You enjoy automatic heat . . . heat without work or worry . . . low cost heat, for Oil-O-Matic has special money-saving features which cut heating costs to a minimum.
Investigate Oil-O-Matic today. Here's what you want—at a price you want to pay!
Call your Williams Oil-O-Matic dealer (see telephone book) for FREE Expert Survey of your entire heating plant
GET BOOKLET FREE
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING CORP.
Dept. A-765, Bloomington, Ill.
Please send me a copy of "The Oil-O-Matic Primer"—your beautiful new booklet which explains oil heat in simple, unmechanical terms.
Name.....
Address.....
City.....State.....

TENACRE FOUNDATION
Provides, in separate buildings and grounds, a beautiful sanatorium completely equipped for the loving care of mental cases, with a staff of trained and experienced nurses to give intelligent protection, supervision, occupational interests, etc.

The charges are moderate
Send for new booklet
TENACRE FOUNDATION
Owned and operated by a Board of Trustees. Chartered by State as a non-profit corporation.
PRINCETON, N. J. Established 1922
• Also Main House (in separate grounds) for rest and study, where physical problems may be worked out and where visitors may stop.

REFRESHING SHOWERS!

JUST attach this Fuller Friction Shower to the bath tub faucet and a flood of water comes cascading through the brush—toning the skin, cleaning the pores, and stimulating circulation. There's lots of comfort in a brisk or leisurely Fuller shower, and it's ideal for shampooing, too.

NOW SOLD AT A NEW LOW PRICE FOR A SHORT TIME ONLY
$2.29 COMPLETE

Enjoy the Comfort of the Fuller Flesh Brush
For an invigorating, refreshing bath, there's nothing that adds to your keen enjoyment like the regular use of a Fuller Flesh Brush. Its long, curved handle permits easy, comfortable washing, or equally easy and stimulating dry massage. It's a luxury that you will enjoy for years. And, at the low price now prevailing, it's a real bargain.
$1.95
Fuller Tooth Brushes
with Natural Unbleached Bristles

Natural unbleached bristles are the distinguishing feature of the Fuller Correct Shape Tooth Brush. These bristles retain their resilient, springy quality when wet, and give double wear. Made with assorted colored handles for individual identification. Now low priced as follows:
Three for 95c Assorted Colors
Six for $1.85 Assorted Colors
Order from your Fuller Brush Dealer or Fuller Brush Branch Office nearest you, or write direct to The Fuller Brush Company, Hartford, Conn.
Prices apply in Continental U. S. only

SPICED STRINGS

SEVEN kinds of spice-flavored, colorful sticks of best quality jelly candy, sugar-sprinkled. Delicious and wholesome. In cellophane-wrapped packages at most candy counters.
One of Amend's Famous CHUCKLES
FRED W. AMEND CO.
Danville, Ill.

Boys' Camp Conducted By Sheriff's Office

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Sixty youngsters, first of a group of more than 1400 underprivileged boys, who are to be given a camp outing this summer by the sheriff's office, "took over" the Griffith Park camp on June 22.

The character-building program at the camp includes supervised play and educational lectures, according to Ralph Wright, director. When on full schedule, the camp is to accommodate 180 boys in 10-day periods. It was inaugurated last summer as an extra-budget activity of the sheriff's office.

Road Safety at Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Efforts by the Middlesex County Council to ensure road safety for school children have resulted in the provision of boards bearing the words "Stop: children crossing." These will be displayed by adults at road crossings, when children are entering or leaving school.

Radio Rejects Idea of 'Tsar' But May Sponsor Spokesman

News in Radio

Radiocasting wants to regulate its own affairs, without submitting them, movie-or-baseball-like, to a Judge Landis or a Will Hays. The industry, at the National Association of Broadcasters convention in Chicago, rejected the "tsar" idea advanced by a New York publicity man. The name of Thomas E. Watson, former senator from Indiana, was put forward as a possible candidate, although Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York was also mentioned.

Rumors of a "tsar" evaporated when the NAB re-appointed James W. Baldwin its Washington director at a salary increased to $16,000 annually. John Elmer, operator of WCBM, Baltimore, Md., was elected president of the NAB for the ensuing year.

The radiocasters were aroused at the charges made by educational radio circles that the industry is not fulfilling its public service obligations and is enjoying excessive profits. In addition to the new official heads they have also engaged a "spokesman" in a publicist to give radio's side and "to advance the art in the minds of the people."

However, the thought still is before the radiocasters to engage some outstanding public figure later to act as spokesman for the industry before Congress and the public. Mr. Watson's name came up partly because he hailed from Indiana, which has produced "Tsars" Landis and Hays. Senator Copeland, it is believed, was not aware that his name was being suggested.

The Chicago convention of the radiocasters was devoted largely to intra-industry affairs, but several leaders were outspoken in their criticism of efforts said to have Administration sanction in Washington to divorce newspapers from the ownership of radio stations. This was attacked as "class" legislation which might limit radio's freedom. Some 200 of the 700 stations in the United States now have newspaper capital behind them or are entirely owned by publishing interests.

The association went on record against the bill introduced by Representative Emanuel Celler (D.) of New York, proposing an international shortwave radiocasting station in Washington to be built by the navy and operated by the United States Office of Education. This idea first was advanced by George H. Payne, member of the Federal Communications Commission, who also has proposed a $1 to $3 per watt tax on broadcasting station's power. It was opposed as threatening an entering wedge for Government operation of radio stations along European lines.

The radiocasters agreed to contribute $83,000 toward a $250,000 fund for an inquiry into the best uses of radio in education, to which the Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations will contribute the remaining sum. This investigation will cover two years and will be conducted under the auspices of the Federal Radio Education Committee, which includes representatives of the Government, education and the radio industry.

London Television Display

A display, covering what British television set manufacturers are putting out for purchase for visual transmission is collected in a most instructive television exhibition in the science Museum in South Kensington. It should do much in educating the public in the "mysteries" of television. The number of television receivers in use in London since television went on the air cannot be very large. Consequently a good section of the public has never seen a set. Since entrance to the exhibition is free it affords a good opportunity to see this latest wonder.

All the principal receivers manufactured in England are shown and can be seen in operation. They include the Scophony which will probably be on the market by the end of the year. This is shown with a 22 by 20-inch screen for home reception, and also projected onto a screen five feet by four feet for viewing by a larger number of people at the same time.

There is also a section of the co-axial telephone cable which will accommodate as many as 200 separate conversations at the same time. It also carries the wide "band" of high frequencies necessary for television. With a view to televising processions in the London streets for inclusion in the B. B. C. programs, a co-axial cable has now been laid in the principal streets so that it may be tapped for transmission to Broadcasting House. From there the cable carries energy to Alexandra Palace where the sight transmissions are put on the air.

B. B. C. Asks Papers' Aid

An appeal to the newspapers of the Empire to assist the British Broadcasting Corporation in the development of its Empire short wave services in order to fight foreign propaganda radiocasts was made at the annual conference of the Empire Press Union in London recently by Sir John Reith, Director-General of the B. B. C.

"We are up against tremendous competition in the matter of foreign propaganda broadcasting," Sir John declared, "and the more you care for the Empire the more you will be willing to help us in perfecting and improving our Empire service."

One such improvement which would aid the B. B. C. in counteracting anti-British sentiment over the air was suggested by Sir Arthur Willert, formerly of the Foreign Office, when he urged the need for radiocasts in the languages of minorities under British rule.

"Italy puts out services in French, English, Arabic, German, Spanish and Greek," he told the Empire's press representatives and the "dictator" of British radio. "She uses Arabic in her anti-British propaganda work in the Middle East, and one is inclined to wonder whether the B. B. C., which uses only English, might not be well advised to clothe the truth in Arabic for use in these parts of the world.

Awakening After 20 Years

Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

Emergency Fleet, Anchored at Staten Island, N. Y.
Built for World War, Having Lain Idle Ever Since, Now Taken in Hand by Maritime Commission for What Use May Remain in Them

Wartime Vessels Called to Market By Federal Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 6—The final chapter in the nation's $4,000,000,000 wartime emergency merchant fleet construction venture appears in process of being written, it is revealed by an interchange of letters between the Merchants Association of New York and the newly-constituted United States Maritime Commission here.

About 60 vessels have been laid up in the Arthur Kill, west of Staten Island, for several years, and the Merchants Association has written to the Maritime Commission opposing the proposed transfer of this fleet to the James River.

The docking of a few of the vessels has shown such serious deterioration as to force the Commission to make a reclassification of the fleet, according to a letter from Joseph P. Kennedy, chairman to S. C. Mead, secretary of the Merchants Association. The chief reason cited by the Commission for the proposed transfer of the vessels was the existing fire hazard.

"The present policy of the Commission is to dispose of these laid-up vessels as rapidly and as satisfactorily as practicable," Mr. Kennedy said. "With this policy in mind, it should be apparent that the Staten Island fleet is likely to be disposed of in the near future, whether it is at Staten Island, the James River or some other location."

Mr. Kennedy says that on docking a few of the ships it was found necessary to reduce the classification on those examined and that an investigation is under way to determine the causes of the rapid deterioration found in the hulls.

"Such vessels as have their classification reduced to Class III will ultimately be disposed of by the commission in an 'as is, where is' condition, and no towing of such vessels is contemplated," he adds. "If, as a result of our investigation, it becomes apparent that the condition in the Staten Island fleet is such as to make it imperative that the fleet be moved rather than to permit this serious deterioration, it will become necessary to take the fleet from its present anchorage."

Considerable sulphurous acid wastes are poured into the waters of the Arthur Kill from the metal refining, oil refining and chemical plants which line its shores; and even in a dilute state, such wastes could cause rapid destruction of hull plates by corrosive action on the metal, it was said. In addition, the vessels are of obsolete type, having been built about 20 years ago, are of slower speed and far outclassed by merchant vessels now in operation by British, Japanese and German owners, shipping men said, adding that even if reconditioned for sea service, it was doubtful if they could be operated profitably in competition with the faster and more modern vessels now serving the world's trade routes. Hence, it was held, the ships possess only a problematic value, with their ultimate destiny likely to be the scrap heap.

Fleet Overhaul Arranged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., July 6—A fleet of 162 idle ships, anchored for almost 20 years in the James River, will be partially reconditioned by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company for the Federal Government. The vessels will be moved to dry dock, and there the inspection will determine what is to be done with them.

Princeton Inn Dating From 1757 to Be Razed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., July 7—One of Princeton's oldest landmarks, a spot hallowed to generations of Princeton men, is making way for the march of progress here as workmen demolish Nassau Inn, gathering place for undergraduates since pre-Revolutionary War days.

Antiques and mementos of former days have been removed for the leveling of the ancient structure that has been standing since 1757. It was built of brick brought from Holland, and was at first the property of Judge Thomas Leonard, but its hotel use dates from 1769.

When the old inn is finally down, together with a block of stores beside it on Nassau Street, the razed 400-foot front will make the entrance to New Palmer Square, on which will be located the new inn, built to simulate the age of the old; the post office, a new playhouse, apartment house, heating plant and shops. The development is in connection with Princeton's $4,500,000 municipal improvement program.

All-Negro Community To Mark 50th Birthday

MOUND BAYOU, Miss., July 7 (AP)—Mound Bayou, bustling, all-Negro community, founded by former slaves, is getting dressed up for its fiftieth birthday party.

Mayor B. A. Green and other leading citizens are at work on a week-long program which will begin July 11 with memorial services for the founders. Mayor Green, a lawyer, Harvard graduate and son of one of the founders, will deliver the memorial address.

The town, which has no jail and hasn't had a capital crime in 13 years, is located in Bolivar County in one of the richest cotton growing sections of the Mississippi delta. The city proper has a population of approximately 2000 and the Mound Bayou area embraces approximately 8000 Negroes.

Control on Beer Parlors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Government officials are considering a resolution passed at the recent Saskatchewan Conference of the United Church of Canada which demanded that residents of rural areas, surrounding cities, towns, and villages should have an opportunity to vote on whether beer parlors should be opened or closed in adjacent communities. The resolution also urged an educational temperance program throughout the church.

President Visits Jamboree And Tours New York Section

(Continued from Page 1)

that leveled trees and kicked up a squall on the lake when blown; a gun with which Bunyan was said to have blasted tunnels through the mountains for his ox team to pass through, and his alarm clock that stands five feet high and ticks like a sledge hammer.

Earlier in the evening, Scouts gathered in the area and around camp radios to hear Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the world, speak by shortwave from London.

Pleads for Co-operation

The British leader urged the Scouts to form close friendships among themselves so as to help bring about an era of world peace.

"Up to now," he declared, "the different countries have been carrying on their aims as total strangers, without and close knowledge or friendship for each other, and therefore in competition and rivalry with one another," he continued. "Each country has worked for its own benefit without any sympathy for its neighbor.

"In that way we have arisen jealousies, ill feelings, quarrels and wars. This does no good to anyone, but harm to all. What we want in the world is peace, happiness and prosperity for all, and we can get it if all men become friends instead of rivals.

"Get to see the other fellow's point of view as well as your own. Work in co-operation rather than in rivalry. By doing this you will not only be opening up better commerce, better trade, better political relationships with your fellow men of other countries, but also you will be bringing about that feeling of good will among men which is the true foundation for peace in the world."

Embyro Merchants Develop

Many contingents at the jamboree are playing hosts to members of Congress and other government officials, and are having their courtesies returned in the form of special parties or other favors. Senators Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas, Josh Lee (D) of Oklahoma, and William E. Borah (R) of Idaho, are among those who have been entertained at the camp. Members of the diplomatic corps have made visits to the foreign section of the camp.

For many of the Scouts no day is considered complete unless some "swapping" is done. One Indiana youth refusing to confine his trading operations to the camp managed to get a brass button from the coat of the guard who watched over the original Constitution and Declaration of Independence in the Library of Congress. A Youngstown, Ohio, Scout, who started out with a 10-cent tie clasp came back two hours later with 25 cents, a baseball and a baseball mit. Rhode Island Scouts were swapping off recipes for "Johnny-cake." Cleaned out of tradable goods, the Swedish contingent was one of the first to hoist a "no more swapping" notice.

In camp theatres each afternoon the Scouts continued to entertain themselves with amateur shows. Impersonators, ventriloquists, singers, dancers, and musicians have given talented performances.

Misdemeanor Rise Is Laid to Liquor

RICHMOND, Va., July 7—Declaring there is a heavy increase in the number of cases of assault and battery, disorderly conduct and drunkenness, most of which "arise from the same general cause; namely, the excessive use of intoxicating beverages," Judge James Hoge Ricks, of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, asks in his annual report to the mayor and to city council; "Has the community any solution to offer for this distressing state of affairs?"

The report, which is the twenty-first issued by the court, cites a material increase in the number of adult offenders involving children, an increase in the number of dependent and neglected children and a decrease in the number of child law violators. The figures cover 1936.

Read by the Men Who "OK"

LARGE-SCALE PURCHASES

—The Chicago Journal of Commerce, the only business and financial daily published in and for the Central West

Subscribers to the Chicago Journal of Commerce are principally owners, executives, or department heads of Central West business. They are the men whose final "OK" is necessary on any large-scale purchase for business purposes.

They regard the Chicago Journal of Commerce as an essential business aid. They pay $15 a year for the advantages no periodical summary can give them—accurate *day-to-day* business news of their own and allied lines, intelligently prepared and interpreted by specialists.

This concentration of Central Western executive readership is making this newspaper a *must* in the selling plans of an increasingly large number of leading corporations. Test campaigns have proved to them that this intensive *money-coverage*, plus low cost for dominant space, makes it an indispensable and economical "buy."

Send for the full facts about this concentrated market for equipment, materials, and services of every type by Central Western industries.

Chicago Journal of Commerce
— AND LA SALLE STREET JOURNAL —

12 East Grand Avenue, Chicago

"The Daily Business and Financial Newspaper of the Central West"

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Waldorf CAFETERIAS
AT THE SIGN OF THE RED APPLE
BLUEBERRY PIE
To catch the fleeting, delicious flavors of blueberries in a pie is no easy task. Yet we feel that this year our bakers have quite outdone themselves. You will enjoy Waldorf blueberry pie.

Cafe Minerva
So Exciting!—Our SIDEWALK CAFE
Special Luncheon 50c
Dinners at Popular Prices
Also CAFETERIA Adjoining
214 HUNTINGTON AVE.—BOSTON
OPPOSITE THE MOTHER CHURCH

OLA goes to Cape Cod
Visit us at Race Lane, Marstons Mills, off Route 49
Delicious Luncheon, Dinners
SMORGASBORD
Boston Restaurant at 14 Carver Street
Also Open All Summer

SMÖRGASBORD
AT THE VIKING
Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
442 STUART STREET

Luncheons Dinners
55 FALMOUTH STREET
Near Publishing House
KUM-UP-TU

Brittany Coffee Shop and Garden
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
DINNERS 85c - $1.25
222 Newbury Street, Near Exeter Street

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Walton's
18 Conveniently Located RESTAURANTS
Over thirty-three years of constant unparalleled service with food of the highest standard.
Food that is really food, properly prepared to retain the necessary elements of food value.
Why not have the best?

The Gateway
252 Massachusetts Avenue
Special Evening Meals
Excellent Home-Cooked Food
Breakfast 7:30 to 10 A. M., 10c-35c
Luncheon 11 to 2 P. M., 30c-35c-50c.
Dinner 5 to 7 P. M. 50c-65c-$1.00
Delicious ice cream sodas and sundaes served at our fountains

DINE AT Eichel's RESTAURANT
1 WINTER PLACE, BOSTON
All Food Cooked on Premises

The LOBSTER CLAW
Boston's Famous Dining Place
280 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
Special Luncheons and Dinners Served Daily Also a la Carte

THE Russian Bear
11 NEWBURY STREET
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
Music During Dinner
Tel. CIRcle 8017
Also Visit Russian Bear, Thompson, Conn.

TOBY HOUSE
541 Boylston St., Copley Square
LUNCHEON AND SUPPER FROM 50c
STEAK DINNER $1.00

E. GLOUCESTER, MASS.

TIFFIN
WONSONS DOCK, E. GLOUCESTER, MASS
(Off Rocky Neck Avenue)
Breakfast Luncheon Dinner
The best there is in food
Telephone 8178

DANBURY, CONN.

WHITE TURKEY INN
BUILT IN 1740
Furnished with antiques
LUNCHEONS and DINNERS
$1.00 to $2.50
Brochure on request.
Route 7—Three miles north of DANBURY, CONN.

SOMERS, CONN.

THE MAPLES
INN AND TEA ROOM
Overnight Guests
Phone Thompsonville 973-2
Strictly Home Cooked Food
LUNCHEON 85c and $1.00 DINNER 75c and $1.25

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Rossoff's
147 W. 45 ST. 152 W. 44 ST.
At Times Sq., N. Y. C.
Tempting variety of fresh vegetables, delicious meats, fish, etc., skillfully prepared and served; 2000 satisfied patrons daily.
7 Course Dinner 75¢
6 Course Luncheon 50¢

LITTLE OLD MANSION
61 EAST 52ND ST. ELDORADO 5-7868
Unusual Food Served in One of New York's Delightful Old Houses
Luncheons from 50c
Dinners from 85c
Catering No Liquor Served

GERMANTOWN, PA.

Harkinson
LUNCHEONS—35c-60c
DINNERS—75c
(5:30-7:30)
5331-33 Germantown Ave.
Ger. 0431-0432 Philadelphia, Pa.

In Germantown
SEELEY'S COLONIAL TEA ROOM
DAILY 60c Excellent DINNERS SUNDAY 75c
Luncheon 35c and 50c
"A Delightful Place to Dine"
5920 Greene St., Cor. Haines
Free Parking

PHILADELPHIA

Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
Pennsylvania Railroad Station

PITTSBURGH

Enjoy a SAVARIN
LUNCHEON OR DINNER
Menus That Satisfy—Carefully Planned
Sensibly Priced
Pennsylvania Railroad Station

SCRANTON, PA.

OVERBROOK TOWN SHOP
"On the Square"
Good food well served
No liquor.
Closed on Sundays.
209 N. WASHINGTON AVENUE

ANNAPOLIS, MD.

BLUE LANTERN INN
MRS. CECIL ADA SMITH, Mgr.
Famous for Food in Annapolis
ALSO ROOMS
211 King George St., Annapolis, Md.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00

DES MOINES, IOWA

VOUNKERS TEA ROOM
A Delightful Place for Luncheon, Tea or Dinner
Fifth Floor—Ruth Room
DINNER — DANCING

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Is Woman Chiefly Concerned—With Self or Service?

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Through the Editor's Window

Are We Pampering Our Bodies?

By Mildred Taylor

"Although I am not the one to write on it," said the Thoughtful Young Man to a friend, "the alleged change of women's interests, putting glamour, self-beautification and self-satisfaction ahead of home and children, is not, after all, very complimentary to her sex." And his statement was passed along to me and tucked into my file of subjects for this column. Is he right? Have women's interests largely shifted from serving others to an intense study of "husband-winning, husband-holding and beauty arts," as I find has more than once been suggested by observers. Are women—urged on by books, magazines, newspapers, beauty shops and other "aids to beauty"—actually if perhaps unconsciously putting the dressing and keeping of the body ahead of everything else?

Someone has figured up that between the ages of 20 and 50 we human beings give 20,000 hours exclusively to chewing and swallowing food. This seems a bit appalling, especially when added to the number of hours that even sensible, well-balanced people have to spend in the ordinary processes of dressing and undressing, bathing and sleeping. But this normal care of the body is not what the Thoughtful Young Man or this column has in mind. Adequate care and dressing of the body is granted necessary; and certainly if done in the right way it can then be relegated to its proper lesser-importance. The woman who truly thinks of others, who is deeply enjoying her opportunities to live a wholesome, useful life in home or business, can learn to be attractively dressed and groomed without sacrificing her emphasis on the permanent values. It is not of her that we speak.

In one of the current books on homemaking, an excellent book too, is a section on "Beauty" which tells us what we should all do each day in order properly to bedazzle our social set when we fare forth. (Not put just that way, of course.) Here is the total:

8 hours of sleep at night
30 minutes of daytime rest
15 minutes of setting-up exercises in the morning
15 minutes to one hour of daily sun-bath
15 minutes per night of facial (but to do all the things it describes and put on all the different creams we should say that 15 minutes is too conservative an estimate)
30 minutes of exercise outdoors
15 minutes of exercising each morning
10 minutes of exercising the hands
5 minutes of care of the nails at night

These are all daily doings. Then, we are told, if one is faithful about the 5 minutes' daily care of the nails, one can reduce to only 30 minutes a week the weekly manicure. Added to this, we are told we should daily brush the hair and rub the scalp at least 5 to 10 minutes, and of course have a weekly shampoo (which any woman knows takes a good hour and a half if waves and sitting under driers are included). Baths and dressing time come extra, as also does the time spent in buying clothes, creams, etc. Try adding up all this. It is illuminating.

Yet it is not necessarily so much a question of time as it is a question of emphasis. Is it a fact that women have shifted their emphasis from a helpful interest in others, to a self-absorbed concern with themselves? Do we—or at least enough of our sex to enable our critics to generalize—merit in this respect, the indictment of more than one thoughtful observer?

* * *

These seem to be days of great pressure from without. Somehow we women need to find a way to keep our balance. The suggestions as to what we do with our time, how we choose our activities, what we count important, flow in on us in such tremendous waves and so continuously, that it is at the very least not easy to withdraw sufficiently to get our bearings.

I am not condemning advertising, although advertisers themselves will be the first to agree that ethically there are helpful and harmful kinds. On the contrary, I feel that to advertising we owe an incalculable debt of gratitude for keeping us informed of modern developments, aids to housework, better transportation facilities, helps in dressing better, in having more attractive homes, and generally in raising our standards of living. We owe this, also, to many of the articles aimed at us in newspapers and magazines. But in the midst of high-powered competition, which pours upon us its flood of suggestions in such quantity, we must learn to preserve our independence of judgment.

We do not need to be rushed into placing an importance where it does not belong.

* * *

Never was there a time when the contribution of enriched womanly thinking was more needed in the world. The merest glance at world affairs would show that the more genuine human relationships which woman at her best has long proved herself able to develop in the home, are grievously needed in community, national and international life.

Of course the women who realize this, are not the women who have reaped for our sex such comments as those of the Thoughtful Young Man. But we can all be more alert, perhaps, to evaluate with clearer discernment the appeals on every hand to give such absorbed attention to "glamour" and "beauty" achieved through doing everything under the sun to our bodies. Quietly and persistently, then, we will find ways of helping our less awakened sisters and daughters to build up a surer sense of values.

A regular Wednesday Column

Honey Skin Food
A nourishing, refining night cream
Nature's own beautifier $1.50
LIQUID BEAUTY—Day and evening beautifier and powder base. Excellent for men after shaving $1.50
DEEP PORE CLEANSER $1.25
Money Refunded if Returned in 10 Days
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED
JENNE D'OR 545 Fifth Ave. Dept. M. New York

HAIR NETS 30 for $1
GUARANTEED 100%
Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe For long or bobbed hair
(Grey, White or Lavender. 15 for $1)
INTERNATIONAL COMMODITIES CO.
22 East 17th St., New York City Phone AL. 4-1689
Postpaid 13th Year
Agents Wanted in the Monitor

DR. BUTLER TOOTH BRUSH
can now be obtained at most drug and department stores.
Correctly designed by a dentist—used and indorsed by thousands of dentists and satisfied individuals. Small enough to reach all parts of the mouth and thoroughly clean back as well as front teeth.
Your choice—Medium, hard or extra hard bristles. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct. Price 50¢
JOHN O. BUTLER CO.
7359 Cottage Grove Avenue, Chicago

A BROCHURE
entitled
Seeing the Multitude
by
EMILY L. THOMAS
Some timely and needful comments on the Beatitudes $.50 a copy
Kenworthy Printing Co.
Buffalo, N. Y.

MONARCH VEGETABLES "GROWN where NATURE does her BEST"
Actually fresher than market vegetables, because packed as soon as picked. Monarch canneries are located wherever the finest of each variety of vegetable grows. Sold only independent grocers.
MONARCH
424 FINER FOODS
"Quality for 84 years"
Reid, Murdoch & Co.
Canners and Manufacturers
*Northern Michigan for Beets, Beans and Carrots. Minnesota for Corn and Peas. Indiana for Tomatoes.

$1 SAVES $50
KOZAK
Auto Dry Wash
Special fabric. Just wipe dry car off. New car lustre constantly improved by KozaK-ing. Muddy splashes, dirt, grime disappear like magic. Over 7 million used since first advertised in Monitor 18 years ago. Now sold at highest grade chain and independent auto supply stores. Such as Western Auto, Kresge $1 Stores, Ward's. Or complete Auto DRYWASHING outfit direct from factory postpaid $1. Results unbelievable without trial. Sold on approval or money back guarantee. Please mention Monitor when purchasing at stores.
SAVES TWICE ITS PRICE
every time used. Normal life, months.
KOZAK, 4 Bank St., Batavia, N. Y.
I enclose $1.00. Please send the KozaK complete Auto DRYWASHING outfit, guaranteed satisfactory.
Name .....
Street .....
City .....

Sovfoto

A Chorus of Russian Women Who Sing Together as They Embroider

Literally a "chorus." These are women of Karelia, a section of the Soviet Union which borders the Finnish Frontier in the far northwest. The photograph was taken during a ten-day festival of Karelian Folk Art held in Leningrad last March. The women, who according to custom have been singing folk songs as they sew, are holding lace frames. In front of the woman at the left is an old fashioned distaff. The embroidery, as you see, is used generously on the Karelian native costume. It should, of course, be visualized in bright colors.

Women Want Peace---and a Fuller Chance to Help World Get It

Only as Men and Women Work Together Can Great Results Be Achieved, Is Conviction of Many

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend:

The other evening, a small group of women met in a London drawing room to discuss the position of the women in Spain.

They were, in a manner of speaking, experts. None of them were Spanish, but several had an intimate knowledge of Spain, and all of them were clear in their acceptance of the proposition that the position of women in any given country plays a profound part in that country's destinies.

It was an interesting meeting—you would have enjoyed it. Being aware of the trend of one another's thinking, nobody hesitated to speak freely, and discussion ran along the line of discovering just how far a completely emancipated womanhood could and would have made for peace.

The question of women and peace needs careful analysis. That much was, of course, clear. Popular opinion—and it is the same in all countries—is inclined to voice the belief that women are, so to speak, peacemakers by the light of nature. As a matter of fact, women are much of the same opinion themselves. Anybody who cares to take the trouble, can enumerate a list of peace-making activities being, at this very moment, made by women.

* * *

I myself can reckon that in Austria, women have not so long ago celebrated Good-Will Day, during which Frau Leopoldine Miklas, wife of the President, called for more work in the cause of peace. That in Holland, the Women's Peace Procession has, as I write this, recently been held and that Mrs. Rose Vrijman declared that women not only desire peace but are determined to have it. That in France, the Comité Mondial des Femmes is now arranging for a series of meetings at which peace will be discussed during the time of the great Paris Exhibition.

I remember that the International Federation of Business and Professional Women is embarking upon a three-year objective with the idea of equipping women to contribute to the development of present-day civilization, and with it the establishment of present-day peace. That the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom is preparing a congress to be held at Luhacovice in Czechoslovakia where a New International Order will be discussed. And such a list is a mere speck among the peace activities of women the world over.

* * *

But talking peace is one thing, and an easy thing. Securing peace is quite another. And the women in the London drawing room the other evening gave their attention to the difference between the two.

The Spanish struggle gave them a good jumping-off point. Spain, so far as its women are concerned, is half a century or more behind the main part of Western Europe. Women are emancipated in theory—actually they are, in theory, more fully emancipated than the women of France—but their emancipation is almost entirely inoperative.

Except in rare instances, women have taken no share with men in engineering any of the recent political changes in Spain. Although Primo de Rivera actually gave them the vote during the Dictatorship, they were, until the subsequent establishment of the Republic, more or less chattels, possessing practically no education and practically no freedom. Even now, their influence upon political councils is said to be, to all intents and purposes, nil. Under so-called Republican freedom, they have made little or no general effort to shake themselves free of the traditional narrowness which has engulfed them. Moreover, they are in almost complete ignorance of the freedom possessed by other European women.

* * *

To the women in the London drawing room, the position had profound significance. They did not attempt to analyze it from a political point of view. They said, indeed, that it held, for them, very little in the way of political meaning. What it did hold was the suggestion that a country unbalanced as regards its man-viewpoint and woman-viewpoint is likely to be a country in serious difficulty.

It was a discussion which, by its very nature, led to deep questioning. During the last century there has sprung up in nearly every civilized land something which has been called the Women's Movement. It is not a tangible thing, although it has, at moments, evolved tangible objectives—such as the struggle for parliamentary votes, or the struggle for economic equality. It is not—although such ends have often been attributed to it—an effort either to oust men or to imitate them. It is in no way an effort to assume control. Rather is it an instinctive answering to the persuasions of a law which demands that every side of human thinking shall be represented in government. It is evidence of the realization that "man-intelligence" alone is incapable of maintaining balance; that "woman-intelligence" alone would be quite as incapable; that only in combination can peace be found.

The women in the London drawing room recognized this. They recognized that the opposition to the thing called the Women's Movement does not arise from men, but rather from those reactionary elements found in both men and women which would oppose themselves to the best interests of peace.

* * *

So the problem, said the women in the London drawing room, is to discover just how to make the Women's Movement acceptable in order that it may do its work swiftly and well. Peace is not altogether a political question. Neither is it altogether an economic question. Its establishment does not depend upon the number of meetings that are held, nor of processions that are organized, nor of petitions that reach governments. There is a more fundamental thing to be considered. Peace, they said, depends largely upon the extent that the women's point of view is given place beside the man's point of view, so that the two together may produce an ordered government in which a reasonable balance may render discord and war an utter impossibility.

Yours very sincerely,
PHYLLIS M. LOVELL

One of these "news letters" comes to you from London the first Wednesday of each month.

How One Housewife Did It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

That "necessity is the mother of invention" every housewife proves over and over again. With the perennial urge to renovate and rearrange comes many a small improvement which looms large in the sum total of accomplishment. One housewife, whose circumstances are quite typical of the average housewife, worked out some ideas in her home which may be worth passing along.

V

And that humpy mattress in the east room! Everyone knows how far from comfortable it is to sleep on a mattress which has a depression in its center so deep that it reminds one strangely of a sunken garden. Spurred on by her other achievements, this housewife set herself seriously to the solution of yet another problem. And presto! A small outlay of money, an afternoon's work — and the sunken garden in her mattress was a thing forgotten.

From a mattress factory was procured a bag of filling, the heavy twine for tying, and a quantity of little tufts used beneath the knots. The filling and twine need not necessarily have come from a mattress factory and the tufts could have been devised from cotton or yarn, but fortune had placed such a factory almost at her door, and so she took advantage of it.

The mattress was carefully ripped down its center seam and the filling worked evenly into place, care being taken to avoid lumps and humps. Then the covering was sewed back together again. With a long upholsterer's needle, the twine was threaded through the mattress, down and up again, and tied firmly, a little tuft being tucked under each knot to save strain on the covering. A most professional looking piece of work it was. "New mattresses for old," might be a good slogan for adventurers in this field.

R. M. S.

Numbers I-IV inclusive ran May 12, June 4, 18 and 26. Number VI will appear soon.

Red Salmon Pie

Remove bones and dark skin from 2 cups flaked canned red salmon (1 lb). Prepare sauce by melting
2 tablespoons shortening—adding
2 tablespoons flour
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
½ teaspoon horseradish sauce
Dash cayenne — blending until smooth. Add
2 cups milk slowly, stirring until thickened. Cook rapidly, stirring all the time for about two minutes. Turn flame low, stir in
½ cup grated cheese or cubed soft cheese and cook slowly until melted. Pour sauce over salmon and
1½ cups cooked peas in greased casserole. Roll
1 recipe biscuit dough about ½ inch thick, cut in six wedge shaped pieces and place on salmon mixture. Bake in hot oven (425° F) for about 30-35 minutes. Six servings.

Diagonal Bag and Belt

Crocheted in Gay Colors, These Accessories Will Brighten a Dull Frock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A well-chosen accessory can bring glamour to even the dullest of costumes. The accompanying bag and belt designed to bring life to a plain white or blue linen dress will brighten and enrich the dull costume immeasurably. Repeated in different color combinations and wools, several may be acquired to freshen up the navy or black wool left over from last season's wardrobe. Vacation time affords the leisure needed and a little time spent

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Blue and White, This Easily Crocheted Bag and Belt Make Attractive Accessories for a Plain White or Plain Blue Dress

in crocheting these useful accessories will prove fascinating pick-up work and will more than repay in style and beauty the small amount of cost and labor put into them.

The bag and belt pictured were made of the popular and inexpensive Nubby Knit thread in skipper blue and white, though any cotton or wool thread of rough texture will have the same effect and there are all sorts of results to be achieved in color combinations. Navy blue and lime for a navy dress; brown and beige for brown; tomato red and white for a white dress will contribute to a striking contrast.

Materials Needed

One skein of the skipper blue and one skein of the oyster white Nubby Knit thread; a number four steel crochet hook; a nine-inch zipper; one-fourth yard each of buckram and white silk or linen and six glass buttons are the materials needed for both bag and belt. The work is done in the revised version of the old shell stitch and is worked diagonally or on the bias beginning with one pattern stitch and continuing to increase each row until the work is the desired width.

Beginning with the blue thread, chain six stitches. With a double crochet stitch, go in third stitch of chain. Make one double crochet in each of next two stitches of chain. Chain, six. Turn. Make a double crochet in third stitch of chain, a double crochet in each of next two stitches of chain. Chain three, make three double crochets in opening (chain of three) of preceding row. Chain six. Turn. Make a double crochet in third stitch, a double crochet in each of next two stitches of chain, join with a slip stitch in opening. Chain three, three double crochets in same opening. Join with slip stitch in next opening. Chain three, three double stitches, join with slip stitch. Chain six. Turn. Go in third stitch with a double crochet, make one double crochet in next two stitches and proceed across row. Always be sure to go in last opening.

Continue in Pattern Stitch

The work is continued in the pattern stitch of three chain (which forms the opening for the group of stitches on the return round) and three double crochets. At each end the increase is made by chaining six and going in the third stitch and next two stitches with the double crochet. Then continue across row with the pattern stitch. Starting with the blue make four rows, break thread and join on the white. Continue in this manner, alternating the blue and white every four rows until the work measures seven inches or any desired width, then begin to increase on one side only with the chain of six. The work will now be in a triangle shape. On the other end, chain three, slip stitch in opening, three chain and three double—pattern stitch—in same opening and continue across row. This closes one side and increases the other for the length of the bag. When the bag measures the 10 inches, then you begin to close the other side, by chaining three, slip stitch in opening chain three, three doubles in same opening, slip stitch in next opening and proceed across row. There will now be a decrease in each row forming the fourth side and closing the triangle.

Make another side exactly like this and sew the two together on three sides. Cut buckram 6½ by 10 inches and baste to bag. Sew in zipper about ½ inch from top and line bag with the white linen or silk. Crochet a narrow strip in the blue, four stitches in single crochet for four inches and sew to end of zipper for a handle.

The belt is made in the same way as the bag by changing threads every fifth row. Begin with the blue thread, work four rows in pattern stitch increasing at both ends. Join white, work two rows. You will now have six groups on the row which is the width of the belt. Now increase on one side only all the way which makes the diagonal stripe. Make two more rows of the white and join the blue. It is easier to remember what end to increase if it is done on the end where the threads are not joined. The threads are carried by crocheting in the end stitch the other color every other row. Continue in this manner until the work measures 32 inches or desired measure of waist with about four inches over. Sew a snap at either end at waist measure to close belt. On the diagonal end make a chain of six and loop it in each opening to form button hole. Then sew six glass buttons on main belt. This makes an effective finish. If desired, the belt may be lined with a strip of linen or belting to keep it firm.

The strip for the belt may be repeated and sewed around a heavy piece of cable cord for one of the popular head bands now in vogue. A bow of white or blue moire ribbon sewed at the back will be the only finish needed.

EDNA GUGENHEIM

Keeps Hands Soft Too
"I first read about Sem-Pray Jo-Ve-Nay Creme in the Monitor. Makes my skin lovely, keeps hands soft, too."—Miss H. G. W.
Sem-Pray Jo-Ve-Nay Cleansing Creme penetrates more deeply. Cleanses more thoroughly. Makes skin fresh, lovely, young. 60c at drug stores and toilet goods counters, or mail coupon for FREE package.
FREE MAIL coupon TODAY
SEM-PRAY JO-VE-NAY
Means "Always Young"
Elizabeth Husted, Sem-Pray Jo-Ve-Nay Co., Suite 1811-JY, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Send purse package Sem-Pray Jo-Ve-Nay Creme absolutely FREE. Include introductory packages Sem-Pray Jo-Ve-Nay Face Powder and Rouge also FREE.
Name .....
Address .....

SPECIAL OFFER
2 PAIR LADIES SILK HOSE
GIVEN AWAY WITH EVERY purchase of a package of NO-RUN. This amazing product lengthens the life of silk stockings many-fold by preventing runs. Mention size and shade of hose desired. Leading shades: Carib, Cubitan, Apricot, Glamour, Avenue. Mail $1 bill and you will receive all 3 items. Rush order while offer lasts. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE.
NO-RUN PRODUCTS CO., Dept. 37 509 5th AVE., NEW YORK CITY

American Homemakers, Inc.

Rhode Island Organization of Genuine Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I.

Making a home is tremendous fun to the members of the American Homemakers, Incorporated, in Providence, Rhode Island. How far they have lifted this fundamental craft out of the category of mere housewifery is indicated by the objects displayed at their recent annual exhibition of their class work.

In a large, airy room at 42 Weybosset Street, their headquarters, I found a cheerful assortment of things "done with the hands." It was not just a collection of linen or cotton fabrics, of hammered metal desk sets, or methodically hooked rugs. Something intensely personal and individual had gone into the making or restoring of everything there. The high standard of workmanship doubtless was due largely to the careful training the organization provides, for its primary purpose is educational, and quality comes first.

Quiet Adventure

I think it was adventure that characterized the exhibits, quiet adventure inspired by the urge to beautify the home. Antique iron and tin trays which had been restored to their original patterns and finish had a gay liveliness about them suggestive of the joy of discovery, the grace of rendering useful something dusty and forgotten for generations. Old chairs, an Empire, a Hitchcock, a Windsor, or just an "old-fashioned" rocker, had been cleaned and repainted and upholstered in fresh, new textiles retaining the spirit of the original designs. Good taste had controlled the handicraft within the scope of both knowledge and material available.

Neither "arty" nor commercial, the "Homemakers" center has gathered together 525 women and girls who attend one or more of its classes, at the rate of 30 cents a lesson, or 75 cents for three. Membership costs $1 a year. Non-members may enter the classes for 40 cents a lesson, or $1 for three. Subjects include cooking, dressmaking, upholstering, chair seating—cane, rush and splint—metal craft, redecoration of antique furniture, weaving, waitress or table service, and swimming. Almost any kind of class is furnished upon request from a sufficiently large number of members. Young girls in high school and young women about to be married are very enthusiastic attendants.

Course in Training Waitresses

In addition to the small membership dues, donations, and modest sums raised by a ways and means committee, the organization depends for financial support upon the Community Service Salvage Shop, in North Main Street, where discarded objects are sold. Members donate cast-off clothing, furniture, utensils, and even broken toys. Half a doll is sometimes purchased there by a father who wishes to repair a broken head or a china arm. The staff is not large at the Center. Miss Eleanor K. Dearborn, Executive Director, is herself a teacher of upholstery, weaving, dressmaking and other subjects. She gives a course in training waitresses, an evening course thoroughly appreciated by women who employ waitresses and those who send untrained servants there for instruction.

Real Achievements

Lectures on current industrial topics, on cultural pursuits and international relations as well as on problems of the home are given at intervals. The information service is available to any one who may need it. Reorganized in 1927, the organization originated in 1912 as the Providence Housewives League. The league inspected markets, candy factories, ice cream plants, creameries, laundries, bakeries and restaurants. It secured the passage of a bill requiring correct labeling of storage eggs, and established milk stations at Federal Hill House, Nickerson House and the North End Dispensary. It assisted in the establishing of the municipal market, a dietetic bureau which later developed into the Co-operative Nutrition Bureau of Rhode Island, a committee on school lunches and numerous other activities. Membership is open to all interested in homemaking.

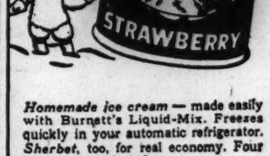
Kickernick
by the Freedom pair

Cords
Perfect — under the new tighter-than-ever dresses.
Perfect to launder, too—for they need NO IRONING!
Ask your dealer or write
WINGET KICKERNICK COMPANY
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

COOL
HOT WEATHER SPECIALS

Homemade ice cream — made easily with Burnett's Liquid-Mix. Freezes quickly in your automatic refrigerator. Sherbet, too, for real economy. Four luscious fresh fruit flavors.

SEMI-ANNUAL
SALE
DISCONTINUED STYLES REGULARLY $5 TO $6
$3.45 AND $3.95 REGULAR STYLES $5 TO $6

JULY 5TH TO 31ST INCLUSIVE
Enna Jetticks

Of course there's a buzz about town! When you can buy smart comfortable Enna Jetticks AT BIG SAVINGS, that's something to get excited over. BUT—we advise a bright and early visit while assortments of styles and sizes are largest. For then it's an incredible!
America's Smartest Walking Shoes Go Places Comfortably
See them at your local dealer's
ENNA JETTICK SHOES, Auburn, N. Y.

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

A Soldier's Impressions Of T. E. Lawrence

A PRIVATE in the ranks of any section of the British Army is not normally concerned with the conduct of his commanding officer. But circumstances alter cases, as was true in the instance of one of the rank and file of the British Egyptian Expeditionary Force, which operated under Thomas Edward Lawrence, known as "Lawrence of Arabia." Lawrence organised the Arab revolt against the Turks in 1916-18, following a period of some years in Arabia, Syria, and Mesopotamia, during which he became acquainted with local conditions which fitted him for his great work.

In his literary masterpiece, "The Seven Pillars of Wisdom," Lawrence refers to the small band of English soldiers who accompanied him in his Egyptian Expeditionary Force. The list includes the name of Private A. Barnes, who in the following account has given his impressions of Lawrence of Arabia. His observations have interest, as they present an angle of the life and activity of the great soldier which may not have been noted previously.

"HE WAS," Mr. Barnes says, "my commander during my service with the Egyptian Expeditionary Force in Arabia. This great, 'little' man, for whom I have the greatest of esteem, was an outstanding hero. In a foreign land, teeming with all sorts and conditions of men, lawless, unscrupulous, inhuman, this quiet unassuming gentleman ruled and commanded with complete confidence.

"He was always calm, steady and sure. Problems beset him on every side, but he persevered with a complete disregard for possible failure. Even when failures did appear, he was resolute and determined. I saw his smile and his tears—a smile of kindliness, and tears because of a broken plan. His attitude towards these seeming setbacks instilled in me that sense of loyalty and trust which is so necessary when on the brink of despair.

"HIS FEATURES WERE admirable. A small, but rather long face, with a peculiarly shaped upper lip; commanding eyes which ruled men with a look; they were deep and searching but unmistakably kind.

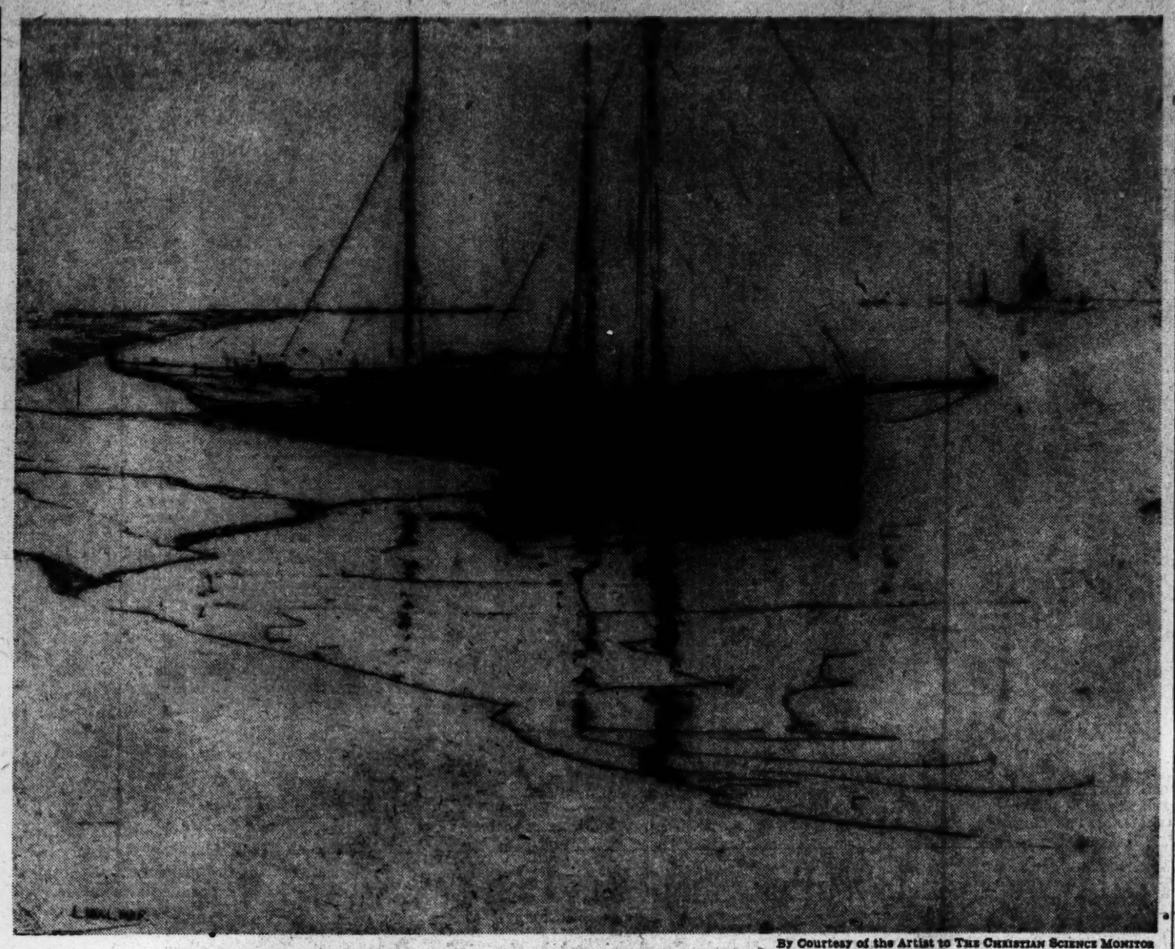
"He spoke in short, clear sentences, with a deliberate accent, never hurried, but calm and possessed. His voice indicated a note of absolute dependence on a divine power. His immutable demeanor was, to me, beyond description. He was, and still is, a mystery to me on one point: How did he achieve the rule over these Arabs and their chieftains? He was not a dictator, nor did he use any dictatorial powers in order to get things done. His secret was, in my opinion, based on a real virtue—love—that undeniable power which conquered and won the affections and loyalty of those people.

"HE LOVED THE Arabs, and strove to an unlimited degree to further their cause of freedom from the oppression of the Turks. For the latter he held no brief, and anyone who knew him readily perceived that right was might.

This Lawrence was patient with a highly strung people, and this virtue undoubtedly carried him right into the hearts of these impetuous men, who needed a morally strong leader. His great fortitude with men was amazing. Night and day he carried on with progress as his one purpose, neither the heat of the day nor the dangers of the night holding the least terror for him. He suffered mentally and bodily without complaint, and scorned publicity and honour.

"During the whole of my service under this Colonel, I never saw him in any dress but that of the Arabs, but he was easily recognised by his gold-braided headgear and white silk gown. I could relate much concerning the lovable character, but words would be inadequate to express the respect I hold for this great personality. His accomplishments were masterpieces."

W. T. L.



BY COURTESY of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OYSTER BOATS LAID UP AT TOLLESBURY, ESSEX: *An Etching by Lawrence Walker*

ESSEX today is probably best known as the happy hunting-ground for pleasure sailing. Here the estuaries of the Colne, Blackwater and Crouch provide fine, if tricky, cruising for small yachts. Essex is a flat county, so that, in travelling through it, one is even more aware of the great continent of sky than of the expanse of land. It is pleasant country with woods, picturesque villages and thatched cottages; nothing perhaps, to stir the heart, but much to charm the fancy.

Essex is famous for its oyster beds, the calm, equable water of the river estuaries providing a naturally tranquil home for the growing spats and maturing oysters. Mr. Lawrence Walker's etching shows oyster boats, lying at their moorings in the Blackwater river by Tollesbury. Mr. Walker is happy in depicting boats which, in his hands, have a certain indefinable element of vitality and float on the water as proudly as swans. The water in this etching is so vividly suggested that it seems actually in movement and one can almost hear the tiny wash of the ripples as they spread and ebb, leaving the mud banks exposed.

Song of the Mower

ALL day I have rocked to the swing of the scythe
Cropping curved grasses tall and lithe:
To and fro, to and fro,
Reaping the harvest where late winds blow.
Swish and gleam, swish and gleam,
From shine and sound I have made a dream
That breathes the fragrance of happy scent
And walks with the rhythm of deep content.
Tired are my arms, but my heart's aglow
Watching my scythe swing to and fro.

FRANCES HALL

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.
Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.
The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 Three months.... $2.25
Six months .... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Unter den Linden 33.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via della Mercede 54.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ... Suite 2900, 333 N Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 823 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly

Three Gulfs at Dawn

THE breeze was coming dry and cold from the invisible mountain that one felt to be still laden with snow. It came very faint, as though hardly awake, undecided and intermittent.

Then the men shipped the anchor, I seized the helm, and the boat, like a big ghost, glided through the still waters. In order to get out of the port, we had to tack between the sleeping tartans and schooners. We went gently from one quay to another, dragging after us our little round dinghy, which followed us as a cygnet, just hatched from its shell, follows the parent swan.

As soon as we reached the channel between the jetty and the square fort the yacht became livelier, quickened its pace, and seemed more alert, as though a joyous feeling had taken possession of her. She danced over the countless short waves,—moving furrows of a boundless plain. Quitting the dead waters of the harbour, she now felt under her the living sea. . . .

The day was breaking, the stars were disappearing, for the last time the Villefranche lighthouse closed its revolving eye, and I saw strange roseate glimmers in the distant sky, above the still invisible Nice; the heights of the Alpine glaciers lighted up the early dawn I gave the helm over to Bernard, and watched the rising sun. The freshened breeze sent us skimming over the quivering violet-tinted waters. A bell clanged, throwing to the wind the three rapid strokes of the *Angelus*. How is it that the sound of bells seems livelier in the early dawn, and heavier at nightfall? I like that chill, keen hour of morn, when man still sleeps, and all Nature is waking. The air is full of mysterious thrills unknown to belated risers. . . .

Now the whole Alpine mountain range appeared, a monster wave threatening the sea, a granite wave capped with snow, where each pointed tip looks like a dash of spray motionless and frozen. And the sun rises behind this ice, shedding over it the light of its molten silver rays.

Then directly after, as we round the Antibes headland, we discover the Lerins Isles, and farther off behind them, the tortuous outline of the Esterel. The Esterel is the stage scenery of Cannes, a lovely keepsake kind of mountain of faintest blue, elegantly outlined in a coquettish and yet artistic style, washed in water-colours on a theatrical sky. . . .

I can see the three gulfs. In front, beyond the islands, lies that of Cannes; nearer, the Gulf Juan, and behind the Bay des Anges, overtopped by the Alps and the snowy heights. Further off, the coasts can be seen far beyond the Italian frontier, and with my glasses I can sight at the end of the promontory the white houses of Bordighera.

And everywhere, all along the endless coast, the towns of the seashore, the villages perched up on high on the mountain side, the innumerable villas dotted about in the greenery, all look like white eggs laid on the sand, laid on the rocks, laid amongst the pine forests by gigantic birds that have come in the night from the snowlands far above.

Villas again on the Cape of Antibes, a long tongue of land, a wonderful garden thrown out between the seas, blooming with the most lovely flowers of Europe, and at the extreme point, Eileen Rock, a charming and whimsical residence that attracts visitors from Cannes and Nice.

The breeze has dropped, the yacht hardly makes any progress. After the current of land wind that lasts all night, we are waiting and hoping for a whiff of sea air, which will be most welcome wherever it may blow from.—GUY DE MAUPASSANT, in "Afloat" ("Sur l'Eau"). Translated by LAURA ENSOR.

Visitors From Asia

TAKE the umiak or long skin-boat, of which I have seen hundreds at Nome and north of Nome—the Eskimo freight boat or "woman boat" thirty feet long, with a frame made of driftwood lashed with leather, covered with skins, carefully stretched and double stitched to water tightness by the expert and incomparable Eskimo workers. It will hold thirty people or a ton of bulky freight, can be carried by any two stout men on portage, can bump into rough ice without smashing (as a whale boat of similar size, but four times as heavy, would surely do), or it can be put on a sled and drawn overland by five or six husky dogs. If it "busts" (though usually even a stiff crack against sharp ice or rock will only make it bounce back like a rubber ball) a new rib can be quickly set, or a patch can be laid on with a heavy bone needle and sinew thread. And what more do you want for emergency service?

I remember well seeing an umiak unload at the Sandspit near Nome, and being reminded of a conjurer's hat. After at least three full families of Eskimos had piled out (and two by two like Noah's ark, for women and children were carried ashore through the surf, like sacks) I thought it surely must be empty. But then, from somewhere, there scrambled out at least twenty Eskimo dogs, and *then* came the freight of household goods—skins and furs and cooking utensils and gifts for all the Nome aunts and cousins—and fish!

"Muk-pi," I said, "please find out where they came from with all that stuff. It can't have been far, loaded so."

"I no ask, I see him," she replied, in her quiet way. "You see, man parka? You see, woman parka? He Chuck-chee man, Chuck-chee woman."

Chuck-chee! I knew *they* lived in Asia, across the Straits—East Cape—Siberia—Russia—stalwart swarthy Chuck-chees! When I hear certain skeptical, undaring, stay-at-home scientists say, "The earliest Americans could not have likely come from Asia by that perilous northern route, but much more likely by the southern islands," I merely unpolitely sniff! Haven't I *seen* them come, with my own eyes, just yesterday? — MARY LEE DAVIS, in "Uncle Sam's Attic." (Boston: Wilde.)

Afternoon in a California Garden

INTO the stillness of a summer afternoon enter many small sounds, like minor themes in a symphony. There is the brittle snapping of acacia pods and the falling of the narrow, polished seeds to the ground. There is the soft rise and fall of wind among leaves and the thin, sharp rasping of dry twigs. The swift whirr of a bird's wings, flying low, is a sudden sound and separate from all others, as is also the hollow rustling of a leaf blown across a gravel path. The small weight of a bee on the fluted, white edge of a trumpet-flower causes it to sway on its narrow stalk. Dry grass blades have a way of moving together with a faint, sighing sound which is not unlike the whispering of scythes in August meadows and the sudden stirring of some small creature in the jungle-depths of an uncut lawn sets up a flurry of little echoes which, for a moment, interrupts the conversation of the bees.

When night comes, only the low voices of violins continue to sing on in the darkness with, here and there, a thin flute-note of unrest; but now, while the sun is still high above the hills, the rich orchestration of the day is at its best and its theme, as always, is that of beauty.

Thoughts

MY thoughts
are blown as high
among the stars tonight
as windy kites on some blue day
in spring.

DOROTHY HOPE MCCROSKEY

Seeking God, Good

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALTHOUGH the prevalent opinion may seem to be the contrary, mankind as a whole is seeking God. Many are echoing Job's cry (Job 23:3), "Oh that I knew where I might find him! that I might come even to his seat!"

Someone may feel that he could not agree with this statement, since he does not believe in God at all. Therefore, how could he seek Him? But that same person will not deny that he daily and hourly seeks either something to content himself with momentarily, or something that promises varying degrees of satisfaction.

Since men are seeking what they believe is good, how important it is to understand what good really is! The study of Christian Science reveals that God and good are one, and that this one is not a limited, material sense of good, which invariably disappoints and misguides the seeker. Rather, it is the satisfying, spiritual understanding of God as divine Mind and His all-inclusive, divinely mental creation of right ideas. These ideas are always available to correct, heal, and replace not only mankind's false beliefs, but also their unhappy effects on his health, happiness, and supply.

Thus the understanding of God becomes of prime importance to every individual. He who has hitherto doubted the existence of God sees that this disbelief was concerned with mortal man's misapprehension, but never with the true idea, of God, or good. The inspired Scripture is the primal source of all true knowledge of God. In its pages we find Deity denoted either directly or by implication as Father, Mother, Spirit, Truth, Love, Mind, creator, ever-presence, omnipotence, omniscience.

On this right understanding of God the Christian Scientist bases his right thinking and acting, for the first tenet of his religion, as written by its Discoverer and Founder, Mary Baker Eddy (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 497), is, "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal Life."

Right knowledge of God leads us to a happy, constructive, real sense of life that is eternal; for nothing but a false sense of Life, God, can pass away. Eternal Life is with us right where we are, in our homes, factories, offices; in our activities as buyer or seller, employer or employee. It is with us as we reflect Mind's perfect thoughts, and this is in accordance with the words of the opening chapter of the Bible (Genesis 1:1, 31): "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. . . . And God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

"The heaven and the earth" are still that same creation, untouched, unchanged, and discoverable by the one who truly seeks spiritually to see it. One who starts from the basis of God, infinite good, as creator, whose first consideration is to see all creation in the light in which our Father-Mother God sees it, will find creation to be wholly good, like God.

All activities, whether in the home, business, church, government, or sports, are opportunities to find good, to express the love of perfection; and we find good by expressing it in our own consciousness. Thus to manifest patience, purity, right activity, alertness, honesty, courage, mutual helpfulness, is not only to have them, but also to enjoy the good results which they bring. The world is constantly reaching out for these qualities. Therefore, he who expresses them cannot be unemployed.

Mrs. Eddy has truly written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 267): "Heaven is the reign of divine Science. Material thought tends to obscure spiritual understanding, to darken the true conception of man's divine Principle, Love, wherein and whereby soul is emancipate and environed with everlasting Life. Our great Teacher hath said: 'Behold, the kingdom of God is within you'—within man's spiritual understanding of all the divine modes, means, forms, expression, and manifestation of goodness and happiness."

Sorrow is discernible in the human features. Fear accelerates or paralyzes, impedes or sometimes overly stimulates, bodily action. Thus we see that the body manifests what is in the human thought, and chronic or acute difficulties are the results of the habitual or occasional false mental concepts we entertain.

Christian Science heals disease, for it teaches us to avail ourselves of the spiritual ideas and with them displace and replace the material beliefs about ourselves and others. Sin, ignorance, hate, lust, dishonesty, thwarted hope, and despair express themselves as mental and physical inharmony, for nothing but that which is good can produce good results. These spurious beliefs never were included in God's pure, spiritual creation; and there is no other. So one sees that in reality one has never existed in that misty realm of personal sense.

A great part of human education is spent on the correction of the illusions that the corporeal senses continually present to one. This should also awaken men to the need of challenging with the truth about God's creation, the false impressions which mislead and burden humanity. Wars, pestilence, famine, sin, sickness, crime, are not of God. They are delusions of material sense. Salvation from them is individual, just as freedom from ignorance of arithmetic, which comes with the correct understanding of numbers, is individual.

The study and application of Christian Science, as revealed in the textbook, Science and Health, is bringing salvation to all the world in the only way that it can ever come, namely, by lifting men above the illusions of material sense that have seemed to enslave them, into the truth which makes free.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish)

BUSCANDO DIOS, EL BIEN

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

AUNQUE la opinión predominante parezca sostener lo contrario, la humanidad en general está buscando a Dios. Muchos exclaman como Job (Job 23:3): "Oh quién me diera el saber donde poder hallarle! me iría hasta su trono."

Tal vez alguien sienta que no puede estar de acuerdo con esta aseveración, puesto que ni siquiera cree en Dios,—¿cómo, por lo tanto, pudiera buscar a Dios? Pero esta misma persona no negará que diariamente y a todas horas está buscando el bien en una forma u otra, sea en algo que le satisfaga momentaneamente o en algo que prometa varios grados de satisfacción.

Puesto que los hombres buscan lo que creen es el bien, ¡qué importante es entender lo que el bien es realmente! Porque el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana revela que Dios y el bien son una misma cosa, pero que esto no es un concepto limitado y material del bien, el cual invariablemente desengaña y desvía al que está buscando el camino. Es más bien el entendimiento espiritual y satisfactorio de Dios como Mente divina y Su creación divinamente mental y que abarca a todas ideas justas. Estas ideas están siempre a nuestro alcance para corregir, curar y reemplazar no solamente los conceptos erróneos de la humanidad, sino también los efectos desgraciados de estos conceptos erróneos sobre su salud, su felicidad y su abastecimiento.

Así llegamos a comprender que el entendimiento de Dios es de importancia vital para cada individuo. El que haya dudado hasta ahora de la existencia de Dios, reconoce que su falta de fe se refería solamente a los conceptos erróneos del hombre mortal, pero nunca a la idea verdadera de Dios o el bien. La Escritura inspirada es la fuente principal para todo entendimiento verdadero de Dios. En sus páginas encontramos definiciones de la Deidad que la designan sea directamente o por implicación como Padre, Madre, Espíritu, Verdad, Amor, Mente, creador, omnipresencia, omnipotencia, omnisciencia.

Sobre este entendimiento de Dios el Científico Cristiano basa su manera correcta de pensar y de obrar, porque el credo principal de su religión, tal como Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, lo formula en la página 497 de su libro de texto SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) reza: "Como adherentes de la Verdad, tomamos la palabra inspirada de la Biblia como nuestro guía suficiente a la Vida eterna."

El conocimiento correcto de Dios nos lleva a un concepto feliz, constructivo y efectivo de la vida que es eterna; porque nada más que un concepto erróneo de Vida o Dios puede ser pasajero. La Vida eterna está con nosotros dondequiera que estemos, en nuestros hogares, en nuestras fábricas, en nuestras oficinas, lo mismo que en nuestras actividades de vendedores o compradores, de dueños o de empleados. Está con nosotros cuando reflejamos los pensamientos perfectos de la Mente, y el hacer esto está de acuerdo con las palabras del capítulo primero de la Biblia (Génesis 1:1, 31): "En el principio creó Dios los cielos y la tierra. . . . Y vió Dios todo lo que había hecho; y he aquí que era muy bueno."

"Los cielos y la tierra" son todavía esta misma creación impecable e inmutable, pero perceptible sólo para aquel que trata de verla espiritualmente. El que empiece desde la base de un Dios que es el bien infinito como creador, y cuyo deseo principal es ver a toda la creación en la luz en que nuestro Padre-Madre Dios la ve, encontrará que la creación es del todo buena, lo mismo que Dios.

Todas nuestras actividades, sean las que fuesen, en el hogar, en el mundo de negocios, en la iglesia, en el gobierno o en los deportes, son oportunidades para encontrar lo bueno, para expresar el amor de la perfección; y nosotros encontramos el bien, expresándolo en nuestra propia conciencia. Así es que el manifestar paciencia, pureza, actividad correcta, vigilancia, honradez, ánimo, servicio mutuo, significa no solamente que poseemos estas cualidades, sino que gozamos de los buenos resultados que producen. El mundo está constantemente anhelando estas cualidades. Así que al que las exprese no le falta empleo.

Qué bien ha dicho Mary Baker Eddy en la página 267 de su libro THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, AND MISCELLANY (LA PRIMERA IGLESIA CIENTIFICA Y MISCELANEA): "El cielo es el reino de la Ciencia divina. El pensamiento material tiende a entenebrecer el entendimiento espiritual, a obscurecer el concepto verdadero del Principio divino del hombre, el Amor, en el cual y por el cual el alma es emancipada y rodeada de la Vida eterna. Nuestro gran Maestro ha dicho: 'He aquí que el reino de Dios dentro de vosotros está'—dentro del entendimiento espiritual del hombre de todos los modos, medios, formas, expresiones y manifestaciones divinas de bondad y felicidad."

La pena se expresa en la fisonomía. El temor paraliza o acelera, a veces impide y otras veces estimula excesivamente, las funciones del cuerpo. Así vemos que el cuerpo manifiesta lo que hay en el pensamiento humano; y los padecimientos crónicos o agudos son el resultado de erróneos conceptos mentales, ora habituales o ocasionales, que albergamos.

La Ciencia Cristiana cura la enfermedad, porque nos enseña a aprovecharnos de las ideas espirituales y a dislocar y reemplazar por medio de éstas las creencias materiales acerca de nosotros y los demás. El pecado, la ignorancia, el odio, la sensualidad, la deshonradez, la desilusión y la desesperación se expresan como discordias mentales y corporales, porque sólo aquello que es bueno puede producir buenos resultados. Estas creencias erróneas no estaban nunca incluídas en la creación pura y espiritual de Dios; y no hay otra. Así que vemos que en realidad no hemos existido nunca en aquel reino nebuloso del sentido personal.

Gran parte de nuestra educación se dedica a la corrección de las ilusiones que los sentidos corporales presentan continuamente. Esto despierta también a los hombres a la necesidad de refutar con la verdad acerca de la creación las impresiones erróneas que desvían y agobian a la humanidad. Las guerras, las plagas, la carestía, el pecado, la enfermedad y el crimen no proceden de Dios. Son engaños del sentido material. La redención de ellos es cosa tan individual como la liberación de la ignorancia de la aritmética, la cual viene por medio de un entendimiento individual de los números.

El estudio y la aplicación de la Ciencia Cristiana, tal como ésta se revela en el libro de texto CIENCIA Y SALUD, trae salvación al mundo entero de la única manera de la cual puede venir, es decir: elevando a los hombres por encima de las ilusiones del sentido material que parecen esclavizarles, a la verdad que les hace libres.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

SCIENCE
AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition.... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper.. 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover.... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper..... 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind. 5 vols. 2.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U.S.A.

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1937

White Fund Work Held Done Ahead of Contract

In Boston Today

Farnum Inquires Into Several Jobs

Between Oct. 3, 1936, the date the contract was drawn, and Nov. 24, when it appeared for the first time in the minutes of the George Robert White Fund trustees, the Codman Hill Construction Company had spent a total of $19,261 on the $30,000 waterproofing and foundation job at 190-200 Boylston street, Special Counsel George R. Farnum deduced from questions put to City Auditor Charles J. Fox at the Finance Commission hearing today.

This total ran up to $37,247 by Jan. 25, 1937, Attorney Farnum developed—or $7247 in excess of the original contract.

On that day, testimony revealed, the fund trustees and Mayor Mansfield approved a supplementary contract, drawn Dec. 29, which approved the expenditure of $45,000 additional for underpinning and foundation work on the Boylston street job.

The city auditor testified that even though his office was the clearing house for information on city contracts, the first time he ever heard of the Codman Hill company was during the present administration—the latter part of 1935 or early in 1936.

He told Attorney Farnum he had never investigated the character of the company, or its personnel or responsibility, nor had he instructed any of his subordinates to make such an investigation.

Mr. Farnum asked the witness if, having received the Finance Commission report charging "patronage" with regard to the Codman Hill company, he would not have looked into the matter.

"Not as city auditor," replied Mr. Fox.

"But as a trustee of the White Fund?"

"No, sir. I don't think so."

Miss Greta Antis, a piano teacher who rented two rooms at 484 Boylston Street, White Fund property, and Lester F. Murphy, for 12 years an investigator and inspector for the Finance Commission, testified that on one bill rendered for $193.96 for trucking, plastering and painting in these rooms, no paint had been ap-

New Bedford Protests Action

A suggestion that the Rockdale Mill, Inc., a New York concern, was buying up mill property in New England for the purpose of demolishing it and thus eliminating such properties from competition with southern enterprise was injected today into a Supreme Court hearing by counsel for the city of New Bedford seeking to restrain the mill company from razing its Mill Number 2 located in New Bedford.

The Rockdale Mill concern, according to City Solicitor Archambault of New Bedford, had already partly demolished Mill Number 1 owned by the company and the demolition of the second mill plant, he said would seriously hamper the city in the collection of $1600 in back taxes owed by the mill. While the tax payment appeared to be the chief concern of city officials, there was an under-current of deep feeling prevalent that the mill had "southern interests."

Said Mr. Archambault: "There is a suggestion that the Rockdale Mill is interested in southern mills, but that is a note I would not like to inject at this hearing."

Judge Fred Field agreed that the city had some rights in the case and intimated that he would dismiss the petition or "writ of mandamus" sought by the Rockdale Mill for the right to demolish within a week unless the parties concerned managed to agree. He implied that the concern could pay its taxes and thus obtain the right to demolish the buildings which, after all, were owned by the Rockdale firm.

During the arguments, New Bedford officials expressed their belief that the Rockdale company "has bought other mill properties throughout New England for the purpose of demolishing them."

Appointment Rule Change Protested

The suggestion that administrative appointments in the Boston school system be nominated at least 24 hours in advance of public meetings drew fire from School Committeeman Henry J. Smith last night, when he declared he would not allow such appointments to "become political footballs."

The suggestion came from Mayoralty-Candidate Maurice J. Tobin, who explained that the responsibility of picking the right man for an appointment was so great that the committee should be given ample time to study qualifications of nominees before voting for them in public meetings.

Mr. Tobin admitted that usually the nominations of the school superintendant are accepted at an open conference. Mr. Smith, who was responsible for the committee's instituting the open conference a year ago, called the suggestion for private conferences an attempt to establish an executive session, which would defeat the purposes of the open conference.

Any Old Bass Viols Cluttering House?

Musical instruments that have been languishing dustily in Boston attics since their owners began the vicarious enjoyment of music provided by radio, are being polished and tuned again to meet the brisk demand which exists among WPA orchestral groups.

The officials of the Adult Recreation Project have issued an appeal to musicians who are no longer active themselves, to become patrons of the art by donating their disused instruments to the rapidly growing community orchestras. If they do not wish to part with them permanently, the instruments can be lent only—and will be given a thorough overhauling and cleaning, with any necessary repairs, by experienced instrument makers.

Horns, saxophones, drums, flutes, oboes, bassoons, clarinets, violins, cellos and especially bass viols, are in great demand.

A telephone call to Paul Bauguss, supervisor of community orchestras, at Commonwealth 4354 will bring a messenger to collect any available instrument—although some people are delivering them direct to Mr. Bauguss at 739 Boylston Street, Boston.

Burke Again Attacks Harvard

State Senator Thomas J. Burke today returned to his attack on Harvard University.

He requested Secretary of State Frederic W. Cook to investigate his charge that the university has aided the Loyalist government in Spain. Last week the senator was rebuffed by a ruling by the attorney general's office that there was no connection between the Harvard corporation and students and faculty members sending contributions to a belligerent.

In a letter today, Senator Burke charged a meeting held two months ago to raise money for the Spanish government was financed "from a fund left by a deceased person for the purpose of furthering the subject of civics at the university."

92 Above Recorded At Boston Airport

The official temperature of 92 degrees at 1 p. m. today, taken at the East Boston Airport, approached within four degrees of the record for the date, which was 96 degrees in 1883, according to G. Harold Noyes, chief of the Weather Bureau.

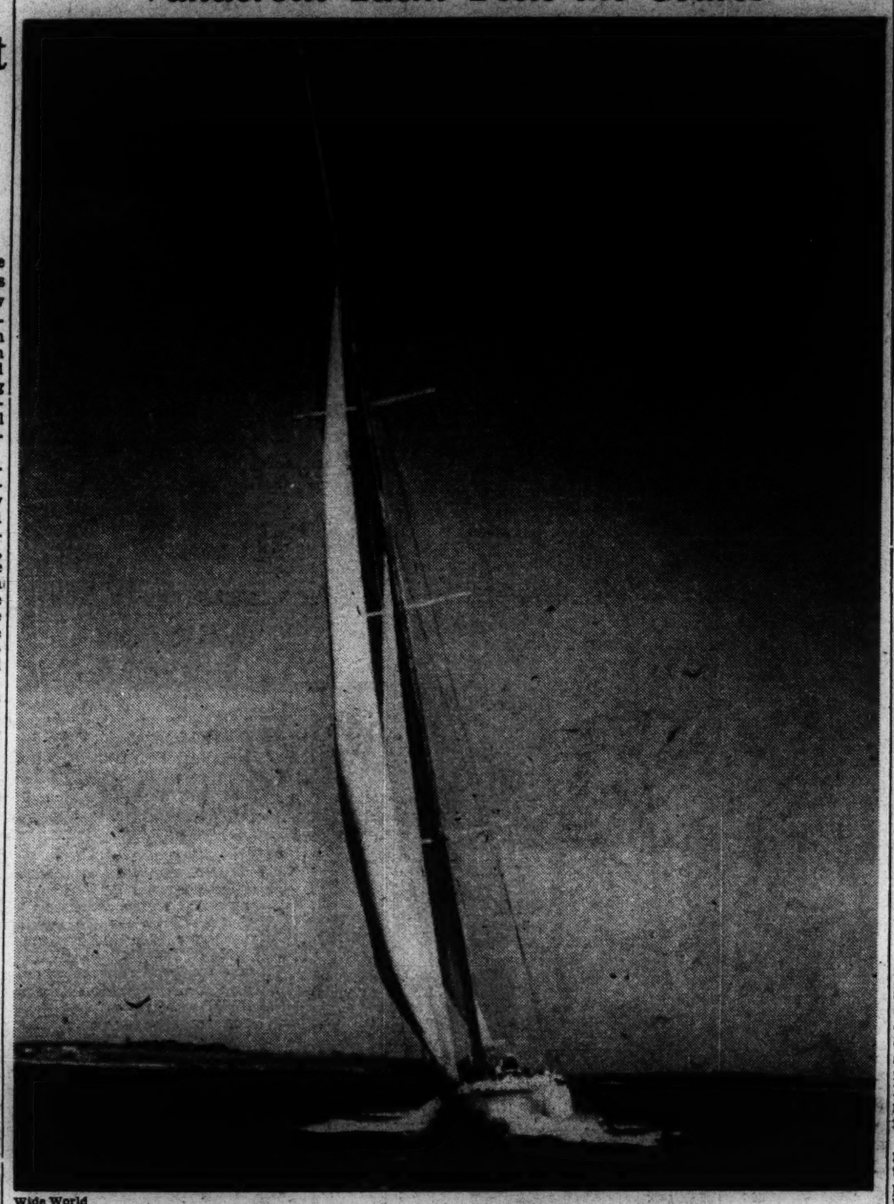
Mr. Noyes forecast continued high temperatures this evening and tomorrow.

Council Approves Two Appointments

The Executive Council today approved the governor's appointment of Edward Morley, Manchester attorney, as justice of the Gloucester District Court, and of Joseph Larkin as sheriff of Nantucket County. The Council failed to act, however, on the governor's appointment of Mayor Lawrence E. Crowley of Brockton as Judge of Probate and Insolvency for Plymouth County and of Dr. John Kerrigan of Fall River as chairman of the Fall River Board of Police.

Mr. Morley, who succeeds William J. Hatch as a justice, graduated from Harvard College and Harvard Law School and is serving at present as counsel for the town of Manchester. The new sheriff of Nantucket County, succeeding Joseph A. Johnson Jr., has been deputy sheriff for 18 years. This post is only temporarily filled by the governor's appointee until the regular state elections in 1938.

Vanderbilt Yacht Tests the Course



Wide World

Ranger Sails Water She Will Defend Against Endeavour II for the America's Cup

Ranger Faces Appeals Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7—That old Grecian god of the winds, Aeolus, boss of the sailing sea waves, refused to blow even softly for the second straight day yesterday, as Harold S. Vanderbilt's new cup aspirant, the chosen cup defender Ranger, and Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee drifted around the starting line off the international buoy. Their hope for wind was blanketed out in a thick fog.

Chief concern aboard the Coast Guard cutter, Faunce, rendezvous of yachting experts, was the meeting of the race appeals board which is rumored to be held today concerning the Ranger's new-fangled way of jibing. The Ranger to jibe uses two spinnaker poles instead of one, thereby doing away with the necessity of taking down the spinnaker, first tried during the observation on June 23.

A saving of over three minutes is made in this maneuver and if Mr. Vanderbilt is successful in obtaining the approval of the board of appeals in this matter, the new maneuver will prove a great value in the coming cup races starting July 31.

Those Who Compose Board

The board of appeals is made up of George Nichols, Harold S. Vanderbilt, Commodore W. A. Stewart, George N. Cormack, Clinton H. Crane, Clifford D. Mallory, and Charles Francis Adams.

It is said that only the last named—Messrs. Crane, Mallory and Adams—will be the only members at the hearing. Mr. Vanderbilt, of course, will not be at the meting inasmuch as it is his case. Rumor has it that Messrs. Nichols, Stewart and Cormack, because they are also members of the cup committee, will not be allowed to judge.

The 1937 rules state that a spinnaker pole or boom must be carried on the mast when using a spinnaker. The rules also state that the spinnaker must be opposite the mainsail. The rules, however, do not state that two spinnaker poles cannot be used at the same time. Then, too, when jibing, the mainsail passes over the middle of the boat. Under this circumstance, both of Ranger's two spinnakers would be opposite the mainsail.

Opinion in this ancient port concerning Mr. Vanderbilt's maneuver is on the commendable side, rather than questionable. T. O. M. Sopwith, with his new Endeavour II, if the board of appeals passes on the jibe question, will also be able to use the same maneuver, providing his crew is capable in pulling the same stunt.

First Major Issue

Since the board of appeals was first inaugurated, this is the first major issue that has come up before it. Last year, in the series between the Rainbow and the Yankee, the board heard an appeal of a foul that the race committee had ruled on. Mr. Lambert had been given the protest by the race committee; but, in the ruling of the appeal by Mr. Vanderbilt, the board of appeals reversed the decision.

Before the days of the board, appeals were heard by an assembly of the New York Yacht Club. The board of appeals now takes the responsibility of all appeals of the Class J sloops. The Coast Guard cutter Faunce was host to three of the Rainbow's afterguard. Owner Chandler Hovey, his son Buzz Hovey and Morgan Harris were disappointed in not getting the correspondents' "bird's-eye view" of the races.

"There's whooping in the focsle" says an editorial today on the Ranger: Back Page.

Mass Education Held Essential To World Peace

Over-Emphasis of 'Law' Bars Progress, World Relations Group Hears

U. S. Law Criticized

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 7—Six different viewpoints on "The Way to Peace" were presented in a panel discussion last night arranged by the New England Institute of International Relations, now in session on the Wellesley College campus. The audience in Alumnae Hall was the largest that has attended any of the evening events, which are open to the public.

With Harry A. Overstreet, professor of psychology at the College of the City of New York, as chairman interpolating a few words now and then in order to synthetize the various threads of argument, the discussion was carried on by Maj. Gen. Daniel A. Needham; Mrs. Frank L. Nason, state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Francis J. Russell, Boston lawyer and chairman of the Massachusetts Junior Bar Association; the Rev. Burford Parry of the Wellesley Congregational Church; Dr. Hugo F. Simon, former member of the German general staff during the World War and later German consul general in Chicago, and the Rev. Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War.

Need for "Mass" Education Seen

By the end of the evening all those present, on the stage and in the auditorium, were substantially agreed that the one fundamental requirement for enduring peace is the education of "the masses" into a spirit of good-will in place of long inherited fears and prejudices, largely through wider circulation of newspapers presenting interesting international news.

"The need is for psychological rather than legal organization," said the chairman. "The time is approaching when we shall be making laws that we ourselves demand, instead of having laws made for us—in international as well as national and local spheres."

Dr. Simon was emphatic throughout the evening in his insistence that the only permanent progress possible in any direction results from the education of "the masses." The "intelligentsia," he declared, have laid excellent plans for peace and many other desirable objectives but these plans have not worked out because the great body of the people was not ready for them. When the people's sentiment is ready for peace, he added, the precise form of the mechanism for maintaining it will not be too important.

Legislation Not Sufficient

"Legislation," he declared, "to be effective, must be nothing more than crystallized expression of public sentiment. We cannot legislate the world into peace until the people of the world are preponderantly in favor of new concepts of security.

"A good deal of the mishappenings of our time," Dr. Simon added, "are due to over-emphasis of law—as in price fixing, the German constitution, prohibition, and many other things. There is over-emphasis of law without common understanding.

"The League of Nations is an instrument of education working towards this common understanding."

While Mr. Russell insisted that a really effective legal plan based on the League of Nations idea, could be introduced within a month if the United States would take first steps in its initiation, others on the platform agreed that the League itself had never been given a fair chance because it was based on the Versailles Treaty—emphasizing preservation of the status quo rather than justice and progress.

At this point the Reverend Parry denounced the present neutrality law. The provision for sale of munitions on a cash and carry basis, he said, means that Great Britain is the only nation which could pur-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Directs Institute

George A. Selleck

Executive Secretary of the Society of Friends, Boston, Who Is Director of the New England Institute of International Relations, Now in Session on the Wellesley College Campus

Wool Is Loaded On Railroad Cars In Boston Strike

Wool buyers began movement of wool out of strike-picketed Boston warehouses today for the first time in three weeks by utilizing railroad cars instead of motor trucks.

As non-striking employees loaded the cars inside some of the warehouses, the buyers appealed again to both the public and their workers to combat the closed shop demanded by the union strikers.

For their part, the striking wool handlers led by Daniel J. Donovan, vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association, increased the number of pickets around the city's 25 wool lofts and warehouses.

Later, Mr. Donovan appeared at the State House in an effort to see Commissioner James T. Moriarty, of the Department of Labor, but the commissioner was out.

"The wool dealer is not opposed to organized labor and has proved this over and over again," said a statement issued by the Boston Wool Trade Association.

"Public opinion is aroused and has turned against the demand by labor for the closed shop. Public opinion says the demand is unfair—and public opinion cannot be beaten.

"The wool dealers will never concede the closed shop.

"The wool dealer calls upon his wool workers to take courage and exercise their birthright, namely the right to work for an honest living with good wages under favorable conditions, with employees they have respected for many years."

In an attempt to weaken the strike, the dealers began the use of railroad cars to remove wool from their warehouses and make deliveries to New England mills. Use of teamsters was impossible, because the teamsters are members of the American Federation of Labor, like the wool handlers and longshoremen, and have agreed to aid the strike.

Effect of the strike on the commerce of the port of Boston last week was disclosed by figures compiled by Joseph A. Maynard, Collector of Customs. Most significant was the sharp decrease in collection of duties, which were less than half as much as was collected for the same week a year ago.

Labor Board Sets Dates For Maine Plant Elections

Despite opposition from the manufacturers, the National Labor Relations Board has definitely set the time and place for holding elections to determine the bargaining agency in the Lewiston-Auburn, Maine, shoe strike.

Dr. A. Howard Myers, New England head of the Labor Board, announced last night that elections in 12 factories will be held at the Auburn Armory next week from Tuesday to Saturday, with two or three elections being held each day.

Millions Asked For New Piers On Waterfront

Legislative Group Hears Plans for Wall Along Atlantic Ave.

Cost $23,000,000

Other Sites and Pier Plans Given—Declared Needed to Help Boston

Agreed that new pier facilities are immediately essential for Boston port prosperity, a parade of witnesses detailed to a special legislative committee at the State House today just how and where such piers should be built.

Although reserving his judgment on which plan was best, William F. Callahan, commissioner of public works, described several alternatives for which he has preliminary plans. Most arresting of these was a proposal for a sea wall along Atlantic Avenue at which ships could be tied and unloaded without a regulation pier. Its cost, he said, would be around $23,000,000.

Mr. Callahan's second proposal embraced a series of small piers along Atlantic Avenue, the State acquiring most of the waterfront along that street. Estimated cost: $21,000,000.

Less ambitious schemes mentioned by Mr. Callahan included a new pier adjacent to the present state-owned fish pier. About $3,000,000 of the estimated $8,000,000 cost of this pier would go for blasting away a rock ledge.

Another of the commissioner's possibilities was a pier near the tip of the harbor in South Boston. This would, he thought, cost about $7,000,000.

James A. Maynard, collector of customs for Boston, surprised the committee when he said that port business had jumped from $16,000,000 in 1933 to $52,000,000 last year. "Obviously," he said, "we need more facilities to handle this and to grow."

Mr. Maynard said Boston could rank as the nation's number two port if it had one new large pier capable of handling eight or ten vessels at one time.

Enrico Cappuci, a member of the House of Representatives from East Boston, suggested that a new pier be built in his district and that it embody a large sea plane landing for the convenience of trans-Atlantic planes.

A location on Commercial street at the end of Hanover street was favored by William F. Loughman, interested in marine matters. He pointed out it was near the main ship channel.

Decision on Coffee Rate Is Protested By Boston Dealers

Vigorous exceptions to the finding of the National Maritime Commission examiner in the complaint of the state, city and Boston Port Authority against ocean freight rates on coffee from Colombia and Ecuador to Boston, are being prepared today by the Port Authority.

This case has been pending for nearly two years and is the result of complaints alleging that working agreements and rates discriminated against Boston, in favor of New York. Examiner A. L. Landsdale's findings, just issued, must be acted on by the commission, after a month has been granted complainants in which to file exceptions. His finding was distinctly against Boston, pointing out that "no evidence had been submitted that any diversion of coffee traffic had resulted from the different rates" quoted to New York and to Boston.

Colombian coffee, he said, was chiefly used for blending with Brazilian coffee, and Boston had direct steamship service with Brazil and a parity of rates with New York. "It is apparent from the record," he said, "that factors other than the ocean rate differential are largely responsible for loss of business, if any, by Boston coffee brokers and importers."

N.H. Legislators' Pay Now Averages $8 a Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 7—The $200 a session paid to members of New Hampshire's House of Representatives appears to be somewhat of a joke when considered on a weekly basis. The current session began the first of the year. At present the figure is less than $8 weekly and if the session does not come to a close shortly it will fall below $7 a week.

The Week in New Hampshire

Students of state government have long argued that a house of more than 400 members, the largest of any state, is too large to be speedy. A hundred or less representatives they claim could accomplish as much as the present 400 in much less time and as this would permit higher salary per member without any additional expense to the state it is argued that it would attract people who cannot afford to spend the time in Concord at the present rate of pay.

But who can imagine a group of legislators out to decrease their own number?

Then again, it is pointed out that New Hampshire is a state of many small towns, many of which—elections being what they are—receive representation only every other session or every three sessions. How much they would be interested in a change if it meant the membership of the House of Representatives would be reduced, is a question that has been raised.

State Police Force

Last week saw the culmination of one of Gov. Francis P. Murphy's campaign desires, a state police force. No sooner was the ink dry on the Governor's signature to the measure than he named George A. Colbath, a former sheriff from Berlin, to the post of superintendent. The 43 members of the highway patrol, formerly maintained by the motor vehicle department, were sworn in as members of the state police on July 1 and the criminal investigation officers of the attorney general's department were transferred to the new department.

This sets up the protection long sought by rural residents and own-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Thursday; gentle to moderate southwest to west winds.

Maine: Generally fair tonight and Thursday except probably local thunderstorms Thursday afternoon; slightly warmer tonight except on the southwest coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Thursday except possible local thundershowers in north and central portions Thursday afternoon; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut: Generally fair and continued warm tonight and Thursday.

Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh southwest to west winds and generally fair weather tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	77	86	Minneapolis	78	90
Chicago	76	84	New Orleans	72	94
Denver	64	92	New York	74	83
Helena	52	78	Norfolk	76	82
Jacksonville	78	92	Philadelphia	76	84
Los Angeles	58	82	St. Louis	82	92
Miami	80	84	San Francisco	54	72

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 7.
B—Maximum, July 6.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:24 p. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Thursday, 12:02 a. m.; height 10 feet.

Lights all vehicles at 8:54 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

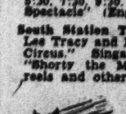
Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson. Featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

State and Orpheum—
"Captains Courageous," featuring Spencer Tracy, Lionel Barrymore and Freddie Bartholomew. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:40, 6:40, 9:45.

Boston—
"Nobody's Baby," with Patsy Kelly, Lyda Roberti and Lynne Overman. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Also "When Thief Meets Thief," featuring Douglas Fairbanks Jr., Valerie Hobson and Alan Hale. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10.

Fine Arts—
"Chu Chin Chow," with Anna May Wong and Fritz Kortner. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30. Also "Arabian Nights' Spectacle" (English film).

South Station Theater—
Lee Tracy and Bob Burns in "Cinema Circus." Singapore travel picture, "Shorty the Monkey," latest newsreels and other shorts.



Fenway and Paramount—
"The Last Train From Madrid," with Dorothy Lamour, Lew Ayres, Gilbert Roland, Karen Morley and others. Fenway: 1:30, 4:10, 7, 9:45. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Hotel Haywire," featuring Lynne Overman and Leo Carillo. Fenway: 2:50, 5:35, 8:25. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25. Tomorrow: Charlie Chan at the Olympics," with Warner Oland. Also "Wild Money," featuring Edward Everett Horton.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Metropolitan—
"Bing and Be Happy," featuring Tony Martin, Dixie Dunbar, Joan Davis and Helen Westley. 11:24 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:15. Stage: "Sky Rockets," Gus Van, the "Swing-a-Pators. Tomorrow: "Easy Living," featuring Jean Arthur, Ray Milland and Edw. Arnold. Stage: Phil Spitalny and his hour of Charm Girls.

Uptown—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:05, 6:40, 10:10. Also "I Met Him in Paris," featuring Claudette Colbert and Robert Young. 1:15, 4:50, 8:20.

Tremont—
"San Francisco," with Jeanette MacDonald and Clark Cable. 10:30 a. m., 2:10, 5:50, 10. Also "Lords of London," with Madeleine Carroll, Tyrone Power. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:55, 7:55.

University—
"The Thin Man," featuring William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:10, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Annapolis Farewell," with Tom Brown and Sir Guy Standing. 1:40, 4:50, 8:10.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Modern—
"Kid Galahad," featuring Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 12:05, 3:15, 6:35, 9:35. Also "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Memorial—
"New Faces of 1937," featuring Joe Penner, Milton Berle, Parkyakarkus, Harriet Hilliard, William Brady, Jerome Cowan and Thelma Leeds. 10 a. m., 1:01, 4:02, 7:03, 10:06. Also "The 13th Chair," with Madge Evans, Lewis Stone, Elissa Landi and Ralph Forbes. 11:49 a. m., 3:05, 5:51, 8:54.

Coolidge Corner—
"Cafe Metropole," with Loretta Young and Tyrone Power. 3:40, 6:30, 10. Also "When Love Is Young," with Virginia Bruce, Kent Taylor and Walter Brennan. 1:35, 5, 8:10. Also "March of Time," 3:15, 6:25, 9:35.

Other Events

Adult Recreation Project—
South End Community Theater presents "Correspondence-Courtship"; orchestral program by the Federal Music Project. Denison House Yard, 93 Tyler Street. 8.

West Roxbury Recreational Center—
Jamaica Plain Community Theater in "The Good Old Days"; East Boston Theater in "The Taming of the Shrew"; West Roxbury Chorus. 425 LaGrange Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on the early Italian Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

C.I.O. in New England: Gains Held Significant

Summarizing its review of the C. I. O.'s first six months in New England, The Christian Science Monitor today presents its eighth and concluding article on this subject.

A survey of the progress of the Committee for Industrial Organization, obtained from C. I. O. and other officials in the six states of industrial New England, gives, when pieced together, a fairly comprehensive picture of the status of this aggressive, new labor group.

While some estimates of organizers probably are exaggerated, owing to an understandable enthusiasm, others appear to be under-stated and the C. I. O.'s own figures, therefore, may be taken together with those from other sources, after minor adjustments have been made.

Figures disclose that out of approximately 800,000 wage earners in the manufacturing industries of New England, at least 160,000, or one in five, has joined the C. I. O.

Trails Rival Union

This leaves the C. I. O. still trailing its older rival, the American Federation of Labor, in the industrial field, for the A. F. of L. has more than 250,000 members in the six states, but it shows that more than half of the factory workers of New England already have been organized in unions.

The other half remain as fair game for both of the rival organizations in the ensuing months.

In the wider field of enrolling store, office, professional and government workers, which the C. I. O. also has invaded, it has made little headway. Probably no more than 6000 of such employees have been taken into the new alliance in New England to date.

Altogether, therefore, a total of perhaps 166,000 C. I. O. members may be found in the six northeastern states. In addition, C. I. O. officials claim another 14,000 should be added to cover members for whom contracts have not yet been signed and minor unions not included in this survey.

One In Every 15 Workers

The 166,000 total makes an interesting comparison with 2,500,000 men and women gainfully employed in New England—an enlistment of about one in every 15 workers of all types.

While this is a relatively small portion of the ambitious total selected by the C. I. O. as its final goal, its rapid enlistment of one-fifth of the industrial wage earners of the section in a six-month drive, mostly in the last two or three months, bears a significance that hardly can be underestimated.

In this group, workers already have more spending power and more leisure time, mills have larger payrolls and are planning higher prices, C. I. O. leaders are building a greater war chest with thousands of dollars of dues collected each month and with their homogeneous membership are molding a great, class-conscious political organization.

If the present rapid gains in membership are not abruptly halted, these results will grow ultimately to even more significant size.

The C. I. O.'s present position in each New England State is shown by the following table:

Total Wage Earners in Manufacturing Industries, 1933*		Estimated C. I. O. Membership, July 1, 1937
398,593	Massachusetts — Largest C. I. O. membership in New England, although it trails A. F. of L. (which has 300,000 members).	100,000
183,322	Connecticut — C. I. O. slow, but growing in textile, clothing and electrical industries.	33,000
92,512	Rhode Island — Strongest C. I. O. in N. E. (A. F. of L. has only 24,000 here).	26,000
39,318	Maine—Strongest opposition here; only one C. I. O. contract signed.	3,000
49,255	New Hampshire—Only two or three C. I. O. contracts signed.	1,300
15,083	Vermont—Mostly agricultural; but five C. I. O. contracts signed.	1,000
788,283		166,300

*—U. S. Census Bureau figures from World Almanac.

In the following table, the present

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

New Englanders Play Hosts To British Boys at Campfire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 7—New England scouts acted as hosts to scouts from old England at a campfire last night at the Boy Scout Jamboree. Fifty-five British scouts, the entire delegation here, were first supper guests of the New Englanders, each of the guests being escorted by a New England scout and presented with a tea-bag, thus allowing the guests to have one of the first restful tea-drinking half hours they said they have enjoyed since coming to Washington.

The campfire, in charge of W. R. Speirs of Bangor, Me., assistant Scout executive, was distinctly American-British, with the American flag and the Union Jack at either side of the stage. The New England Band, in charge of Arnold Chick of Watertown, Mass., played selections of both nations, with Dick Frost, deputy camp chief of the British Isles, in charge of the British part of the non-musical program, and with J. Harold Williams of Providence, Edmund Strong of Bristol, Conn., and Mr. Speirs in charge of the American part. There were songs and cheers and story telling. The British boys gave a program of English Scout and marching songs, written by Ralph Rider, of their delegation.

Dr. O. H. Stansfield of Worcester, a member of the British Medical Corps during the World War, gave harmonica, or as the British termed it, mouth-organ selections, concluding with the "British Grenadier." Mr. Strang told a story entitled, "A King With a Terrible Temper," which was punctuated with responses from the Scouts. Mr. Williams recited Stewart Edward White's story of "The Two Cartridges."

The campfire closed with the singing by the British Scouts of "God Save the King" and by the New England Scouts of "America." At the conclusion, the British guests told their hosts they had one of the happiest times of the jamboree.

By the way, the Union Jack that stood at one side of the stage came not from England but from Vermont. It was given some time ago as a gift to the Vermont Scouts from Canadian Scouts.

Last night's campfire accentuated the growing international contacts of this jamboree. It started in earnest about the second day when the Connecticut Scouts got swapping with foreign Scouts from several different nations, and has continued and grown ever since. For instance, day before yesterday two Worcester, England, Scouts were guests of two Worcester, Mass., Scouts; and yesterday, three Hartford, Conn., Scouts had a fine talk with three Lithuanian Scouts. The Hartford boys found two French speakers among themselves, Scoutmasters Robert Schofield and Charles Duquette, and the conference was carried out in that tongue. There have been plenty of examples of Scouts from an English town of a certain name hobnobbing with New England Scouts from a town of like name.

WETHERN'S
BOSTON BROOKLINE

July Clearance Sale
DRESSES
(SECOND FLOOR)
3.95 4.95 10.95

Sheers, Chiffons, Silk Prints, Linens, Wash Silks, Cottons. Women's-Misses' regular 5.95-22.50.

MISCELLANEOUS
145 Dresses
Broken Sizes
12 to 44
$7.95
Summer Coats and Suits
4.95 and 10.95
Regular 7.95 and 19.95

HATS
569 Hats in Four Groups
50c $1 $1.98 $2.98
Mostly beautiful straws of Wethern quality. Reduced from much higher prices. Sizes 21½-24.

FOR THRIFT SHOPPERS
69 POCKETBOOKS ... 1.49
87 BLOUSES ... 1.95
Odd SCARFS ... 59c
Gordon's HOSIERY, 3 pr. 2.25
Trimmings, Flowers, etc ... 39c

WETHERN'S
Temple Pl. West St. Boston
Coolidge Cor. Brookline

Union Proposed For Bargaining By Party Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7—As an outcome of the recent strike of municipal workers, a new union is being formed here this week, and an attempt will be made to have the organization nation-wide in scope.

James Warner, who for years was said to be the spokesman for the Socialist Party, made it known that he already has the nucleus for the National Union for Collective Bargaining for Democratic Party Workers.

The movement is designed, he explained, to bring the smaller party chieftains and ward bosses within reach of the "little party worker"—the man or the woman who does the house-to-house canvassing and is responsible for getting the votes out at election and then is forgotten after the votes are cast.

He estimates that there are over 1100 party workers in the so-called "little class" here.

Commenting on preliminary arrangements for the organization, Mr. Warner said:

"It is the aim of this organization to secure for the little party workers a voice in all party politics, and to make possible their participation in the matter of so-called party patronage."

Further, he indicated that the party workers would be organized on the style of labor unions, with the establishment of locals in various parts of the State.

"The small party chieftain who grows too important for his own good is definitely a threat to party harmony, and it is our belief that the sooner they are made to realize the importance of the little party worker in the scheme of political things, the sooner will the question of patronage become less of a political sore thumb."

The recent protest against the attitude of Commissioner of Public Works Charles A. Maguire during the strike is said to have been responsible for the Warner movement obtaining a substantial following.

New Air Mail Service Completes First Leg

DURBAN, Natal, S. Af., July 7 (AP)—The Imperial Airways flying boat Centurion was groomed yesterday for its return flight to England after inaugurating a new cheap airmail service between Great Britain and South Africa.

The Centurion left Southampton, England, on June 29 and landed here yesterday. It carried nearly two tons of first-class mail at the ordinary postage rate of 3 cents per half ounce over the 7260-mile route. The flying boat Corsair left Durban Sunday on a pioneering flight to England.

OVER 1000 PAIRS OF FINE SUMMER SHOES
$6.95
formerly $8.75 to $12.75
A very fine collection of smart summer shoes for town and country. Whites, brown and whites, and multicolors in many types and patterns. Pump illustrated is of genuine white buck, built-up leather heel. Incomplete sizes, but your size in one style or another.
47 TEMPLE PLACE ONLY
THAYER McNEIL
BOSTON

Preparing Way for Traffic Relief

Commonwealth Avenue Underpass Construction

Operating the Big Steam Shovel on Commonwealth Avenue

By a Staff Photographer

Test Borings for Huntington Avenue Tube

Diggers at Work On Two Big Traffic Shifting Projects

With giant cranes already tunneling a motor sluiceway under Massachusetts Avenue's blockade of cross traffic at Commonwealth Avenue and workmen today taking test borings for the proposed Huntington Avenue trolley subway, Boston is taking its initial steps in bringing to realization the city planner's dream of smooth, rapid highway transportation into and out of the maze of streets in downtown shopping districts.

Gradually a great gaping hole is turning the center strip of green grass and trees along Commonwealth Avenue close to Massachusetts into a panorama resembling excavation activities in some region rich with historic traditions. This gaping hole will shortly become the answer to the challenge set up by Massachusetts Avenue traffic to the ambitions of motorists to obtain unobstructed transportation into Boston proper.

Some time next fall, this $550,000 project will be completed, providing Boston with the first sluiceway penetrating the great river of traffic that flows down Massachusetts Avenue at the rate of 12,000 vehicles every 10-hour day. Thus, Massachuetts Avenue traffic sets up a definite blockade on the major traffic arteries out of downtown Boston, one of them being Commonwealth Avenue.

At the last available check of traffic volume at the intersection of Commonwealth and Massachusetts Avenues, it was found that 24,539 vehicles came down Commonwealth and nearly 12,000 vehicles vied for passage during a 10-hour day down Massachusetts Avenue. In 1931, 21 accidents at this intersection caused city officials to put up traffic lights with a resultant drop in motor mishaps.

Originally, it was planned to have a double sluiceway providing separate avenues for opposing traffic, but the present plan includes only a single, two-way underpass. The Federal Government will pay approximately $350,000 and the city $200,000.

The long-planned Huntington Avenue subway is one of the first logical steps in reducing traffic congestion in downtown Boston. Likewise, it is the initial step toward transforming this penetrating artery into a great six-lane boulevard sweeping to the very heart of Boston's downtown district. Carrying the trolleys underneath the avenue as far as Mechanics Building is a marked beginning in promoting smooth traffic flow from the Worcester Turnpike at Brookline Village right into Boston proper.

N. H. Expects Added Weather Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 7—New Hampshire's weather bureau, which was reduced to a part-time station back in 1933, is expected to be restored to a full-time bureau as a result of presidential signature to the agricultural appropriation bill which provides the funds for a full-time bureau in this State.

Since the economy move four years ago the weather bureau service in New Hampshire has been limited to one reading a day. But with the establishment of a full-time weather bureau there would be two readings a day.

The station is expected to be equipped with various automatic equipment such as that now used in other parts of the country. Aviation interests have been vitally interested in the re-establishment of the full-time New Hampshire weather bureau.

TRAVEL
COATS—CAPES and CAPE-COATS
MADE TO ORDER FOR WOMEN WHO WANT PERFECT FIT AND INDIVIDUALITY
ROMANES & PATERSON
501 Boylston Street, Boston

Federal Income Tax Collections Advance in N. H.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 7—New Hampshire Federal income tax collections continue to mount far ahead of last year according to Peter M. Gagne, state collector of internal revenue.

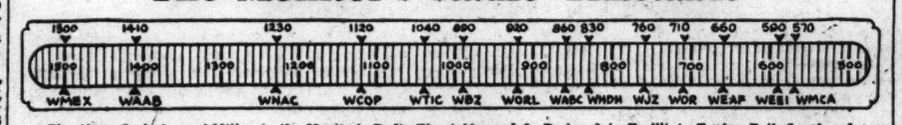
Collector Gagne reports that for the month of June of the current year collections were more than 80 per cent ahead of the same month of 1936. Collections for the month this year were $1,187,117 as compared with $654,121 last year.

This extremely noticeable upward turn has been noticeable ever since the start of the current fiscal year for income tax collections. While some of it is attributed to the corporation surplus profit tax, a large part of it is associated with general improving business conditions.

To Ship Russian Plane

VANCOUVER, Wash., July 7 (AP)—Dismantling of the monoplane in which three Russians made their trans-polar flight from Moscow to this city two weeks ago, was begun today by V. Berndnix, who arrived yesterday from Moscow. The plane will be shipped to Russia.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Matinee: variety	Animal News Club	Rhythmaires: orchestra	Sports: recordings	Sport reports
5:15 Quartet recital	"Musical Adventures"	"Dari Dan": sketch	Sports: recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sports: recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports: recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show: soloist; orchestra	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	News; music; sketch	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport talk	Lowell Thomas, news	"N. E. Stories"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue		"Musical Roundup"	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Gogo DeLys, songs	Talk, Mrs. Roosevelt	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Quartet recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; t'ks; mus.	"Lum and Abner"	Popular variety	Dramatic sketch	Wonder Strings
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music:	Beatrice Lillie; Al Rickey's Orchestra	"One Man's Family": dramatic sketch	Del Greco Entertains: Mexican orchestra	Camera Club
8:15 orchestra; soloists	Helen Menaken in "Her	Serenade: Wayne King	United States Marine	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Ken Murray; Oswald; Ginsbin's Or.	Second Husband"	and orchestra	Band concert	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45				Popular variety
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	NBC String Symphony	"Town Hall Tonight":	"Sidewalk Quiz"	Detective drama
9:15 Kostelanetz's Orch.	Orchestra concert	Walter O'Keefe; solo-	"The Crime Clinic"	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	NBC String Symphony	ists; quartet; Van Stee-	Ed Fitzgerald & Co.:	Tempo King, songs
9:45 soloist; orchestra	Orchestra concert	den's Orchestra	variety program	Community Sing
10:00 Gang Busters: net-	Grant Park concert: Le	"Your Hit Parade":	"From the Ends of the	Community Sing
10:15 work drama	Roy Shield's Orch.	Salter's Orchestra; vo-	Earth": drama	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Babe Ruth, comm't	NBC Minstrel Show	cal soloists	Melodies From the	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 "Strike Issues"	NBC Minstrel Show	Hendrik W. Van Loon	Skies: soloists; con-	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondaley"	Yankee News Service	cert orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Courcey's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:30 Shep Fields's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orch.	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	"Amateur Night"
11:45 Shep Fields's Orch.	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Anson Weeks's Orchestra	Day's End: organ

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade: music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 Hits and Encores	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Popular music	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "N. E. Kitchen"	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "N. E. Kitchen"	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Song recital	Organ recital	Marimba melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speakers
9:45 Bachelor's Children	As You Like It; news	Music; comment	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Betty and Bob; sk.	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Home With Aunt Jane	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Hymns; B. Crocker	"Ma Perkins": sketch	John's Other Wife: sk.	"Choir Loft": organist	Book Reviews
10:30 'Grimm's Daughter'	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill: sketch	"The Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Who's Who in News	Viennese ensemble	Today's Children: sk.	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Organ concert
11:15 Mr. Sunshine; talk	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	"School for Wives"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Presidents Roosevelt	Shopping talk	Song recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Wife Saver"	News Service	New England news
12:00 The Merrymakers	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	Freudber's Orchestra	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Strollers Matinee: orch.	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	and soloists	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Jack Berch; orch.	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Network program	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Midday service: talk;	In the Music Room
1:45 'Between Bookends'	Home Hour; Post Office	Marjorie Mills Hour	sacred music	In the Music Room
2:00 Rambles in Rhythm	fice speaker; soloist;	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	Popular songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	orchestra	"Musical Roundup"	Studio orchestra	Popular songs
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	It's a Woman's World	Sport reports	"Old Songs and New"
2:45 "Myrt and Marge"	Home Forum: talk	"Just Like Home"	Sport reports	"Old Songs and New"
3:00 Theater Matinee	NBC Light Opera Com-	Pepper Young's Family	Sport reports	Federal Theater: "Por-
3:15 Theater Matinee	pany; soloists; Harold	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Sport reports	traits in Oil"
3:30 Do You Remember?	Sanford's Orchestra	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45 Do You Remember?	The Caballeros	"The O'Neills": sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; Community	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:15 Radio Bulletin	"Club Matinee"	"Personal Column"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:30 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"Waltz Favorites"	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	Local sport relay	Sport reports
5:00 Network speakers	"Lucille and Lanny"	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Organ recital	Studio musicale	Vocal recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 "The Boston Hour"	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 "The Boston Hour"	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	String music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Feature; sport col.	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Lucrezia Bori	South Sea drama	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonich's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 H. V. Kaltenborn	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Serenade: popular music	What Would You Do?
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Serenade: popular music	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Concert Hall: con-	Boy Scout Jamboree:	Vallee Hour: Robert Irwin; Douglas Fairbanks	International Salon: soloist; chorus; orchestra	"Wonder Strings"
8:15 cert orchestra	talks and music	Jr.; Adelaide Klein;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Address, Senator	Robin Hood Dell Con-	Louis Armstrong; orch.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Burton K. Wheeler	cert: Albert Spalding;			Parade: Ray Perkins
9:00 Maj. Bowes's Hour	Alfred Wallenstein; J.	Lanny Ross presents	Farewell Address to Boy	Jack Ward, pianist
9:15 Maj. Bowes's Hour	Hurok	Show Boat: soloists;	Scout Jamboree	Olympian Orchestra
9:30 Maj. Bowes's Hour	Christian Endeavour	comedy sketch; Mod-	"Sidewalk Quiz"	DiPietro's Orchestra
9:45 Maj. Bowes's Hour	award to Admiral Byrd	ern Choir; orchestra	"Music for Today"	"Midweek Forum"
10:00 "Your Adventure";	America's Town Meet-	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale": sketch	"Midweek Forum"
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	ing: "Can America Re-	Burns; Mary Boland;	"Witch's Tale": sketch	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Dramatized news	main Neutral"; speak-	Franchot Tone; Joseph-	"Musical Revue": vo-	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Dramatized news	ers' forum	ine Tummins; orch.	cal soloists; Henry	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news	News; Rondaley	Yankee News Service	Weber's Orchestra	Elder Horn Revival
11:15 Frank Dailey's Or.	Sport comment	Lew Bonich's Orchestra	Orrie Williams' Orch.	Elder Horn Revival
11:30 Red Norvo's Orch.	Jack Russel's Orchestra	"Northern Lights"	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	M. Ayre's Orchestra
11:45 Red Norvo's Orch.	Jack Russel's Orchestra	"Northern Lights"	Anson Weeks' Orchestra	M. Ayre's Orchestra

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The glorious Fourth having been and gone, we rather hesitated to enter the shops yesterday. Because it always seems to us that the merchants have but to hear the last echo of the last firecracker . . . and then they rush forth with with all the nice warm winter clothes they can lay their hands on. And from then on every salesgirl sort of looks at you twice, and then very patiently explains that it's just a bit late for that kind of dress, but would you like to see a little advance fall number? All of which is pretty disturbing to the average girl, who somehow or other manages to get by with her spring clothes until she feels the hot pavements right through her shoes! And then what happens? She dashes into town and looks around for clothes that have been snapped up by her fellow sisters who are "really in the know."

Black Velvet Hats; Believe It or Not

However, yesterday didn't seem so bad, after all. To be sure we ran into plenty of the new black velvet hats . . . which, though fallish in appearance, are being worn right now with summer dresses. But that's about all. Which reminds us . . . have you seen the great big "Merry Widow" hats that are being worn right now with the all-black dresses? Or black and white, for that matter? They're big, and black, and huge, and round. They are to be worn a bit back on the head, and if you possess a flock of curly bangs, you push it even further back, and flaunt them to the world. Some of them turn up ever so slightly all around the brim, and this, coupled with the way the brims are designed, makes them look very Spanish. In fact, they even have an elastic that you can wear down under your chin, if you think you can get away with it. However, you can always say that you merely wear it that way because it's useful, and keeps the thing on your head; even in a high wind.

Couple of Dresses That Just Fit the Hat

We found two dresses that are just the thing for this type of hat in Dixon's . . . right next to Loew's State Theater. In fact, three, but we'll just tell you about two, and let you do your own discovering with the third.

The first is a model of a summer sheer. And the humdrum of black is brightened up no end by the addition of white piping. Not the very narrow piping one usually runs up against . . . but piping with more width. So that you really know it's there. The dress gives the appearance of being a dress with a matching coat worn over it . . . but it isn't. It's all one piece, and quite different. That is, the part that looks like the separate coat is collarless, and starts out with wide revers that extend out to the shoulder line. Then the line extends down to the hemline, and the whole thing is taken care of in the cut-away manner. The neck of the dress is high, and has a smart white bow. For $7.95.

A Tee With a Hinge And All Dolled Up

There's always something new in the golf world . . . and now it's the Golf-T-Flex. And is it personalized! It even has a little nameplate attached! And not only that, but, inasmuch as the tee itself is hinged, the tee swivels once you've socked the ball; consequently it stays put. They come in a metal finish, or a nice shiny gold plate finish. Which really makes them something! A gift suggestion for the man or girl "who has everything." At Smith Patterson's.

Try Your Painting Talent on a Chair—

We know people to whom the summer isn't complete (or any other season for that matter!) unless they've done their usual dabbling around with a can of paint or enamel. Of course sometimes just one small chair will satisfy these people; and if you come under this category, then you can get the whole thing out of your system for $1.95 this year. All you do is buy one of those wooden chairs at Jordan's. Then you can bring forth the paint bucket and start in. And when you've finished with it you'll have a nice, comfortable, sit-in-able chair . . . with a curved seat and back. At Jordan's.

Here's a $10 Wave Going, Gone for $8

Just talking out loud: You who always have a Slattery, and nothing but a Slattery, Custom Permanent, might like to know that merely by climbing out of bed an hour or so earlier than usual, you can save yourself the price of a good lunch and a pair of sheer chiffons. Of course, you may be able to make money go further (not faster, because we still hold the record!), but anyhow you'll have an extra $2 to play around with at the end of the permanent. Because the regular $10 wave goes for $8 . . if you make an early morning appointment. Just so you'll know who you are, Slattery's will make up huge gold-plated initials for you on a pin, for a lone dollar. We do wish that more of the world's population would carry, and use, those Visibrellas (from Filene's, just to name one place) on rainy days. Then maybe they'd see us (they couldn't help it, you can see right through them), and have the kindness to go around us; rather than trying to go through!

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature)

Pollock Fishing Bringing Largest Profits in Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Me., July 7—All over the Quoddy area pollock fishing on a commercial basis is being prosecuted with the largest catch and greatest profits known for at least 20 years. This is the tasty and gamey fish which gave its name to Passamaquoddy—"Plenty of Pollock." The trawlers and hand-liners are taking on an average of 200 fish a man each day.

The total daily catch, when conditions are favorable, runs up to 10,000 fish or 100,000 pounds, since the average weight of each fish approximates 10 pounds. Occasionally considerable numbers are taken in the sardine weirs, one at Friar's Bay this week having imprisoned 2000 fish.

These are sold to dealers who generally split, salt and dry them on open air flakes as English-cured or slack-salted pollock. In this form they command a ready market throughout the maritime provinces and New England. Some few are sold fresh, being desired by connoisseurs for baking whole with stuffing, frying in steaks, or salting slightly and cooking as corned pollock. Served in any of these ways this fish abundanty justifies its popularity. In this section of Maine "Quoddy Turkey," as the slack-cured fish is known, is considered about the finest food obtainable from the sea.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 8

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Send your Summer formals and play clothes to the place always selected by particular people.
SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
BROOKLINE
Beacon 1790 Shore Routes

Appraisers AND Cash Buyers OF Estates - Collections
PRECIOUS GEMS—SILVER FURNITURE ETC.
For Tax Purposes Banks Attorneys
HENRY and JOSEPH HALPER
181 MASSACHUSETTS AVE. BOSTON
KENmore 1423

Lloyd-Mansfield Company
Optometrists Opticians
Please Make Appointments
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 2090
AIR CONDITIONED

Ediphone
Dictate When You Want To—And Gain Time
Voice writing
THE ATWELL CO.
30 FEDERAL ST. BOSTON LIBERTY 7270

Meteors Do 50 Miles a Second As Timed by Harvard Device

Use of a "meteor speedometer" which successfully measures the terrific speeds of shooting stars during the few seconds when they blaze has been developed by a Harvard astronomer, it was announced today following 15 months of intensive sky patrol for meteors under the direction of Dr. Fred L. Whipple of the observatory staff. His report appears in the astronomy magazine Telescope.

The experiment has supplied definite proof, the announcement said, that many of the brightest meteors which flash through the air are not aimless wanderers in space but tiny rock "planets," traveling like the earth, in orbits around the sun.

Computing the masses of meteors through accurate measures of the "braking" effect, or friction, of the earth's atmosphere on them, as shown by his "speedometer," Dr. Whipple found that the bodies observed ranged from several pounds for the slowest meteor to an ounce for the fastest. Their speeds ranged from nine to 50 miles per second, he determined.

Success of the investigation depended on the intricate task of photographing the fiery paths of these bodies simultaneously in two telescope cameras located 24 miles apart, one at the Cambridge station, and the other at Oak Ridge, Harvard, Mass.

The "meteor speedometer," in the shape of an electrically operated "windmill camera," was attached to one of the regular sky patrol telescopes at Oak Ridge.

The main feature of the "speedometer" is a set of fan blades revolving in front of the camera lens, interrupting the sky picture 20 times per second. If a meteor flashed down in front of the lens, its trail was cut 20 times for every second it was visible, and measurement of the artificially produced segments in the trail provided a precise indication of velocity.

The Oak Ridge telescope and the telescope at Cambridge were trained at the same point in space, some 50 miles above the earth's surface. In 15 months, the two cameras have "caught" six meteors. Utilizing the 24 miles between the observing stations as a "base," the astronomers have been able to apply geometry to the negatives and determine the distance, height, and direction of motion of the objects.

From a combination of these factors with the determined speeds, the orbits could be computed. The complex orbital reductions have been completed by Dr. Whipple for five of the meteors. Four of these, he found, had been moving in small elliptical orbits about the sun, and were therefore members of the solar system. The other body had been moving in a hyperbolic orbit, indicating an origin in interstellar space outside the solar system.

Summer Theaters Bloom Again in New England

For the next 10 weeks boy will meet girl on the stage of a dozen rural playhouses—'End of Summer,' 'Tonight at 8:30' and 'Candida' among other favorites.

Architect: W. L. Smith, Boston

Newcomer to the New England Summer Theater Ranks
The Boothbay Playhouse at Boothbay, Maine, Opening This Season

Like the traditional flowers of Spring, the summer theater is currently blossoming forth among surrounding hills and dales. For the coming eight or 10 weeks, boy will be meeting girl—according to the fancy of Samuel and Bella Spewack—while other plays, old and new, will be receiving treatment they may or may not deserve.

"End of Summer," "Tonight at 8:30," "Candida" and the aforementioned "Boy Meets Girl" are among the plays which appear to be most popular. A number of well-known players, both from stage and screen, will dispense drama among the daisies and dunes. Margaret Anglin, Eva LeGallienne, Blanche Yurka, Edith Barrett, Arthur Byron, Morgan Farley, Nazimova, Ina Claire, Katherine Alexander, Doris Nolan, Erin O'Brien Moore, Phillips Holmes, and Imogene Coca are a few of the more prominent.

Far from being a novelty, the summer theater has taken on most of the aspects of a fairly regular and usually genial summer boarder. There may be some along the Post Road who don't know yet what a "first night" is but if so, they are not boasting of it. In fact so deep has Broadway pierced the hinterlands that it is only a rash farmhand who mentions the word "ham" near the pigsty nowadays.

Maine

Abandoned barns have apparently become so scarce that one new group this year built a $35,000 structure patterned on the style of an old New England barn to house its productions. As it is probably one of the most ambitious new ventures in the field and as Maine possesses, in Lakewood, the oldest summer theater colony, this is probably an appropriate point at which to begin a prospective tour of the summertime show shops.

Boothbay—The new theater is on the Jasper Wyman property. It will be operated by Sherwood Keith Lacount of Somerville and Joseph J. Celi of Stoughton. Opening on July 1 with Eugene O'Neill's "Ah, Wilderness!" the company will offer a 10-week season. The new playhouse seats 300 persons, is 30 by 60 feet and contains a stage almost as large.

Lakewood—Located near Skowhegan, this colony has already been keeping school for some weeks. Melville Burke is the director and among the more outstanding attractions of a lengthy season are Blanche Yurka in "The Wild Duck," "Eden End," with Elizabeth Barrett, several new plays two of which are being prepared variously by Owen Davis and John B. Hymer for Lakewood's thirty-ninth consecutive season.

Ogunquit—Younger, but with a hardly less impressive schedule of plays and players is Walter Hartwig's Manhattan Repertory Theater. Mr. Hartwig opened his season on June 28 with "The Whiteheaded Boy," "Hay Fever," "Boy Meets Girl," "Libel," "S. S. Tenacity" and a try-out will be presented. Margaret Anglin, Francis Starr, Laurette Taylor, Estelle Winwood, Morgan Farley, Carl Benton Reid, Clarence Derwent and Rosemary Ames are in the company.

Kennebunkport—At near-by Kennebunkport, the Garrick Players will open their fifth season on July 6 with "Twelfth Night." Robert C. Currier, general manager of the group, announces that the settings, costumes and style of production will be in the manner of the Commedia dell' arte, as interpreted by the engravings of Jacques Callot, the seventeenth century master. Ruth March and Richard Graham will play the leading roles.

Harrison—A season of several weeks is also announced by Enrica Clay Dillon at the Deertrees Theater.

New Hampshire

Tamworth—Probably the oldest New Hampshire summer theater, at least in point of service, is an organization known as the Barnstormers, which has one-night stands on a regular weekly circuit. Under the leadership of Francis Grover Cleveland, son of the former President, the Barnstormers will open their season with a production of "Boy Meets Girl" at Tamworth, on July 5. The play will be repeated at Conway, Wolfeboro, Poland Springs (Maine), and again at Tamworth on Saturday. Plays to be presented during the eight-week season include "Reflected Glory," "Wuthering Heights" and "Candida." Edward P. Goodnow, who is at present in Hollywood serving on the staff for Samuel Goldwyn's movie of "Dead End" will direct. Philip Bourneuf, Sally Fitzpatrick, Irving Locke and Earle Mitchell head the Barnstormers company.

Whitefield—The Forty Niners are to open their fifth season on July 13, with "See Naples and Die," at the Chase Barn Playhouse. Plays are performed on Tuesday through Saturday evenings. The remainder of the season's schedule includes "Candida," "Goodbye Again," "Kind Lady," "Fly Away Home," "Elizabeth the Queen" and other plays.

New London—Also opening their fifth season this summer are the New London Players of New Hampshire, directed by Josephine E. Holmes and Dorothy A. Clavery. Playnights are Thursday, Friday and Saturday and the Barn Theater will witness among others performances of "Accent on Youth," "Kind Lady," "First Lady," "Squaring the Circle" and "Hedda Gabler."

Peterborough—Mrs. Edith Bond Stearns announces that her Peterborough Players opened a season of revivals on June 29 with Molnar's "The Guardsman." The summer schedule calls for plays on alternate weeks running from Tuesday through Saturday night. "Candida," "Hotel Universe," "She Stoops to Conquer," and "The Kingdom of God" are the other plays scheduled for the Stearns Farm Playhouse.

Rye Beach—Three new plays are promised by the Farragut Players, under the direction of Dorothy Crane. The company's first production will be "Let Us Be Gay," on July 6. "Glory of Youth," "The Toad With the Jeweled Head," and "The God Innis" are the new plays.

Vermont

Brattleboro—The Green Mountain State will have two summer theaters in operation. At Brattleboro, Paul Stevenson will open a five-weeks season on July 21 with a try-out entitled "Don't Throw Glass Houses," followed by "The Front Page," "The Seagull" and two others.

Burlington—The Green Mountain Playhouse, under the direction of Harold B. Putney, will begin a season of eight weeks on June 28, with "Miss Quis," to be followed by "Reflected Glory" with Elizabeth Love, "Biography" with Ruth Weston, and "The Wild Duck" with Blanche Yurka.

Massachusetts

Dennis—Massachusetts has always benefited by more than a fair share of the summer theatrical enterprises. As usual, the warm weather first nights will be dominated by Raymond Moore's 14-carat enterprise at Dennis. As a curiosity as much as from a dramatic point of view, the appearance of Eva LeGallienne playing the Prince of Denmark in "Hamlet" during the week of Aug. 23 will furnish one of the highlights of the Dennis season, Margaret Anglin, Imogene Coca, and Phillips Holmes are other prominent visitors to appear on the stage there. "The Petrified Forest" and a revised version of Leonard Sillman's "New Faces" are on the production list, as well as three one-act plays by Noel Coward featuring Doris Nolan and Philip Huston.

Centerville — The Mary Young Theater started a season of eight or nine weeks on July 2, by presenting Dorothy Stone and Charles Collins, who recently starred in "Sea Legs" on Broadway, in a new comedy, "All's Fair," by J. H. Morris. Two other new plays will be given during the weeks immediately succeeding. For the fourth week, Miss Young announces the Massachusetts premiere of Lillian Helman's play, "The Children's Hour," which was forbidden Boston.

Oak Bluffs—On Martha's Vineyard, Phidelah Rice and his veteran stock theater is again in operation. The first offering was John Van Druten's romantic comedy, "There's Always Juliet," under the stage direction of Clifford Brooke, and with Mary Arbenz, Jessica Rogers and Arthur Gould-Porter in the cast. Mr. Rice will be featured in two plays, "Penny Wise," "The Amazing Doctor Clitterhouse," "Storm Over Patsy," "The Music Master," with William Edmunds in the David Warfield role and "Candida," which seems to be in for a genuine revival along with the four corners circuit, are on the schedule.

Marshfield Hills—At the Marshfield Theater, a season of eight weeks commences on July 7 with the Victor Mapes-Winchell Smith comedy, "The Boomerang," to be performed from Wednesday through Saturday night. This will be followed by "Petticoat Fever" by Mark Reed, "The Ghost Train" by Arnold Ridley, "Let Us Be Gay" by Rachel Crothers, "The Enemy" by Channing Pollock, and others. Clayton Preistnal will direct the plays.

Chatham—The Little Theater at Chatham opens tonight for an eight-weeks season of new plays and revivals under the direction of William Eden.

Plymouth — Franklin Trask will transfer his scene of operations from Westford to Plymouth this year where he will have charge of productions at the Priscilla Beach Theater. "The Contrast," a pre-revolutionary drama will send off Mr. Trask's eight weeks of representative American plays.

Provincetown—No summer theater story would be complete without mention of the Wharf Theater, out on the tip of Cape Cod. With Nell McFee directing, the playhouse opened on July 2, with "Just Suppose." A musical show is listed among the offerings of old and new plays.

Cohasset—To complete the South Shore theater contingent, Alexander Dean will again direct South Shore Players at their Town Hall Theater, nearest summer theater to Boston.

Gloucester—On the North Shore, Mrs. Florence Evans and Florence Cunningham plan to conduct their usual Friday and Saturday evening plays in connection with the Gloucester School of the Little Theater, which may have been operating for many years. The season begins at Rocky Neck on July 9.

Salem—Two new North Shore summer theater ventures are also scheduled for the coming months, one under the aegis of Uncle Sam. This will be the Empire Theater in Salem, where WPA drama and vaudeville will share the boards. The opening attraction, starting June 28, was "Help Yourself," a comedy which gained considerable attention at the Copley Theater last winter.

Rockport—The other new group calls itself the Rockport Theater Colony and plans an ambitious program of 12 plays at its new theater, "Davy Jones' Locker." George W. Johnston is in charge of the combined dramatic school and stock company.

Stockbridge — 'Way out West in Stockbridge, William Miles is in charge of the Berkshire Playhouse. "Mariette," a musical play by Sacha Guitry and Oskar Straus was scheduled for its American premiere on June 28. Aline McMahon is scheduled to appear in "Candida" and Alexander Kirkland is listed for "Many Mansions," a try-out.

Rhode Island

Newport—An English comedy entitled "Sweet Sorrow," by Eric Swift, starring Doris Dalton, will be the first of three new plays to be presented at the Casino Theater, Newport, opening on July 13. Margaret Anglin, in "Retreat from Folly," the current London success of Marie Tempest, will follow. A romantic comedy from the French, "The Secret Heart" by Yvan Noé, featuring Guy de Vestel, the actor-director of the French Theater of New York, will be the third. Besides the visiting stars there will be a resident company.

Matunuck—Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience" will occupy a niche in the 10-week season of the Theater-by-the-Sea at Matunuck, under the direction of Halsted Wells. New plays and revivals will be presented. The season opened on June 29, with "As Husbands Go."

Connecticut

Guilford — The Chapel Playhouse at Guilford, under Robert Buckner, commenced its season on June 29. Plays to be presented during the ensuing 10 weeks are to be chosen from "Boy Meets Girl," "Blind Alley," "End of Summer" and others.

Stony Creek—Frances Joannes will direct at the Stony Creek Theater. The first play, on June 28, "Penny Wise," will be followed by "Good-bye Again," "Tonight at 8:30" and others including new plays.

Ivoryton—Milton Siefel will direct a season of 10 weeks, beginning on July 5 and including Leon Janney in "Bell Bottoms," a new play.

Westport—The celebrated Country Playhouse, under the direction of Day Tuttle and Richard Skinner this season opened on June 28. Doubling with the Westchester Playhouse in Mount Kisco, New York, it will offer among its more important productions Margaret Anglin in the American premiere of "Retreat from Folly." Nazimova in "Ghosts," Ina Claire in either a new play or "Anna Christie," and possibly "A Doll's House" with Ruth Gordon.

While the foregoing gives an idea of the summer theater activities in New England, there are easily as many more playhouses scattered through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and other states as far south as Georgia, not to mention those in the West.

Cape Cod Canal Cost Figured By Washington's Engineer

George Washington was approvingly acquainted with a New Englander's dream of cutting many hours from the sailing time between Boston and New York or Philadelphia—a dream which today, after 160 years, is being brought to complete realization with the widening and deepening of the Cape Cod Canal channel.

That the canal was more than a dream, and that a start might have been made upon it if the military necessity had not interrupted such designs just then, is shown by documents presented to the Friends of the Library of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology by "a generous member of the Technology Corporation, who collects Cape Cod items."

The documents, including a letter from George Washington and an estimate of cost by Thomas Machin, a Revolutionary War engineer, were received by the Friends of the Library recently at their annual dinner.

The Washington letter was written from New York on June 10, 1776, to "James Boudoin" of Boston, a Revolutionary War statesman, who was one of the proponents of the canal, and had been instrumental in arranging for Thomas Machin to work out an estimate of its cost. It reads:

"Sir:

"Congress having requested my attendance in Philadelphia, I was in that City when your Letter of the 11th ult. came to this place—this days Post therefore affords me the first opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of it.

"I am hopeful that you applied to General Ward and have received all the assistance that Mr. Machin could give in determining upon the practicability of cutting a Canal between Barnstable and Buzzard Bay e're this, as the great demand we have for Engineer's in this Department, Canada, etc., has obliged me to order Mr. Machin hither to assist in that branch of business.

"I thank you most heartily for your kind congratulations at the departure of the troops from Boston, and am with very great esteem, Sir:

G. Washington."

In spite of the interest evidently aroused by the canal project in 1776, it seems to have been forgotten after the war. It was not actually put into operation until 1914—after five years of construction work by private interests, from whom it was finally purchased by the Government in 1928. The present work of improvements is being carried out by engineers of the War Department.

The Machin estimate of £32,148, 1s. 8d. for the construction of the canal, has proved to be extremely optimistic, even though 300 wheelbarrows provided for on his itemized list, could be replaced by steam shovels.

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued From Page 9)

ers of camps and recreation property in the State. At former legislative sessions the state police proposal met considerable opposition on the ground that it would be very expensive. But under the system just inaugurated this objection has been avoided.

Legislative Problems

With the arrival of July 1, the State of New Hampshire found itself in difficulties because of the failure of the legislators to act upon legislation before them. In the first place it was the start of a new fiscal year with no appropriations provided for it. This situation was eased when it was discovered that state departments would have no need for money until the end of the first pay roll period, on July 15. But before the week was ended the Senate acted favorably on the budget measure after making only minor changes.

The second problem involved the expiration of the legislation establishing the state board of welfare and relief thereby leaving the State without an official agency to handle such funds as Federal old-age assistance. The legislators had been unable to agree on pending relief legislation. But they finally passed an emergency measure extending the board of welfare and relief until the end of July, thereby giving another month for passage of a relief measure to apply to the next two fiscal years. The emergency measure provided no state funds for the additional month given to the relief board.

First Labor Election

New Hampshire's first labor election under the National Labor Relations Board takes place today in Nashua where 600 workers at the Johns-Manville plant will vote on which of three unions shall be their representatives in collective bargaining. The unions are the C. I. O., which sponsored the strike resulting in the election order; the American Federation of Labor craft unions; and the Nashua Local Asbestos union, recently formed by Manville workers who are opposed to the C. I. O. After a strike of more than a month the workers returned to their jobs with practically no concessions on the part of the management. A 40-hour work week and time and a half for overtime with provisions that any raise resulting from the strike should be dated back to the time of the returning to work, were agreed upon.

1200 WPA Jobs To End on July 15

In the most drastic administration slash in the history of the Massachusetts WPA, 1200 executives and office workers throughout the state yesterday received notices their services would no longer be required after July 15.

This order includes practically every administration worker in the organization from State Administrator John J. McDonough down. Even heads of the six WPA districts in the state will be dropped at the end of two weeks, and their offices replaced with a series of 12 field offices with skeleton personnel.

It was understood, however, that those dropped may apply for positions on this skeleton force and that possibly two thirds of them may be rehired.

In the Boston district, under direction of Col. Thomas F. Sullivan, notices of dismissal were given to 360 workers, and immediately afterwards, Colonel Sullivan tendered his resignation. In the other local district, comprising Middlesex and Norfolk counties, and including Chelsea, Revere and Winthrop, approximately 300 workers were dropped.

District directors automatically dropped from the pay roll include Daniel W. Mahony of Salem, district 1; Dennis W. Delaney, Middlesex and Norfolk counties; Lawrence J. Bresnahan, Cape Cod; James F. Carberry, Worcester county; and Timothy J. Collins, western Massachusetts.

The discharges were the first step in the huge reorganization scheme formulated but not announced last Thursday at a conference of district directors with Administrator McDonough. The slash was ordered to keep the administrative rolls in proportion to the work relief rolls, which Washington has ordered reduced to 65,000 persons from the present 82,000. This cut must also be accomplished by July 15.

Farnum Inquires Into Several Jobs

(Continued From Page 9)

plied to the walls. For a $129.40 bill for labor, trucking and materials, for work in one of the rooms at about the same time, Mr. Murphy testified, "not a particle of work was done."

Later in the session Attorney Farnum introduced in evidence sworn testimony by John I. Fitzgerald, president of City Council. This was taken at a conference some time ago. This document related that when Mr. Fitzgerald was advised that repairs to White Fund property amounted to $80 in the year before Mr. Hall's appointment, he remarked, "never in my wildest moments did I dream that the expenses would mount up to $50,000 or $60,000."

Turning to Mr. Hall, Attorney Farnum asked: "What do you think Mr. Fitzgerald would dream in his wildest moments?"

"I wouldn't know," replied Mr. Hall.

Attorney Farnum passed on to the press a copy of a letter received today by James E. Maguire, a member of the Finance Commission, protesting against corporation counsel for the city acting as legal advisor to City Auditor Fox. The letter was written by Thomas A. Niland, legislative counsel for the Massachusetts Real Estate Owners' Association.

Attorney J. W. Brennan, assistant corporation counsel in the city law department, has advised City Auditor Fox while he has been on the witness stand.

Roswell G. Hall, manager of real estate for the fund, testified that he did not know when an auditor was engaged to make an annual examination of the books.

"Would you be surprised," demanded Special Counsel George R. Farnum, "to know that the auditor to examine the books for the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1936, had not been engaged until last week—a week after these hearings had begun?"

"I would not be surprised," answered Mr. Hall.

Mr. Hall followed City Auditor Charles J. Fox on the stand, after the latter testified on expenditures under certain contracts.

The fund manager revealed that every single item of the $137,000 worth of work done by the Codman Hill firm had been awarded without competitive bidding.

Wellesley

(Continued from Page 9)

chase them. "This is certainly not neutrality," he exclaimed.

Rising in defence of the law, Mr. Libby—whose organization supported it—pointed out that in spite of its commonly used name, the bill is not designed to result in neutrality, but is solely a temporary safeguard to keep the United States itself out of war.

General Needham supported this stand. "You can't get anywhere by telling people what they ought to do—you must lead them to want to do it, as Dr. Simon has said. We can't get peace by any formula until people want peace. We must have a program of education.

"In the meantime the best way, in my opinion, to give the public a sense of security which avoids war-producing fears, is to have an adequate national defense.

Here the chairman interjected, "You mean to say that the way to peace is bigger and better being scared of other?"

"For the moment, yes," General Neelham replied—"until pacifist principles can be made popular."

Six Brookline Teachers Leaving

When Brookline schools reopen in the fall six veteran members of the teaching staffs will be missing as the result of resignations and retirement on pensions.

Chief among the list is Dr. John C. Packard, head of the natural science department at Brookline High for the past 13 years and a member of the school faculty for 47 years. Dr. Packard is a well-known educator in this state and has desired to resign on other occasions but was prevailed upon by the school committee to continue in service.

Others retiring or resigning are Miss Luis G. Adams, head of the Spanish department at the High School and a member of the faculty since 1895; Miss Mary C. Jones, domestic science teacher since 1896; Miss Ethel A. Tillinghast, third-grade teacher at the Peirce School since 1897; and Miss Sue H. Nason, of the kindergarten staff since 1896, and Miss Louise G. Finney, of the same staff since 1897.

C. I. O. in New England: Gains Held Significant

(Continued From Page 9)

C. I. O. membership in New England is shown according to affiliated unions:

United Shoe Workers of America	30,000
United Textile Workers (Absorbed March 9 by Textile Workers Organizing Committee)	30,000
Textile Workers Organizing Committee	28,000
United Electrical and Radio Workers	25,000
International Ladies' Garment Workers	15,000
Amalgamated Clothing Workers	12,000
United Rubber Workers	12,000
United Mine Workers (District 50)	4,300
Steel Workers Organizing Committe	4,000
United Automobile Workers	1,000
Miscellaneous	5,000
	166,300

Results of the last six months' activity show that New England workers are displaying increasing confidence in the C. I. O. and in labor unions in general, but that many still are skeptical. The question they ask most frequently is whether, giving allegiance to the union, they are not merely transferring from one master to another.

Many students of the subject believe workers' confidence will be increased further when the Wagner Labor Relations Act has been implemented to limit further the despotic possibilities of the unions and to insure fair collective bargaining procedure.

Proposed Changes

Among recent proposals for the act's amendment have been provisions for minority representation in collective bargaining, for later elections to check on the results of the first ones, and for compulsory ballots when jurisdictional disputes arise between rival unions.

Meanwhile, New England employers are showing greater willingness to sit down with representatives of their employees and bargain about working conditions on equal terms. It is evident their confidence will increase in proportion as radicals are purged from union ranks and a longer record of contracts strictly adhered to is established.

Above all, impartial observers are looking for a greater degree of reasonableness on both sides, a willingness to give as well as to take. No amount of lawmaking or use of police will end industrial strife, they say, until this spirit—the spirit of the golden rule—actuates both employer and employee. It is the only remedy, they say, which gets at causes.

"Almost Clean" Won't Do!

Only the Best Fluid Really Cleanses Your Whites and Pastels

We cleanse with Du Pont Trichlene, made especially for use on the new fabrics. It leaves the material like new, removing every vestige of dirt or oil film. You'll notice the lasting brightness. It's marvelous for flannels, too!

PHONE LIBerty 2727

ORIGINAL 3 HOUR CLEANSERS AND DYERS

8 Winter St—Boston—59 Temple Pl.

THOMPSON'S SPA ★ THOMPSON'S SPA

GOOD NEWS FOR SUMMER

EVERY COUNTER A SALAD BAR

Add this news to your already pleasant anticipations of summer. Thompson's Spa has blossomed out for the warm months with a very special menu—new in content, new in form. It includes dozens of cool Salads and Combination Plates—just the sort of dishes you'll be wanting. All summer long every Thompson's Spa counter will be a Salad Bar—193 in all. Then, in addition, you'll find all the traditional and favorite dishes that have distinguished Thompson's Spa for so long.

Make it a summer date, then, for luncheons at Thompson's Spa—or breakfast, too, when your family is away—for meals that keep you feeling fit when the mercury misbehaves.

TEMPERATURE TIP: *Don't forget that the new Club Grill at 239 Washington Street is fully air conditioned—as refreshing as an East Wind from down the bay*

THOMPSON'S SPA

239 Washington Street · 15 South Street · 191 Summer Street
9 West Street · 44 Temple Place · 224 Tremont Street

THOMPSON'S SPA ★ THOMPSON'S SPA

Sale

Only Twice a Year Can You Buy

WOMEN'S GENUINE Selby

Arch Preserver Shoes

at Reduced Prices

$7.95 for most styles · $8.95 for other styles

DOUBLE SAVINGS

After this Sale Prices will advance to $10.75 and $12.75.

Complete Range of Sizes!
Wide Variety of Styles!
Expert Fitting Service!

ALL PHYSICAL CULTURE SHOES reduced to..... $4.95
Reg. $6.50

Look for this trade mark

SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOE

Only on Genuine Arch Preservers will you find this mark stamped on every shoe.

Arch Preserver Shoe Shop
75 Summer Street
Boston

PEACHES AND CREAM MEET

FRO-JOY

FRESH PEACH

ICE CREAM

GOLDEN-RIPE peaches . . . pure sweet cream . . . mixed to make the smoothest peach ice cream you ever tasted. Try it—it's the Ice-Cream-of-the-Month, made as only Fro-joy makes it!

Listen to the SEALTEST SUNDAY NIGHT PARTY *from 10 to 11 P. M. (D. S. T.), N. B. C. Red Network.*

Sealtest

Take the

S.S. STEEL PIER

to PROVINCETOWN

Sails daily 10 A. M. (D.S.T.) from Long Wharf, foot of State St. Returns 7:45 P. M. $2 round trip. Children ½ fare.

100-mile all-day cruise aboard luxurious liner. Dancing, deck games, cafeteria. 2 hours ashore at historic Provincetown. A glorious sail. $2 Round Trip.

Moonlight Melody Cruises with continuous dancing every Wed.—Fri. night, 9 to 12. $2 per couple. Cape Cod Steamship Co., Long Wharf, foot of State St. HUB. 2650.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,600,000
Previous day 1,412,300
1937 vol. to date 838,817,902
1936 vol. to date 265,680,390

Rails, Utilities And Specialties Up Fractionally

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Selected stocks overrode profit selling in today's market and managed to extend Tuesday's recovery by substantial amounts in many instances.

Rails, utilities and specialties were well up in front at the opening, in which blocks of several thousand shares changed hands. The pace slowed at intervals, but transfers were at the rate of about 1,400,000 shares.

Ahead fractions to a point or more the greater part of the session were Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Railway, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, Consolidated Edison, North American, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Standard Gas, Poor & Co., Chicago Pneumatic Tool, Loew's, Otis Elevator, Libby-Owens, Canada Dry, American Chain, Caterpillar Tractor, Schenley, Oliver Farm, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Cerro de Pasco, du Pont, General Electric, Wheeling Steel and American Can.

U. S. Steel came back after slipping at the start.

Inclined to hang back were Bethlehem, Republic, General Motors, Yellow Truck, Goodyear, United States Rubber, Douglas Aircraft Anaconda, American Smelting and American Telephone.

Woolworth improved as the company reported June sales established a record for the month.

Federal loans edged a trifle lower and domestic corporate liens showed an uneven front in quiet bond dealings today.

Rails moved forward a little while utilities and communication issues showed weak spots. Great Northern 4s worked up around a point and New York Central 5s bettered a minor fraction. Speculative rail issues found some support.

American Telephone 3½s slid down ½, while Western Union 5s crept up a fraction. Leaning forward were Bethlehem Steel 3¾, Studebaker 6s, Goodyear 5s and Anaconda 4½s.

A trifle lower were International Paper 5s and Chicago & Northwestern 4¾s.

Some foreign dollar bonds were improved, although South American issues showed sagging tendencies. Polish and Japanese loans rallied in quiet trading. German bonds worked up.

———

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Led by the utility group the curb market moved quietly forward today. Electric Bond & Share climbed over a point while American Gas & Electric jumped slightly over 2 points. United Gas, Niagara Hudson Power, Arkansas Natural Gas "A" and American superpower scored fractional gains.

Oils also were in demand. Humble Oil and Sunray Oil edged up while Ereole Petroleum and Cosden Oil held steady. Pantepec Oil slid down a minor fraction.

Aluminum Co. tilted down a point or more and American Cyanamid 'B" improved nearly a point. Gainers included Hudson Bay Mining, Sunshine Mining, United Wall Paper, Consolidated Copper, Fairchild Aviation and Cord.

After yesterday's spectacular leap of 5 points, Pan American Airways was unchanged.

Business Personals

The firm of Wood, Stephens & Wood, Inc., has been formed to conduct a general securities business at 40 Exchange Place, New York City. Officers are: John A. Wood, president; Lee H. Wood, vice-president and treasurer; Dwight C. Stephens, secretary.

———

The firm of F. J. Morrissey & Co. has been formed in Philadelphia as successor to Belzer & Co., which has been dissolved. Partners in the new firm are Frank J. Morrissey and Henry G. Nickles.

Timken-Detroit Axle Company has announced the election of S. W. Warner as secretary of the company.

———

L. Manlius Sargent has become associated with Spencer Trask & Co., members of the New York Stock Exchange, in the stock department of their Boston office. Mr. Sargent graduated from Harvard in 1916 and entered the investment banking business following overseas war service. From 1928 to 1935 he was manager of the Back Bay office of Jackson & Curtis, and has been with that firm in its main Boston office.

———

Shields & Company announce the opening of a bond department branch in the American Security Building, Washington, D. C., under the management of Richard G. Lyne, formerly manager of the Washington office of the First Boston Corporation.

———

John C. Cosgrove has announced his resignation as president of the West Virginia Coal & Coke Corporation, effective July 1. The concern operates mines at Omar, Stirrat, Micco, Rossmore and Earling.

———

Charles E. Reed, Newark resident partner of Kean, Taylor & Co., has been elected president of the Bond Club of New Jersey for the ensuing year. Mr. Reed, who was vice-president of the club during the past year, succeeds Foy W. Porter of Herrick, Berg & Co. Russell V. Adams of Adams & Mueller has been elected vice-president and William C. Rommel of J. S. Rippel & Co., re-elected secretary and treasurer.

———

John Cavanagh, formerly president of the Hat Corporation of America, has been elected chairman, He succeeds Maurice Wertheim, who had resigned. Fletcher H. Montgomery, formerly first vice-president, was elected president. Mr. Wertheim will continue as a director.

———

George A. Patton has been appointed vice-president and manager of agencies of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to fill the vacancy caused by the passing on of George K. Sargent. Mr. Patton has been with the company [illegible] 21 years.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	46½	46½	46½	+ ⅝
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	-	75	75	75	+1½
22¾	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	21	18¾	17½	18½	+ ⅛
28⅝	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24	23¾	23¾	
36	28	Addressog (.60g)	1	30	30	30	Jul 6
4⅝	3	Advance Rume	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun 30
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	15	72	71¾	72	+ ⅝
5¼	2½	Air-Way El Ap	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	18	12¾	12¾	12½	+ ⅛
5⅝	2¾	Alleghany	36	3½	3	3⅜	+ ⅛
58½	38	Allegh pf xw	4	39	38	39	
58¾	34½	Allegh pf $30 ww	9	41	40	41	+2
52½	39	Allegh pf $40 ww	2	39	38¾	39	+2
48⅝	30½	Allegh pr pf	2	38	38	38	+2½
27⅞	17⅞	Alleg Steel (.80g)	13	36	35¾	36	+ ⅛
358½	215	Allen Indust (1)	2	18	18	18	+ ⅛
33½	20	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	230	228½	229	—1
21⅞	15	Allied Mills (2g)	13	23¼	22	22	+ ⅛
85	74	Allied Stra (.20a)	33	18⅝	18½	18½	— ⅛
83½	57	Allied St pf (5)	2	79½	79½	79½	Jul 6
39¾	23	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	28	66¾	65¼	65½	+ ½
8⅞	4¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	4	28⅝	25	25¼	+1¼
52¾	34¼	Amal Lea	12	5½	5½	5½	
114½	80	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	37	37	37	Jun 29
101½	83	Amerada (2)	2	89¾	89¾	89¾	+1¾
41⅜	30¼	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	3	93	92	93	
80¾	57¼	Am Bk Note (½g)	6	83½	82½	83	
121	90¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¾g)	4	84	83½	84	+ ½
174	152½	Am Can (4a)	11	163½	161¾	161¾	— ¼
71	46	Am Can pf (7)	2	156	154½	156½	Jul 6
106⅛	77	Am Car & F (¾g)	4	83	81½	83	+1
32¾	28	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	81½	81½	81½	+1½
148	115	Am Ch & C (½g)	65	32	31	31¾	+1
106	98	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	141	140½	141	+5⅝
23⅝	13⅜	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103	103	103	+1¼
30¾	20½	Am Colortype	5	16	15½	15½	+ ⅛
33⅜	25	Am Comi Alco	2	23¾	22½	22½	
13⅛	8⅜	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	10	27	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅛
17	10½	Am Encaus Til	29	9½	8⅝	9½	+ ⅜
13¾	6½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
58⅜	37	Am & For Pow	41	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
68⅞	45	Am & FP $6 pf	2	42¾	41½	42¾	— ⅛
38½	18½	Am & FP 6% pf	16	52¾	51½	52¾	+ ⅞
21	14¾	Am & FP 2pf	12	24½	23	24¼	+1½
11¼	5⅞	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	+1⅛
55¾	36¾	Am Hide & Lea	12	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
52⅜	40¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	49¼	40¼	40½	+1¼
4¾	2½	Am Home P (2.40)	4	42	42	42	Jun 30
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice	4	3	3	3	+ ⅛
17¾	12¼	Am Ice pf (1g)	1	22	22	22	+1
58⅞	37	Am Internat	15	14⅜	14⅜	14½	+ ¼
125	101¼	Am Loco	17	43	41¾	41¾	
29¾	18⅜	Am Loco pf	3	105½	105½	105½	+2½
13⅜	7¾	Am M & Fdy (½g)	13	20½	20	20½	+ ½
68¾	43¼	Am M & Met (.45g)	7	9½	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
129½	112	Am Metal (¼g)	7	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	
16½	7	Am Met & Pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 6
87½	49¼	Am Pow & Lt	73	10	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
72½	40¼	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	10	60	59	59	
29½	18⅜	Am P&L $6 pf (5)	8	53⅜	52¼	52¼	—1¼
45¼	31⅜	Am Rad & St S (.60)	57	21½	20⅝	21½	+ ¼
36	26¾	Am Roll M (1.10g)	52	37½	36⅝	37	
29	22¼	Am Saf Ras (2)	3	28¾	27	28¾	+1¼
105¾	79⅝	Am Seating (1½g)	18	25¼	24½	25½	+ ⅜
184	138½	Am Sm & R (2½g)	45	91½	90	90	—1⅝
67½	52¼	Am Smelt pf (7)	4	141¾	141¾	141¾	+ ⅛
73¼	48⅝	Am Snuff (3a)	3	54	53½	54	+ ⅛
26½	15⅞	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	43	57¼	56½	57	+ ½
56⅞	37	Am Stores (1¾g)	4	18½	18⅜	18½	+ ⅛
143¾	124½	Aug Sug Ref (2)	5	49¼	49¼	49¾	— ⅛
25⅜	21½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126	126	126	
167	159¾	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	22	22	22	Jul 1
99	73¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	18	170	169	169¾	+ ⅜
99¼	74½	Am Tob (5)	10	78½	78	78½	+ 1⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tob B (5)	21	79⅞	78½	79¾	+1¾
20½	11¾	Am Tob pf (6)	2	140¼	140¼	140¾	+ ⅛
29½	15¼	Am Type Fdrs	28	14	13¾	13¾	
107	88	Am Wat Wks (.40g)	83	18¾	18	18⅜	+ ⅜
14⅜	7¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
79	54½	Am Woolen	13	9⅛	8⅝	9⅛	+ ⅜
20	6¾	Am Wool pf (2k)	7	60½	60	60½	+ ⅛
185	100	Am Zinc L&S	27	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ⅜
79¾	44½	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	185	185	Apr 8
69½	47¾	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	12	51	50¾	50¾	Jun 25
97	79	Anaconda (¾g)	129	56¾	55¾	56	— ⅛
24⅝	18	Anac W&C (1½g)	1	79¾	79¾	79¾	Jul 6
37½	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	2	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
10¼	5½	Andes Cop	2	21	20	21	Jul 2
46	39¾	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 2
111	106	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	5	41¾	41	41¾	+1⅛
13¾	7	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	Jul 6
99½	81¾	Arm Ill (.35g)	31	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
96	96	Arm Ill pf (6)	1	89	89	89	Jul 6
17⅜	8¾	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	
24¾	15⅝	Armstrong Ck (1g)	28	62⅛	61½	61¾	—1
101	87	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
125	112	Artloom	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 6
101	87	Assd Dry Gds	12	17⅞	17½	17½	+ ⅛
125	112	Assd DO 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
57½	49⅝	Assd DO 2pf (3½k)	1	112	112	112	Jun 1
94¾	69½	Assoc Inv (3)	2	51¼	51	51	Jun 25
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	25	82½	81	81½	+ ⅛
58⅛	44½	Atl Coast Line	1	93	93	93	Jun 30
29	17½	Atl G & W In	32	52½	51½	52	+ ⅛
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
27	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	7	26	26	26	+ ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	16	31¾	31½	31½	+ ⅛
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.60)	2	109	109	109	Jul 6
52⅝	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	18	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	3	70¼	70	70	+ ⅛
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¾g)	2	12	11½	12	Jul 6
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	9	17¼	16¾	17	+ ⅛
9½	5¾	Aust Nich	10	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
9¼	5¾	Aviation Corp	70	7⅜	6¾	7¼	+ ⅛

—B—

11¾	4¾	Baldwin Loco	54	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ¼
120	70	Baldwin Loco asd	26	5⅝	4⅞	5¼	+ ¼
120	73½	Bald Loco pf	1	87	87	87	Jul 6
60½	20¾	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	85	87½	+1½
47¾	27⅝	Balt & O pf	76	30	29¼	30	+ ¼
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	7	34	33½	33¾	+ ¼
43¾	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
32	22	Barker Bros	7	21¾	21½	21½	— ⅛
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	5	26	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (⅝g)	21	27¾	27	27½	+ ⅛
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	15	15	15	
105¾	101	Beau Cr pf ww (5)	8	23½	23½	23½	Jul 6
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	101	101	101	Jun 28
15⅝	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	2	110½	110½	110½	Jun 28
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	10	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅜
30½	18½	Bendix Aviat (.90g)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'y 16
23¾	20¾	Benef Ind L (1.33½g)	26	21¼	20½	20½	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
105½	73	Beth Stl (1g)	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jul 2
20	17	Beth Stl 5½ pf (1)	107	91¾	89¾	90¼	—1½
129½	108	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	14	18	17¾	18	
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¾g)	4	116	115	116	+1
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	2	83½	83½	83½	+ ½
29⅛	22	Blaw-Knox (.65g)	5	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
49¾	27½	Boeing Airpl	15	34¾	34¼	34½	— ⅛
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	106	32¾	31¾	31¾	— ⅜
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	2	40¾	40¼	40¾	+1
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	31	23¾	23½	23½	
15⅜	9¼	Boston & Me	12	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	4	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ⅛
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 6
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	132	18½	17⅝	18¼	+ ⅛
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	30	43½	42½	43	+ ¼
47	39¾	Bristol-My (2.40a)	3	43	43	43	Jul 6
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu (2)	-	39¾	39½	39⅝	+ ⅛
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	6	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	4	17¼	15¼	17¼	+ ¼
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	21	22½	21¾	21¾	+ ⅝
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	5	68½	67½	67¾	— ⅛
56	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	9	30½	29½	29½	
26½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	2	44½	44¼	44¼	+1
28¾	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	6	19½	18½	18¾	+1
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	12	18½	17¾	18½	+ ⅜
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	38	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	3	68	66	66	+6¾
45⅝	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	9	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
68⅝	50¼	Bulova Watch (4a)	8	35¼	34½	35	+ 1⅛
25⅝	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	5	55¼	54⅜	55	+ ¼
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	26	25	24½	25	+ ½
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	7	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
18½	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	1	20	20	20	+1¼
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	15½	15	15½	+ ⅛
9¼	4⅛	Butte Cop & Z	6	31	30½	31	+ ⅛
44	17⅛	Byers Co	9	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
34⅜	25¼	Byron Jack (½g)	9	21¾	21	21½	+ 1¼

—C—

48⅛	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
86¾	56	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jul 1
4¾	3⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	25	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
20½	13	Calum & Hec (¾g)	26	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	7	27⅞	27	27¾	+1
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	99	27½	26¼	27½	+ ⅛
17½	13¼	Canad Pac	75	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
18½	13⅜	Cannon Mills (1g)	2	46	45	45	Jun 30
35⅝	30	Cap Adm A (½g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
9½	6¾	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	9	32¾	31¾	32¾	+ ⅜
176½	138	Carriers & O (.10g)	5	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
100	85	Case (JI)	1	167	167	167	
105	104½	Caterpil Tract (3)	16	93¾	92½	93¾	+ 1½
61¼	36⅝	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jun 29
115	106½	Celanese (1½g)	56	38⅝	38¼	38¼	
48¼	36½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110	110	110	—1¾
19¼	10	Cent Aguir (1½a)	3	43¾	43¾	43¾	
12⅝	6½	Cent Pdy	2	33½	32½	32½	+ ½
41⅝	18	Cent RR NJ	20	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
24¾	11	Cent Violeta Sug	6	20	18½	19¾	+ ⅜
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.30g)	1	13½	13¾	13¾	Jul 6
66¾	47	Cerro de Pas (4)	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jul 1
23⅝	11½	Certain-teed	9	69¾	69¼	69¾	+ ⅜
63½	38½	Champ P & F (3)	9	14⅜	14	14	
48	14½	Checker Cab	1	60½	60½	60½	+ ½
68⅝	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	33	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 6
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94	94	94	
9¾	6¾	Chic Corp (3)	5	73	72¾	72	+1½
4¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun 26
13⅛	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	2	8½	8	8½	+ ⅜
6¾	3	Chi & NW	13	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
19⅜	9¼	Chi & NW pf	11	13¾	13½	13½	+ ⅛
4	2	Chi Ot West	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
18¼	8¾	Chi Ot W pf	4	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
33	4¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	4	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅛
3¾	1¾	Chi M StP & P	2	2	2	2	
7½	3½	Chi M StP & P pf	3	5	5	5	+ ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	34	26½	24¾	26⅝	+1½
41	36	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	4	40	39½	40	+ ⅛
3¾	2	Chi RI Ie & P	7	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
8¾	3¼	Chi RI & P 6% pf	1	6	5	5	+ ⅛
27⅛	14	Chi RI & P 7% pf	7	24¾	23½	24¾	+1½
32½	15¾	Chi Yell Cab (3)	1	16	16	16	+1
18⅛	9¼	Chick Cot Oil	5	17	17	17	
		Childs Co	9	11⅝	11	11	+ ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
138¼	94	Chrysler (3½g)	134	107¾	104¾	106¼	+1⅞
21⅝	17⅛	City Ice & F (2)	17	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
10⅝	6¾	City Stores	8	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
40¼	33¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	2	39	39	39	+ ⅜
44⅝	33	Clev Graph Br (1g)	4	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ⅛
28⅛	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	76	27⅜	26⅝	27½	— ⅜
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	2	150	150½	150½	+ ½
80	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	87¾	87¾	87¾	Jul 6
25⅝	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	12	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	7	53½	52¾	52¾	
31¼	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	5	37¾	37¾	37¾	+1
30½	10	Colum G&E (.20g)	156	13⅝	12	13⅜	+ ⅜
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	4	84¼	84	84½	+1½
30½	28½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	2	31¼	31	31	+ ⅛
48½	38½	Colum Pict pf (3½)	1	43	43	43	Jul 6
126¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	3	121	121	121	+ ¾
49¼	36¾	Comi Credit (4)	13	62¾	62¼	62¼	+1¼
114	100	Comi Cred pf (4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	+1½
80¼	62¼	Comi Invest Tr (4)	10	68	65⅝	65½	+ ⅛
120	103	Comi I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	Jun 26
21½	13	Comi Solv (.60)	33	14¾	14½	14½	+ ⅜
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	121	2½	2¼	2¼	
75¾	44	Comwith S pf (3)	12	53	51	53½	+2½
13⅛	12¼	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	Jul 2
48½	34	Congoleum-Na (2)	6	37½	37½	37½	+ ⅛
19¼	12¾	Congress Cig	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 30
33¾	19⅞	Cons Air Corp	16	26	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	9¾	Cons Cigar	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 30
13¼	8¼	Cons Coal	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Jun 30
40⅝	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	75	36¾	35	35¾	+1
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	14	103½	103	103½	+ ½
18⅝	10	Cons Film	3	11⅞	11¼	11¾	+ ⅜
13½	9½	Cons Laundries	6	10¾	10	10¾	+ ⅜
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	89	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ¼
108⅞	104¾	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 24
10¾	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	6	6	5¾	6	+ ½
1¾	⅝	Cons Text	23	⅞	¾	¾	+ ⅛
37⅜	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	65	30⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅝
37¾	18½	Cont Bak A	12	25⅜	23¾	25	+1⅛
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	25	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	88	88	88	Jul 6
69½	50	Cont Can (3)	13	56⅝	56	56¾	— ⅛
25⅝	18½	Cont Diam P (1g)	3	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
12¾	10	Cont Ins (1.60a)	14	39	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
42¾	35⅝	Cont Mot	21	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
48¼	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	63	48⅛	47⅝	48	— ⅛
71¾	54½	Corn Prod (3)	9	63⅞	62⅝	63	+ ⅜
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	168	158	158	
10¾	6	Coty	15	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
56½	40	Crane Co	34	45½	44⅝	45½	+1⅛
121	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	7	116¾	116⅝	116¾	+ ⅛
105½	100½	Crane Co pf n (5)	14	106	105¾	106⅛	+1
37	28¾	Cream of W (1½g)	9	29½	28⅞	28⅞	
28¾	18½	Crosley Rad (1¾e)	5	21¾	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
100⅞	68	Crown Cork (2)	2	77	76½	76½	—1½
56½	41½	Crown Ck pf xw (2¼)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jun 30
47¼	39	Crown Ck pf xw (2¼)	39	39	39	39	
28¾	16⅜	Crown Zeller	38	19¾	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
108¾	97½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	Jul 6
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	14	65⅛	64	65¼	+1
135	115	Crucible Stl pf (3½k)	1	118¼	118¼	118¼	Jun 29
3	1⅛	C

Business and Industry • **Nationwide Advertising Volume for 1937 Put at $475,000,000** • Commerce and Finance

Variety Chain Stores Make New Sales Record in 1936

Limited price variety chain stores in the United States had total dollar sales in 1936 larger than in 1935 by about 9.5 per cent, and substantially larger than those of 1929, the previous peak year, according to a report just issued by the Bureau of Business Research of the Harvard School of Business Administration.

The report written by Malcolm P. McNair, professor of marketing, reveals that record sales were accompanied by slightly higher percentage margins than those of 1935, slightly lower percentage expenses, and somewhat higher percentage earnings, though still below those of 1929.

The report covered the operating results of 33 limited-price variety chains with sales last year of $815,000,000, or somewhat more than 90 per cent of the total sales of variety chains in this country.

Net merchandising profits after interest on net worth, both in dollars and as a percentage of sales, were at the highest since 1929. After adding non-merchandising income, the net gain before federal taxes and before interest on net worth amounted to approximately 8 per cent of net sales and 16 per cent of net worth.

Low Price Stores Do Better

Firms specializing in 5, 10 and 25 cent merchandise, and having an average sale of less than 20 cents, in general secured the highest rates of net profit. Such chains, according to the report, had relatively high percentage of both gross margin and expense, while chains with an average sale of 30 cents or more had relatively low percentages for both margin and expense.

The 33 companies showed a net increase of stores opened over stores closed, amounting to only 83 units, or 1.6 per cent of the 5055 stores operated in 1935. The larger sales of the reporting chains in 1936, therefore, resulted chiefly from higher sales per store.

Salaries Percentage Small

Executive salaries, the report shows, were only a small percentage of sales. The expenses incurred by the variety chains in their stores were much larger than those required for the operation of central organizations. Chains of medium size spent about one sixth of total costs, and large chains only about one ninth of total costs, for their central office and supervisory functions.

The compensation of officers, executives, buyers and superintendents for the chains of medium size represented 1.85 per cent of sales, while for the large chains payments made to occupants of these positions required only 0.99 per cent of sales.

The report showed that the disposition of the average dollar spent by the consumer in limited-price variety stores last year was as follows:

	Cents
Net cost of merchandise	63.6
Salaries and wage	18.1
Tenancy and related expenses	11.4
Other operating expenses, including interest	4.9
Total costs	98.0
Net profit	2.0
	100.0

Japan to Ship Gold to the U. S.

TOKYO (AP)—Finance Minister Okinobu Kaya announced preparations for the sixth of a series of gold bullion shipments to the United States, raising the total recent consignments to almost 300,000,000 yen (about $85,800,000).

Similar shipments will continue into next year within the limits of newly mined Japanese gold, Mr. Kaya added.

The Finance Minister emphasized the need for balancing Japan's commerce, in which imports heavily outweigh exports, of stabilizing the value of the yen and of providing funds for purchases abroad.

FDIC Condemns Buying by Banks For Appreciation

WASHINGTON, July 6 (AP)—The comptroller of the currency issued a call today for the condition of all national banks at the close of business Wednesday, June 30.

Coincidental with the National Bank call, officials said, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Federal Reserve Board would issue calls.

In all, about 14,000 banks will make condition reports as on June 30. Included in this figure are about 5000 national banks which are among the 6300 member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

Watching 200 Banks

The last national bank call was for condition statements as of March 31. For insured and federal reserve institutions, the last call was for condition statements on December 31.

In its annual report, issued today, the FDIC said 24 banks had been cited "for unsafe and unsound practices" during 1936.

Of these, three banks corrected their practices, four closed and one was absorbed by another bank. The remaining cases were pending at the end of the year.

Chairman Leo T. Crowley said citations, including those issued in 1936, were pending against about 30 banks, and that a close check was being made on about 200 others.

The most common types of practices considered by the corporation to be unsound or unsafe were operation with inadequate capital, excessive extension of credit to officers, or directors, "other unduly hazardous, or illegal extensions of credit," holding of an excessive volume of hazardous assets and "operation with dishonest, incompetent or careless management."

Deplores Speculative Practices

"The corporation," the report said, "has been viewing with concern the prevalence of speculative practices by banks in handling their investments.

"Over the past two or three years many banks to an increasing extent have been buying securities with a view to obtaining profits from a rise in the prices of those securities, rather than with a view to obtaining reasonable earnings over a period of time. . . . Examinations of insured banks not members of the Federal Reserve system during 1936 revealed that of their holdings of securities other than those issued or fully guaranteed, by the United States Government, approximately 25 per cent were of substandard quality, and that of their loans approximately 21 per cent were sub-standard."

The report said that from the beginning of deposit insurance to the end of 1936, 75 insured institutions were placed in receivership. Of the 89,000 depositors in these banks, 99.5 per cent were fully protected, the report said. This protection included deposit insurance up to $5000 per depositor and preferential treatment of government deposits.

National Cash Register Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Cash Register Co., Dayton, Ohio, reported a decrease of 8.6 per cent in gross domestic orders for June compared with the same months last year but for the six months showed an increase of 24.9 per cent over the like 1936 period.

Business Failures Drop to 1920 Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

During the second quarter of this year business failures totaled 2291, the smallest number for any similar period since 1920, according to a report issued yesterday by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. In the same period last year the total was 2435.

A total of 155 was reported in the week ended July 1, against 148 in the previous week and 162 in the corresponding period last year.

Chinese Minister Seeking American Capital for China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A glowing prospectus of opportunities for capital investments in the rehabilitation of China was before American interests, as outlined by Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Vice-Premier and Finance Minister, with a pledge of full protection for foreign investors.

As guest of honor at dinner of the China Society of America, the American Asiatic Association and the American-Chinese Trade Council at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, Dr. Kung ended his industrial and economic mission in the United States in the terms of an appeal to "bold and far-sighted" Americans to help develop China, declaring that this was "the eve of her reconstruction" and that China was today, therefore, "the world's largest market for capital goods."

Natural Resources

"We want to develop China's immense manpower and natural resources," he said, "not only for the benefit of our own people, but also for all the nations having friendly relations with us.

"Think of our vast territory, our teeming millions of population, our rich natural resources yet undeveloped. We need transportation facilities more than anything else. We shall need your mining machinery, agricultural implements, electrical goods and general industrial equipment. We shall have to promote and reorganize large-scale financial enterprise.

"You have the money, the capital goods and the technical skill to help us and share our profits. Visualize what immense benefits to the trade and general economy of your country will result from even a small increase in the standard of living of the 470,000,000 people of China."

The Kuomintang regime had evoked a "self-reliant, energetic and confident attitude" in the nation today, Dr. Kung continued, and the willingness to do the necessary work of national regeneration already had "produced notable progress in the field of financial and economic reconstruction."

Assured Co-operation

Dr. Kung, who has been in Washington for talks with President Roosevelt and Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau as head of a special mission studying industrial and economic developments in the United States and Europe, received assurance of "close co-operation" from the National Foreign Trade Council, whose president, Eugene P. Thomas, was another speaker at the dinner. The recent purchase of 20 American locomotives by China was described by Warren L. Pierson, president of the Export-Import Bank at Washington, as "the first of many trading ventures if American industry co-operates."

A message of regret from President Roosevelt that he could not be present feliciated Dr. Kung on his visit as enabling an exchange of information and ideas "through which mutual understanding of viewpoint is gained and international good will promoted."

Two hundred persons, including representatives of leading banking, oil, automotive, utility and aviation interests, attended the dinner, and the proceedings were radiocast nationally and to China.

Deposits of Chicago Banks Near Peak

CHICAGO (AP)—Total deposits of Chicago banks neared the three billion dollar level at the close of June while savings deposits were at a six year peak, statements of 26 national and 29 state banks showed.

Deposits totaled $2,976,746,000, compared with the all-time high of $3,195,174,000 on September 30 last year.

Savings totaled $535,864,000.

Financial Institutions Grow Rapidly in Mexico

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The healthiest note in the present situation in Mexico is the rapid increase in financial institutions, says a recent report of the National Confederation of Chambers of Commerce. That this increase has not yet reached its Zenith is the further conclusion of the report.

An increasing tendency toward the creation of economic and social groups with well defined programs and objectives is noted. In particular the labor movement is credited with each day clarifying its position more clearly and dividing into the groups which are working for economic improvement, as opposed to rival groups which are seeking political power.

Modern methods in commerce, industry and finance are being adopted and will serve to augment the basic prosperity which Mexican institutions are now enjoying, according to the National Confederation.

Best Prospects For Advertising Seen Since 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Prospects for the advertising, publishing and printing industries is the best for any year since 1930, says Poor's Industry and Investment Surveys.

Predicted on a 12 per cent gain during the first quarter of 1937, and on prospects for further expansion in corporation budgets, nation-wide advertising expenditures may well approach $475,000,000 this year as against $511,000,000 in 1930.

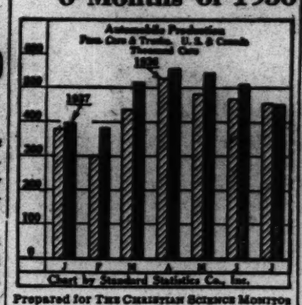
"Although radio has made striking progress, newspapers and magazines have held their positions as the leading vehicles and have registered substantial gains," the analysis states. "Accounting for more than 45 per cent of total national advertising expenditures in 1936, newspapers continue to be the dominant advertising medium. Predicated on national newspaper advertising linage gains of 9 per cent in the first four months of 1937, dollar volume this year presumably will approximate the $205,000,000 recorded in 1931.

"Second ranking advertising vehicle, magazines accounted for nearly 32 per cent of national advertising outlays in 1936. Although the $133,000,000 total indicated for 1936 was still 35 per cent below 1929 peak levels, the 13 per cent gain in linage recorded in the first four months of 1937 suggests a continued narrowing of the gap.

"National advertising expenditures for radio chain time reached $59,600,000 in 1936. This established an all-time peak which was 14 per cent of the total national advertising expenditure. A 24 per cent gain in radio advertising activity, witnessed in the first quarter of 1937, indicates even greater use of radio as a publicity instrument.

"Broadly speaking, advertising has continued to demonstrate its practical usefulness in modern business. As an effective salesman creating a desire for new products and stimulating consumption of products already established, it has no practical substitute. There seems to be no real barrier to a long upward trend in advertising revenues. As a result, most branches of the industry should show better profits over the long term. Newspaper and magazine publishers and the radio companies should be the prime beneficiaries of such a trend."

Auto Output Tops 6 Months of 1936



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Automobile output in July is expected to be a little under the 1936 figure. As may be noted on the chart, 1937 production topped 1936 in each of the first six months.

Chase National Is Still Largest Bank; National City Next

NEW YORK (AP)—Chase National Bank is still the largest bank in the nation, both from the standpoint of resources and deposits, its mid-year statement showed.

Resources totaled $2,426,554,000 on June 30, against $2,562,182,000 six months ago and $2,356,357,000 a year ago. Deposits were $2,136,387,000 against $2,286,209,000 respectively. Loans and discounts on June 30 were $809,978,000, an increase of $38,000,000 over the figure on Dec. 31 last, and a gain of $160,000,000 over last year at this time.

National City Bank, second largest bank in the country, is a "two billion" dollar bank again from the standpoint of resources, its midyear statement showed. Resources on June 30 aggregated over two billions since 1929 when they totaled $2,206,241,000. Six months ago resources were $1,904,799,797. Deposits on June 30 were $1,807,822,047. Loans, discounts and bankers acceptances were $710,217,081, an increase of $151,868,000 over the total on Dec. 31 last and a rise of $158,286,000 over a year ago.

Southern States' Construction Has Best Half-Year Since 1930

BALTIMORE (AP)—Southern construction during the first six months of this year reached $429,411,000, the highest six-month peak since 1930, with private buiding more than double the amount for the first half of 1936, according to the Manufacturers Record.

The Record listed private building at $91,000,000 for the period, while industrial construction awards totalled $125,260,000. Public building lettings for the half-year were $5,000,000 greater than for the same period last year.

Apartment and hotel work valued at $18,408,000 was about 23 per cent ahead of that for the first half of 1936. New dwellings this year have cost $46,976,000, as compared with $20,514,000 for the 1936 period.

Store buildings and improvements cost $17,831,000 as compared with $6,337,000 and church and bank and office work almost doubled, and fraternal organizations tripled the mark set in the first half of 1936.

Drainage, dredging and irrigation work and construction of levees, revetments, seawalls and similar structure is going faster this year than last.

Filling station construction also is ahead of the same period a year ago, but sewer and water works construction has fallen $3,000,000 from the total through June, 1936.

Road, street and bridge construction so far this year has cost $98,436,000, a drop from last year's mark of $119,584,000. Public buildings total $80,345,000, as compared with more than $95,000,000 for the same period in 1936.

The total in contracts for June was $80,813,000. The figure is almost one-fifth above the total for the same month last year and the highest for any June month since 1930.

Packard Output at New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Packard Motor Car production for the first half of the year was the highest for any similar period in the company's history, an official announced.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760
115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8540

Sound Insurance Is Assurance
FIELD & COWLES
40 Broad Street, Boston
Insurance covering all needs

QUARTERLY INCOME SHARES
Descriptive Circular on request from your investment dealer

112 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 15
Write for folder "Banking by Mail"
Institution for Savings in Roxbury and Its Vicinity
Second Oldest Mutual Savings Bank in Boston
2343 Washington Street, Roxbury
Opposite Dudley Elevated Station

Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 10

WILDEY SAVINGS BANK
22 Boylston Street, Boston
INTEREST BEGINS JULY 15
Money Available for HOME MORTGAGES

Clark, Dodge & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1847
Members New York and Boston Stock Exchanges, and New York Curb Exchange
General Brokerage Service
BOSTON 70 Federal Street
NEW YORK 61 Wall Street
RALPH LOWELL, Resident Partner

THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
Statement of Condition, June 30, 1937

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks		$ 685,719,656.00
U. S. Government Obligations, direct and fully guaranteed		618,839,776.85
State and Municipal Securities		59,046,899.84
Other Bonds and Securities		160,690,742.31
Loans, Discounts and Bankers' Acceptances		809,978,015.46
Banking Houses		38,006,949.27
Other Real Estate		4,901,381.97
Mortgages		11,965,269.58
Customers' Acceptance Liability		25,080,275.32
Other Assets		12,325,458.04
		$2,426,554,424.64

LIABILITIES

Capital Funds:		
Capital Stock	$100,270,000.00	
Surplus	100,270,000.00	
Undivided Profits	27,949,972.58	
		$ 228,489,972.58
Reserve for Contingencies		17,747,941.65
Reserve for Taxes, Interest, etc.		1,810,642.17
Deposits		2,136,387,408.97
Acceptances Outstanding		28,401,309.36
Liability as Endorser on Acceptances and Foreign Bills		8,262,300.92
Other Liabilities		5,454,848.39
		$2,426,554,424.64

United States Government and other securities carried at $197,410,591.49 are pledged to secure public and trust deposits and for other purposes as required or permitted by law.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON
1784 ★ 1937

A CONDENSED STATEMENT of CONDITION
Covering all Offices and Foreign Branches
as of June 30, 1937

RESOURCES

Cash and Due from Banks	$186,770,938.58
United States Government Securities	195,830,721.89
State and Municipal Securities	24,714,525.36
Collateral Demand Loans to Banks and Brokers	21,500,424.18
Loans, Discounts and Investments	285,111,786.53
Customers' Liability Account of Acceptances	10,574,538.63
Banking Houses	13,414,656.05
Items in Transit with Foreign Branches	201,324.07
Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets	2,612,356.79
Total	$740,731,272.08

LIABILITIES

Deposits		$638,227,466.13
Liability as Acceptor or Endorser on Bills of Exchange		11,835,213.98
Reserves, including Interest, Taxes, Dividend, Unearned Discount and Contingencies		12,746,816.25
Capital	$27,812,500.00	
Surplus and Profits	50,109,275.72	77,921,775.72
Total		$740,731,272.08

The figures of Old Colony Trust Company, which is beneficially owned by the stockholders of The First National Bank of Boston, are not included in the above statement.

Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Trading in Wool Is Quiet; Foreign Markets Are Firm

Weekly Wool Review

Wool textile machinery is less active this week than for several months, due to a combination of circumstances, including the strike of wool handlers at Boston. Trading on the Boston market for raw wool is practically at a standstill.

Several mills are closed down for the week and many others are operating on curtailed schedules, an entirely normal situation that in most years would not warrant the attention of the daily press. But because of the strike, which has prevented movement of any wool from Boston for three weeks, attention is being paid to the closing and curtailing of operations of mills.

Inventory and Vacations

Mid-year inventory is taken by mills, machinery is overhauled, vacations are granted employees—a situation typical of July in normal years. Only occasionally has an unexpected rush of business prevented such action by mills in mid-summer, due to the fact that new orders for goods are usually at low ebb at this time of year.

The fact remains, however, that mills have been unable to get delivery of wools from warehouses or the recent arrivals from the piers. And the movement of the spring clip of domestic wools to the Boston market is at the peak of the season just now.

Even in normal years, relatively little of the heavy receipts of domestic wools would go into immediate consumption, though considerable of it would go to the various mills for storage at the plants, due to the fact that much wool—especially this year—was contracted for by mills while yet on the sheep's backs.

Prices Unchanged

Prices on spot wools in Boston are unchanged, though more or less nominal because of inability to move the wool. Fine western grown wools, held in the country, are in some call from mills and topmakers. Sales have been made of average 12-months Texas wools around 92@93c, scoured, delivered East.

Good French combing 12-months Texas wools fetched close to 95c, scoured, delivered. Staple combing lengths of Texas 12-months wools brought 97@98c, all within a week. The few buyers making offers were bidding only 90@93c, scoured, for good French combing.

Markets abroad are decidedly firm. Sales in primary markets, as Australia, were at firm to higher prices, with England and the Continent chief buyers. London Colonial auctions opened Tuesday with only 77,000 bales on the schedule.

Mohair is in light request but stocks available are limited, even in the country. Quotations remain firm.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call Loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			%
Prime 1	@1¼ 1	@1¼	
Time money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

	Bid	Asked	Yr. Ago
30 days	½@ ⅝ %	½@ ⅝ %	⅝@ ¾ %
60 days	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	⅝@ ¾
90 days	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	⅝@ ¾
4 months	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾
5-6 months	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾	⅝@ ¾

London Quotations

	Bid	Asked
2 mos bills	⅞%	⅞d
Short bills	⅞	⅞
Bar silver	19 11d	20d 19 5-8d
Bar gold	141s 1½d	141s 4½d 139s

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4½
Dallas	2	Lisbon	2
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	4
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	2½
Richmond	2	Ottawa	3
San Francisco	2	Paris	5
St. Louis	2	Prague	4
Athens	6	Riga	4½
Amsterdam	2	Rome	2½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	4	Sofia	3 29
Bombay	2	Tokyo	4
Brussels	2	Vienna	3
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	5
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges or currency with the last previous figures as to trend:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling	4.95¾	4.95¾	$4.2397
Demand	4.95¾	4.95¾	4.2397
Cables	.0387	.0386½	
France—franc	.1684	.1684	.1895
Belgium—belga	.2290	.2287	
Switz'd—franc	.0526½	.0526½	.0526
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526½	.0523
Germany—mark	.4013	.4012	
Holland—guilder	.5499	.5495	
Sweden—krona	.2553	.2553	.4537
Norway—krone	.2493	.2488	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2215	.2210	.4537
Spain—peseta			.3267
Spain—peseta	.0091	.0091	.0220
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.2382
Austria—schilling	.1875	.1875	
Czechvia—crown	.0349	.0349	
Finland—finn'k	.0219	.0219	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1980	.1980	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1895	.1895	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0296
South America			
Argentine—peso‡	.3030	.3030	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0580	.0580	.2020
Chile—peso‡	.0395	.0395	.2060
Peru—sol	.2525	.2525	.4750
Uruguay—peso	.5450‡	.5400‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2865	.2882	.4440
India—rupee	.3720	.3741	.4180
Java—florin	.5520	.5515	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.3637½	.3637½	*
Shanghai—dol	.2975	.2975	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.5825	.5812½	.5613
Phil Islands—peso	.5025	.5025	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9987½	.9987½	1.0031
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.4440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on July 3: receipts, $29,776,668; expenditures, $31,023,784; balance, $2,543,841,966; customs receipts for the month, $6,225,000. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $6,679,784,468; expenditures, $6,964,243,740; excess of expenditures, $284,459,270; gross debt, $36,534,-240,492, a decrease of $2,526,839 under the previous day; gold assets, $12,346,526,-846, including $1,318,197,974 of inactive gold.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 4¼s '47-'52	118.23	118.23	118.23
8 3¼s '43-'45	106.10	106.10	106.10
5 4s '44-'54	111.15	111.12	111.13
9 3¾s '40-'43 June	105.18	105.14	105.16
23 3s '51-'55	106.30	106.30	106.30
1 3¼s '43-'47	106.7	106.7	106.7
1 3¼s '41-'43 Mch	106.5	106.5	106.5
12 3½s '41	106.9	106.8	106.8
1 3¼s '44-'46	106.1	106.1	106.1
2 3s '46-'48	102.28	102.25	102.25
11 3s '51-'55	100.32	100.31	100.32
49 2½s '58-'60	102.18	102.18	102.18
10 2½s '48-'51	100.31	100.31	100.31
2 2¼s '48-'51	99.29	99.27	99.29
3 2¼s '51-'54	99.24	99.22	99.24
6 2¼s '56-'59	97.30	97.30	97.30

Federal Farm Mortgage

4 3s '49	103.15	103.14	103.14

Home Owners' Loan

82 3s A 52	102.6	102.4	102.6
9 2¾s '49	100.16	100.14	100.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
29 Adamps Exp 4s '48	100½	100	100½
16 Adams Exp 4½s '46	101½	101½	101½
28 Adams Exp 4s '47	100½	100	100½
7 Alleghany 5s '44	98¾	97¾	98¼
15 Alleghany 5s '49	92	92	92
10 Alleghany 5s '50 st	65¾	64½	65¼
10 Allied Stre 4½s '51	90	90	90
77 Am & For P 5s 2030	80	78½	79½
3 AmIGChem 5½s '49	107	106½	106½
118 Am T & T 5½s '43	113½	112	113
28 Am T & T 3¾s '56	99	98¾	99
10 Am T & T cv 4½s '39	104¾	104	104¾
23 Am T & T 3½s '61	99¾	99½	99¾
4 Am WW&E 6s '75	104½	104½	104½
14 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 Ang C Nitra deb '57	97	97	97
4 Arm Del 4s '57	98	97¾	97
13 Arm Del 4½s '55	103¾	103½	103½
1 Armstrong C 4s '50	100½	100½	100½
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	110¾	110¾	110¾
13 AT&SF 4s '95	104¾	104¾	105
7 AT&SF 4s '95 pt	113	113	113
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s '58	112½	112½	112½
2 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	110	110	110
5 Atl&Cha AL 4½s '44	112½	112½	112½
5 Atl Knox&Cin 4s '55	102½	102½	102½
11 A C Line 1st4s '52	94½	94¼	94½
18 ACL cit 4s '52	92	91½	91½
4 A C Line 4½s '64	104¾	104	104½
2 A C Line 5s '45	48¾	48¾	48¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	44¼	44¼	44¼
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	74	73	73
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	52½	52½	52½
2 Auburn Auto 4¾s '39	94½	93¾	94½
9 B&O rfg 6s '95	84	83	84
14 B&O rfg 5s '95	82¾	82	82¾
19 B & O 5s '96 F	82½	81¾	82½
37 B&O 5s 2000 D	72	71½	72
25 B&O cv 4½s '60	105¾	105½	105½
14 B&O 4s '48	103½	103½	103½
15 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103	102¾	102¾
3 B&O 5s S W '50	102¼	102	102¼
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	96	95¾	96
3 Beth Stl 3¾s '56	81½	81	81
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	77¾	77	77½
7 Bost&Me 4½s JJ'61	82½	82½	82½
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	22¼	22¼	22¼
8 BotConMills 6½s'34	101	101	101
1 Bklyn Edis 3¼s '66	88	88	88
4 Bklyn Man Tr 4½s '66	98½	98½	98½
2 Bklyn Un El 5s '50	93¾	93½	93½
5 Bklyn U Gas 5s '50	84¾	84	84¾
13 Buf R&P 4½s '57	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Cal Pack 5s '40	22½	22½	22½
1 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	113½	113½	113½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	112½	112½	112½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	124¼	124¼	124¼
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	107½	107	107
1 Can Pac 5s '54	95	94¾	94¾
10 Can Pac 4s perp	27	27	27
5 Cen B Un Pac 4s '48	160	160	160
11 Cen Foundry 6s '41	17½	17½	17½
1 Cen of Ga 5½s '59	17½	17	17½
7 Cen of Ga 5s '59	27	26¾	27
19 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	101½	101½	101½
15 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	70	70	70
10 Cen New Eng 4s '61	98¼	98	98
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	54	53½	53½
19 Cen R of N J 5s '87	46½	46	46
5 ChampionP&P4½s'50	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	98	97¾	98
7 C & O Ohio cn 5s '29	107	106¾	107
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97¾	97½	97½
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	117½	117½	117½
17 CB&Q 4s III '49	111	111	111
2 CB&Q 3½s III '49	108	107½	108
2 CB&Q 3½s '51	35	34½	34½
8 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	33¾	33½	33½
14 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	41½	41½	41½
3 Chic Gt West 4s '59	54¾	54¾	54¾
2 CM&SP 4½s '89C	26¼	25¾	26
42 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8¾	8¼	8¾
109 CMSP&Pa] 5s 2000	43¾	43½	43¾
10 Chi & N W 6½s '36	24½	24½	24½
2 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	40	40	40
6 Chi&NW 5s '87	16¼	15¾	16¼
37 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	24	24	24
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	24	23¾	23¾
9 Chi & NW4½s2037C	34¾	34½	34¾
5 Chi & NY 3½s '87	18½	18¼	18¼
4 Chi RI & P 4½s '52 A	11½	11	11
13 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	33¾	33½	33½
6 C R I & P 4s '88	18½	18½	18½
2 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	107	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '63	109½	109½	109½
1 Ch Un Sta 4s '63 D	107½	107½	107½
13 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	102	101¾	102
20 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	104½	104½	104½
1 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	93½	93½	93½
16 CCC&StL 4½s '77	98¼	98¼	98¼
2 CCC&StL 4s '90 StL	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 CCC&StL gen 4s'93	108¾	108¾	108¾
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	106½	106¾	106¾
9 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	102¼	102	102
24 ClevUnTerm4½s77C	104½	104½	104½
13 Col F & I 5s '43	79¾	78	79¾
39 Col F & I 5s '70	58¾	58¼	58¼
7 Col Gas 5½s '80	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	99¾	99¼	99¾
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	99¾	99¼	99¾
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99½	99½	99½
13 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	97¼	97¼	97¼
3 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	102¼	102	102¼
18 Com'l Inv Tr 2¾s '51	67½	67½	67½
3 Con Coal Del 5s '60	104½	104½	105¾
9 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104	104	104
7 Con Edis 3½s '56	107¼	107¼	107¼
10 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	102¾	102½	102¾
41 Con Oil 3½s '51	102¾	102	102¾
13 Consum Pow 3½s '70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	104½	104½	104½
6 Container 5s '43	101½	100¾	101½
12 Crane Co 3½s '51	105½	105½	105½
1 Crown Wil 6s '51	47	47	47
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	48	47½	48
11 Cuba R R 5s '52	90	89½	89½
20 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	28½	28½	28½
1 D & R G 4s '36	16	16	16
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	21¼	21	21
3 D & R G West 5s '78	107½	107½	107½
1 Del Ed 5s '52	109	108¾	108½
52 Del Ry 5s '65	103½	103½	103½
5 Del Ed 3½s '66	105	104½	105
19 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106	106	106
2 Elec Aus 6s '42A	60½	60	60½
17 Erie 1st cn 4s '96 D	50¼	50¼	50¼
1 Erie 1st ref 4s	83	81¾	81¾
3 Erie gen lien 4s '96	81½	81½	81½
4 Erie 1st ref 4½s '53A	81½	81½	81½
7 Erie cv 4s '53B	103	102½	103
7 Fairbks Morse 4s '56	96½	96½	96½
8 Fed Lt & T 6s '54B	11¾	11¾	11¾
5 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	12¼	12	12¼
22 Fla E Cst 5s '74	3¼	3	3¼
1 Fond J 2-2½s '42 fld	93	93	93
2 Gal H & H 5½s '28	101½	101¾	101¾
15 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102¼	102	102
39 Gen Mot Acc 3s '46	102	101¾	102
24 Gen Mot Acc 3¼s '51	84¾	84¾	84¾
30 Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	61	60½	60½
1 Goodrich 6s '45	105	104¾	104¾
21 Goodrich T & R 5s '57	99½	99½	99½
1 Goth Silk Ho 6s '46	105¼	104	104½
7 Gt Nor 4½s '76D	104	103½	104
18 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	131	129½	131
94 Gt Nor 4s '46G	109¾	109¼	109¾
16 Gt Nor 4s '46H	95½	95¼	95¼
2 Gt Nor 3½s '67	82½	82	82½
10 G Bay & W deb E	12½	12	12½
20 Gulf M & N 5s '50	96¾	96½	96¾
18 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	94¼	94¼	94¼
5 Harlem RivaP 4s '54	102	102	102
1 Hous OilTex5½s '40	43½	43½	43½
4 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	66	66	66
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	24½	24	24½
14 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	106½	106½	106½
22 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '70 B	98	97½	98
2 Ill Cent rfg 5s '55	70½	69¾	69¾
1 Ill Cen 4½s '66	78	78	78
4 Ill Cen rfg 4s '66	78	78	78
1 Ill Cen 4s '55	81½	81	81
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	77¾	77	77½
1 Ill Steel 4½s '40	82½	82½	82½
2 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	94¾	94¾	94¾
4 Interb R T 7s '52 ct	64	64	64
2 Interb R T 7s '52 ct	63¾	63½	63½
2 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	97½	97½	97½
7 Int Ot Nor 2d 4s '52	77½	77	77½
1 Int Hydro El 6s '44	71¾	71¾	71¾
3 Int Mar Marine 6s '41	96½	96½	96½
18 Int Paper 6s '55	101¼	100¾	101¼
11 Int Paper 5s '47	85	85	85
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	91¾	91½	91¾
110 Int T&T ev 4½s '39	71	70¾	71
10 Int T&T cv 4½s '52	78¾	78	78¾
74 Int T&T 5s '55	93½	93¼	93½
5 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	104¼	104¼	104¼
9 Jones&Laugh1l4½s'61	48	48	48
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	44½	44½	44½
3 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	88½	88½	88½
1 K C South 5s '50	95	95	95
21 K C South 5s '50	107½	107½	107½
5 K C Term 4s '60	102½	102½	102½
1 Kans G & E 4½s '50	104	103¾	104
8 Kresge Found 4s '45	80	80	80
1 Lac Gas 6s '42A	60½	60	60½
17 Lac Gas 5½s '53	50¾	50¼	50¾
1 Lac Gas 5s '42 D	34	34	34
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	23	23	23
10 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	2¾	2¾	2¾
11 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	93½	93½	93½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '54	104½	104½	104½
1 Leh Val N Y4½s '40	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	66	66	66
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	58¾	58	58¾
1 Leh Val 4s 2003	101	101	101
1 Leh Val 1stTerm5s'54	122½	122	122
3 Liggett & M 7s '51	133½	133	133½
16 Loews 3½s '46	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	102	102	102
10 Long Isl rfg 4½s '49	86	86	86
11 Louisv & Nash 5s '80	105½	105	105½
23 Louisv & N 4s '46	104½	104½	104½
1 Louisv & N 1st 4s 2003	88¾	88¾	88¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	92½	92½	92½
9 Lou Gas & El 3½s '66	104½	104½	104½
2 Manatisy 7½s '43 ct	37	35¾	36
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90	90	90	90
2 MarionSteShovel'47	99	99	99
2 Market St Ry 7s '40	100½	100½	100½
3 McCrory Stre 5s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
1 McKesRob 5½s '50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Mid Steel 4½s '40	104	104	104
3 Mich Con 4½s '70	101	100½	101
7 MilStPa&P 5s '01B	107	106½	106½
7 Mil El Ry&L 5s '61	37	34	37
2 MilwaukeaRW 4s '47	16	15¾	16
3 M & S L cn 5s '34 ct	77	76¼	77
1 MSPaSteMar 5½s'49	21	21	21
10 MSPaSteM cn 4s '38	77	76¼	77
3 M-K-Tex 5s '62	65	65	65
11 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	33	32½	32½
8 Mo Pac 5½s '49	37¾	37	37¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	38	37½	38
33 Mo Pac 5s '77F	37¾	37	37¾
8 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	17¾	17½	17¾
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	37½	37¼	37¼
45 Mo Pac 5s '80H	37½	37¼	37¼
9 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	31	31	31
7 Mob & O 4½s '77	39½	39½	39½
2 Mobile&O Mob5s'47	86	85½	86
7 Mohawk & Mal 4s 01	103	103	103
8 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	103	103	103
3 Mont Pow 3½s '66	92½	92½	92½
1 Mor & Essex 4s '55	95½	95½	95½
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	84¾	84½	84¾
1 MorE&Essex3½s3000	58½	58	58
11 Namm & Son 6s '43	103	103	103
6 Nassau El 4s '51	41	41	41
29 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103¾	103¾	103
2 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	105	105
7 Nati Steel 4s '65	106½	106½	106½
1 New Eng T&Tm 5s	134½	134½	134½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	98	98	98
1 N Or Ter 4s '53	92	92	92
1 NO Tex & M 4½s'56	103½	103½	103½
24 NYC 3¼s '52	102¾	102½	102¾
24 NYC 3¼s '62	102¾	102½	102¾
11 NYC&HR 4½s2013	97½	97½	97½
11 NYC&Hn 3½s2013	91	91	91
1 NYCh&StL 5½s'74A	88	88	88
1 NY Dock Co 5s '38	57	57	57
1 NY Dock Co 4s '51	37½	37½	37½
1 NY Edis 3½s '65	101¼	100¾	101¼
5 NY Edis 3¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
3 NYNH&H 6s '48	43½	43½	43½
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	41	40¾	41
6 NYNH&H 4s '56	37¾	37½	37½
20 NYNH&H 4s '56	20½	19½	20½
1 NYNH&H 5s '57	21½	21¼	21¼
1 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	14	14	14
1 NYO&W gen 4s '55	14	14	14
1 NY&RCas 6s '51 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 NY Steam 5s '56	107	107	107
5 NY Tel 4½s '39	13½	13¾	13¾
13 NYW&Bost 4½s '46	103½	103½	104
6 NiagaraFallsP3½s'66	104½	104½	104½
4 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	71	71	71
1 Norf Sou 5s '41	103	103	103
1 Nor Am Co 5s '61	103	102¾	103
1 NorAmEd 5s '87 A	101	101	101
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '89 C	101	101	101
36 Nor Pac 6s 2047	100¾	100¾	100¾
18 NorPac 4s 2047 C	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	104¾	104½	104¾
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	74¾	74¾	74¾
11 Nor Pac 3s 2047	104¾	104¾	104¾
12 Ohio Ed 4s '65	111¾	111¾	111¾
2 Ohio Pub Svc 7s'47	111½	111½	111½
8 Ore R&Navig 4s '46	106¾	106¾	106¾
4 Or-Wash R&N 4s '61	103	103	103
2 Otis Stl 4½s '52	88	87	87
14 Pac Gas & El 6s '41	117½	117½	117½
33 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103¾	103½	103¾
20 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	103½	103½	103½
5 Pac Tel & Tel 5s '37	100	100	100
5 Para Pict 6½s '47	83	83	83
2 Penick&Ford 4s '41	98	98	98
6 Penn Dr 4½s '61 A	101½	101½	101½
25 Penn F&L4 4½s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Pen Co 3½s '41B	107½	107½	107½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	107½	107½	107½
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	111	111	111
6 Pen RR 4½s '84	107½	107½	107½
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	107½	107½	107½
40 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	107½	107½	107½
24 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	103¾	103¾	103¾
25 Pen RR 3¾s '70	98	98	98
73 Pen RR 3½s '52	92½	92½	92½
1 Peoria & E 1st 4s '60	25	25	25
16 Pere Marq 5s '56	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	92	92	92
1 Pere Marq 4s '56	105	105	105
133 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	114½	113½	114½
19 Phila Bal&W 4½s '81D	91	91	91
19 Phila Co 5s '67	37	37	37
30 Phil Elec 3½s '67	103¾	103½	103½
1 Phil Read C3sL1 6s '49	25	24	24¼
5 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	23¾	23¾	23¾
15 Philippine Ry 4s '37	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 PCC & StL 4½s '77	88½	88½	88½
39 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	75	75	75
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s '42	23¾	23¾	23¾
25 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	102	102	102
1 Potomac El P 3½s '66	97	97	97
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	104¼	104¼	104¼
2 Radio Keith 6s '41	107½	107½	107½
9 Readg 4½s '97 A	107½	107½	107½
1 Readg 4½s '97 B	107½	107½	107½
42 RemRand 4½s '56	107	106¾	107
2 Republic Stl 5½s '54	120¾	119½	120
4 Repub Stl 4½s '61	96½	96½	97
18 Repub Steel 4½s '56	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Rejub Stl 4½s '53	178	178	178
2 Revere Cop&B 4½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 Richfield Oil 6s '44	46	46	46
2 Rio Gr West 1st 4s '39	73½	73½	73½
10 Rio Gr W cl 4s '49	33¾	33¾	34
1 R I Art & Land4½s'34	18½	18½	18½
4 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	22	22

State Champion Having Close Call—Ranger Named—American Pro Betters Par

Clark Hodder Still Trailing At Winchester

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINCHESTER, Mass., July 7—Unless the rest of the field in the final 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round in the Mass. State amateur golf championship being played here today at the Winchester Country Club blows up, Clark Hodder, defending champion, will not qualify for match play tomorrow.

Hodder, who got off yesterday to a wobbly start by taking a poor 82, today was still in plenty of trouble. On the first nine the champion could do no better than a 41, five over par. On the incoming nine he was playing better golf and as he reached the 15th hole he was 3 over par. Unless he can play what surely would be phenomenal golf, the Framingham star will be eliminated.

Mel Merritt of Salem, who yesterday posted a par 72, was today having trouble, but was able to make the turn with a 38. Other favorites were doing fairly well as they came to the end of the ninth green. Joe Lynch, Blue Hills, who yesterday fired a 76, reached the turn with a 35. Ted Bishop of Woodland had a 36 also while Mel Heath, Brae Burn, who carded a 74 in yesterday's 18-hole round, today was at the 9th with a 38.

The scores today, as a whole, although most of the favorites are still out on the course, are running higher than yesterday. The reason for this is attributed to the fact that the boys are putting on the pressure.

The lowest 36-hole total to be turned in at an early hour this afternoon was by Dick Ruggles, Stoney Brae. Yesterday he shot a 76 and today fired another 76 to have 152 for the two days play. Those around the scoreboard are predicting that 157 will qualify.

Among some of the low early scores turned in this noon were: J. N. Kidder, Winchester, 158; Philip Frederickson, United Shoe, 157; John Nies, United Shoe, 156; Arthur Billingham, Bluehill, 157; Dick Ruggles, Stoney Brae, 152; Edward Steptoe, Scarboro, 157; and H. S. Thompson Jr., Concord, 155.

Scores for the 36-hole qualifying round:

Dick Ruggles, Stoney Brae	76	76	152
J. N. Kidder, Winchester	78	80	158
Philip Frederickson, United Shoe	78	79	157
John Nies, United Shoe	78	78	156
Edw. Steptoe, Scarboro	78	79	157
H. S. Thompson, Jr., Concord	78	77	155
Henry Palm, United Shoe	79	85	164
Arthur Billingham, Blue Hill	80	77	157
Joe Kierce, Sandy Burr	80	81	161
Frank O'Leary, United Shoe	81	86	167
Frank Devine, Scarboro	81	86	167
Philip Barry, Wollaston	82	84	166
Henry Wischusen, Bellevue	84	84	168
C. E. Lindstrom, Sandy Burr	85	89	174
H. F. Goodwin, Winchester	85	81	166
Joseph Kelly, Scarboro	85	84	169
F. Appleton, The Country Club	85	86	171
John White, Brae Burn	85	85	170
A. M. Bond, Winchester	87	93	180
C. M. Davidson, Wellesley	87	87	174
Telford Frazier, Salem	88	82	170
J. E. Costello, Blue Hill	88	90	178
Clarence Earley, Salem	89	81	170
Robert Bennink, Belmont	89	86	175
T. O. Holcomb, Charles River	90	84	124

Free Baseball School

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 7 (AP)—A baseball try-out camp, at which boys between the ages of 17 and 23 years, may display their playing abilities before recognized scouts in the hope of earning professional contracts, will be held at the Cranston recreation field, near here, during the week of July 19. The camp, sponsored jointly by the St. Louis Cardinals and the Rochester club of the International League, will be open to any boy in New England without charge and will be conducted by scouts connected with the Cardinals far-flung farm system, under the direction of Leroy Dissinger.

Mrs. Rudel Breaks Record

MONTREAL, July 7 (CP)—Mrs. Thomas R. Rudel of the Oakland Golf Club on Long Island in non-competitive play yesterday set a new women's record of 79 for Montreal's Kanawaki course. Her figure, one over par, toppled the former record of 80 held jointly by Mrs. Rudel and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	44	22	.667
Detroit	39	28	.582
Chicago	40	29	.580
Boston	35	28	.555
Cleveland	32	31	.508
Washington	30	35	.462
St. Louis	21	44	.323
Philadelphia	20	44	.313

Results July 6

No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	44	25	.637
New York	42	27	.609
Pittsburgh	38	30	.559
St. Louis	37	30	.552
Boston	31	38	.449
Brooklyn	29	37	.439
Philadelphia	26	43	.387
Cincinnati	25	42	.373

Results July 6

No games scheduled.

Amusements

BOSTON

NEW FACES OF 1937

JOE PENNER, MILTON BERLE, PAT O'BRIAN, HARRIET HILLIARD, WILLIAM BRADY, JEROME COWAN, THELMA TODD

RKO RADIO Picture

Plus "The 13th Chair"

Madge Evans — Lewis Stone

KEITH MEMORIAL

1000 GOOD SEATS 55c 85c

GILBERT & SULLIVAN

Music and Players in a Modern Romance

'The Girl Said No'

A Grand National Picture

Produced by Andrew L. Stone

SHUBERT Twice Daily 2:30—8:30

Mats. 55c to $1.10 Eves. 55c to $1.65

Ranger Named As Defender Of America's Cup

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., July 7—Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's newly built yacht was selected to be 1937 America's Cup defender last night by the America's Cup Committee at a meeting aboard Vice-Commodore E. Townsend Irwin's motor launch, Tara.

Commodore W. A. W. Stewart of the New York Yacht Club issued the announcement as a result of the Ranger's complete dominance over Gerard B. Lambert's Yankee and Chandler Hovey's Rainbow. This is the third time in seven years that Mike Vanderbilt has skippered the defender for the greatest yachting trophy in the world, the America's Cup and comes as part of his fifty-fourth birthday.

Victor Over Shamrock

In 1930 he skippered the Class J sloop Enterprise to victory over Thomas Lipton's last Shamrock; in 1934, Mr. Vanderbilt was the winning helmsman with his Rainbow over T. O. M. Sopwith's first Endeavour, and this year he will sail Ranger against Mr. Sopwith's new Endeavour II.

This years America's Cup trial races were cut short yesterday after only one race had been sailed in the regular trial series. The cup boats, Ranger, Rainbow and Yankee, will continue to race this week with a series of four races for the George Nichols trophy, presented by the ex-Commodore of the New York Yacht Club last night.

Mr. Nichols is a member of the cup committee, the board of appeals and a son-in-law of J. P. Morgan. The race series commences today off the Brenton Reef lightship and continues with engagements on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The decision of the cup committee to start the boats off the Brenton Lightship instead of the regular International buoy, where they have started previously, was a direct result of the failure of wind conditions in the past races. This is the first time since 1903, and the second occasion in the history of America's Cup trial races, that the race committee has picked the defending boat for the "big series" with only one trial race as a criterion. Back in 1903, the yacht Reliance was chosen after one brush with the Constitution and the Columbia. In 1887, the Volunteer proved herself superior over the Mayflower and without further trial races, was chosen by the cup committee to be America's choice to defend the much-sought-after America's Cup.

Six Trial Races

In 1920 it took six trial races before the Resolute was chosen in preference to the Vanity. The last cup trial races in 1934 found the Rainbow, Yankee and Weetamoe battling it out for seven races before Vanderbilt's Rainbow was declared the defender. The closeness of the defenders that year was shown by the fact that the Vanderbilt craft beat the Yankee by a second in the last and deciding trial race. The following is the record of this season's races:

Preliminary Series

June 2—Ranger beat Yankee.
June 3—Yankee beat Rainbow.
June 4—Ranger beat Rainbow.
June 5—Ranger beat Yankee.
June 8—Yankee beat Rainbow.
June 9—Ranger beat Rainbow and Yankee.

Observation Series

June 18—Ranger beat Yankee.
June 20—Ranger beat Rainbow.
June 22—Yankee beat Rainbow.
June 23—Ranger beat Yankee.
June 25—Yankee beat Rainbow.

Final Trial Series

July 3—Ranger beat Yankee.

The new Ranger set up a remarkable record for only three weeks of tuning. She was undefeated in every finished race that she entered. Only once was she headed and that against Yankee when she was a mile astern of the Boston boat, the race being called after the time limit had expired.

Ranger was built by the Bath Iron Works in Bath, Maine, during the winter months of this year. Work was actually started on Dec. 22 when the 110-ton lead keel, the heaviest of any cup defender, was molded. Her hull is of steel, fashioned by the Carnegie Steel Corporation. Her mast, boom and two spinnaker poles are largely aluminum and part duraluminum. The wooden deck is made of white cedar transported from Oregon, where in an area of 100 miles in circumference white cedar is grown the clearest of any part in the world.

Aluminum Used

Throughout the construction of the boat, Designer W. Starling Burgess has used aluminum to lighten the construction of the class J sloop. Aluminum is the hardest and lightest substance known in cup racing today, and it is with this substance that the Ranger hopes to attain its tremendous speed.

Aluminum has been used in the screws on the white cedar deck planking, all are re-enforced under the deck fitting the rivets in the masts and parts of the structure making up the crew's quarters. The flooring of the Ranger below deck is made of cork. Gas-fire places are provided for the crew as well as complete quarters.

Sail bins below deck store the tremendous quantity of sails that the Ranger carries with her. Sails shutes, similar to coal shutes, but a little more semicircle send the sails skyrocketing to the 165 foot spar or crashing back into the hold. Genoas working jibs of all decriptions, mainsails and spinnakers are all stored in these various bins.

The Ranger was equipped with two centerboards when lanuched at the Bath Iron Works this spring. Her forward board shoots out seven feet, nine inches from the tip of her keel. Her after board, which was much smaller than the forward board was taken out of the keel at the Bristol Yards after the first preliminary series. It was decided that this board was unnessary in driving the big sloop up the wind.

This is the first time in the history of America's Cup racing that such a large armada of would-be defenders and challengers has gathered on this side of the Atlantic. Mr. Sopwith, the challenger, brought two Endeavours across, finally picking his newest creation Endeavour II as the challenger. Three American defenders, Ranger, Rainbow and Yankee, raced for the honor of defense.

Back in 1851, this great yachting series started, and for 67 years and 19 series of races, America has defended the trophy which the yacht America brought back from England. Millions and millions of dollars have been spent for a trophy that is worth, in actual money, $49.50.

Will Sail Defender

Commodore Harold S. Vanderbilt

Commodore Vanderbilt Has for the Third Time Been Named to Defend the America's Cup With His New Class J Yacht, Ranger. He Is the Second Man in the History of the Cup Who Has Had the Honor of Defending the Trophy Three Times, the Other Skipper Having Been Charlie Barr, the Professional Who Defended With Columbia in 1899 and 1901 and Reliance in 1903. Vanderbilt Defended With Enterprise in 1930 and With Rainbow in 1934

And Talking of . . . Darts

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New National Vogue

LONDON—Darts have arrived. It is a way they have, of course. But in this case I refer to their sudden ascent into the social empyrean. If that means what I think it does. More directly—and the more direct one can be with darts the better for all concerned—the ancient game of throwing winged spikes at a target has latterly become here a national vogue. It has emerged from its old milieu, the inn, and won an honored place for itself in the home, the club, the varsity. And a good many other places beside.

These days they throw a pretty dart in Mayfair. And the dartboard is a much appreciated amenity now in several notable London rendezvous where formerly the mere mention of such a thing would have caused a shudder.

The "Official" Quarter Million

But to find the really serious high-pressure competitive darters or rather dartists—not to mention the dartistes who increase in number all the time—you have to turn to the 3000 clubs affiliated to the National Darts Association, a controlling body founded in 1924. Then you will make the astounding discovery that there are 250,000 "official" players, operating in no fewer than 200 league competitions. Let me repeat that figure—250,000. Just think of it.

Twenty thousand people took part in the individual championship of London and the Home Counties recently. And to dispel the last lingering doubt as to the "arrival" of the game, a running commentary upon the final was put on the air by the B. B. C. The victors in 32 separate area championships qualified to take part in the last stages of this tournament, and for the first time on record one of them was a woman player, Mrs. Morgan, who had proved herself the most effective thrower of a dart in the region of Winchester.

Kaiser Donated Trophy

Your breath having been completely taken away, I trust, by these mathematical revelations, it is now my pleasure to rock you right back onto your heels with the statement that one of the trophies for which members of the National Darts Association contend—in a competition between the various sections of a new league—was donated by no less august a personage than the last Kaiser of the old German Empire. Yes, really.

Lest a false impression should be created as to the interest of that now-exiled monarch in the game of darts, I should hasten to add that the colossal item of silverware in question (800 ounces of it) was not intended by the donor to be a darts prize. Far from it. It was presented to the Royal Yacht Squadron in the nineties. In some mysterious manner it became divorced from yacht racing and, spinning around briskly on the wheel of chance, it has skidded off into a realm of sport about as far removed from sailing as you could imagine.

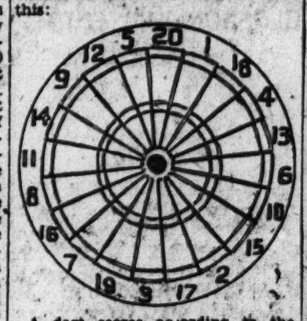
Mr. Ray's Specialty

The number of people who play darts earnestly but not "officially" must run into millions. And we are, I assure you, a cross-section cut through the nation, Age and sex form no barrier, and social distinctions go by the board. By the dartboard, in fact. One of the great lures of the game is that it looks easy and is very much the opposite. Though the experts make it seem like child's play.

Take Mr. Ray for example. A very well-known player. His specialty in the way of exhibition shots is a sort of "William Tell" act. He persuades a man to stand in front of the board so that his head is just hiding the bull's-eye. Then Mr. Ray lobs darts in a parabola over the man's head into the bull. Why, I don't believe I could even persuade the man to stand in front of the board, let alone do the rest of the trick.

There are all sorts of variations on the theme of darts, but the game most generally favored here is for 301 points up (or rather down) starting and finishing on a "double." In contrast with most games, you are credited with your full total of points before you score them and your successive scores are deducted. The winner is the person who reaches zero first. If you fail to get a "double" and your opponent gets one quickly, he may reach zero while you still have 301. In the argot of the game, you are then said to have been "whitewashed."

The target at which you aim (under N. D. A. rules) looks like this:



A dart scores according to the section in which it falls, the award being doubled for a hit on the outer ring and trebled for one on the inner. A dart in the bull counts 50 and in the space immediately surrounding the bull 25. You will notice that the marking of the board is so cunningly contrived that, if you aim at a big score and just miss it, you get a small one.

Anyway, whether you launch the gentlest of "dropping" darts (technical term) or the fiercest wall-shakers, the game is great fun. And that explains why in Britain today you find,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:

Drawn by John A. May

"Darts all over the place."

S. A. Bowlers Win Again

OWEN SOUND, Ont., July 7 (CP)—South African lawn bowlers touring Canada placed another game to their credit here yesterday when they defeated six rinks selected from district number eight by a majority of 37 shots. Total score was 138-101. Five of the six visiting rinks were victorious, the only local winner being the Wingham-Wiarton Combination skipped by Rev. J. Pollock of Wiarton.

Junior Circuit Batting Vs. Pitching of Seniors

By the Associated Press

Nationals	Americans
P. Waner, Pirates, rf	Rolfe, Yankees, 3b
Herman, Cubs, 2b	Gehringer, Tigers, 2b
Vaughan, Pirates, ss	Di Maggio, Yanks, cf
Medwick, Cards, lf	Gehrig, Yankees, 1b
Mize, Cardinals, 1b	Averill, Indians, rf
Demaree, Cubs, cf	Cronin, Red Sox, ss
Hartnett, Cubs, c	Dickey, Yankees, c
Bartell, Giants, ss	Bell, Browns, lf
J. Dean, Cardinals, p	Gomez, Yankees, p

National League reserves: pitchers, Hubbell of Giants, Blanton of Pirates, Walters of Phillies, Grissom of Reds and Mungo of Dodgers or Castleman of Giants; catchers, Manguso of Giants and Lombardi of Reds; infielders, Collins and Jurges of Cubs, Whitehead of Giants; outfielders, Gene Moore of Bees, Pepper Martin of Cardinals, Ott and J. Moore of Giants.

American League reserves: pitchers, Grove of Red Sox, Harder of Indians, W. Ferrell of Senators, Bridges of Tigers and Murphy of Yankees; catchers, R. Ferrell of Senators and L. Sewell of White Sox; infielders, Foxx of Red Sox, Greenberg of Tigers, Clift of Browns, and Myer of Senators; outfielders, West of Browns, Cramer of Red Sox and Moses of Athletics.

Umpires: plate, McGowan, American League; first base, Pinelli, National League; second base, Quinn, American League; third base, Barr, National League. (Assignments to be changed after 4½ innings).

Time of game: 1:30 p. m. Eastern Standard Time.

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—It's "Dizzy" against "Goofy" on the firing line today in baseball's fifth all-star classic.

Jerome Herman (Dizzy) Dean, No. 1 right-hander of the National League, was paired in an opening pitchers' duel with Vernon (Goofy) Gomez, the American League's "hottest" left-hander, winner of two all-star conflicts.

Dizzy was the victor a year ago in the senior loop's only triumph of the midsummer feature.

The contest, conceived largely as a means of gathering major league aces on one diamond, had all the aspects of a world series battle.

Bill Terry's Nationals, buoyed by their success last season, assembled the most powerful array ever to represent their league.

The Americans, with "clean-up" hitters sprinkled through their batting order, were confident their big sticks would solve the puzzling deliveries of Dean, Carl Hubbell of the Giants and possibly Van Lingle Mungo of the Dodgers.

A sell-out crowd of about 32,000 in Griffith Stadium expected to see President Roosevelt, first Chief Executive to attend an all-star contest, toss out the first ball.

Watch Di Maggio

While the crowd couldn't match Cleveland's record turnout of more than 69,000 two years ago, it probably was the most notable ever to attend. The House of Representatives adjourned for the day, and the Senate planned to cut short its business.

The spectators were particularly eager to see if Joe Di Maggio of the Yankees, the "goat" of last year's game as a rookie performer, would redeem himself in his sophomore opportunity.

Terry decided to hold his own ace, Carl Hubbell, for later duty and shoot Dean to get the jump on the Americans.

After previously balking and asserting he wouldn't play, Dean flew here last night and announced the Americans wouldn't get any more hits off him than they did last year. They got none then.

Terry probably will use either Mungo or Cincinnati's Lee Grissom to finish up, although he also has Cy Blanton of the Pirates and Bucky Walters of the Phillies.

The batting order of the aggregation which Terry selected to start has a collective average of .365 against .331 for the Americans. It is the first time the older circuit has had a hitting edge.

This, combined with the fact that Dean and Hubbell generally are rated the top pitchers of the majors, established the Nationals as slight favorites.

Vaughan at Third

Terry's infield had Johnny Mize of the Cardinals at first, Billy Herman of the Cubs at second, Dick Bartell of the Giants at shortstop, and Arky Vaughan of the Pirates at third. Frank Demaree of the Cubs, Joe Medwick of the Cardinals and Paul Waner of the Pirates formed the outfield, with Gabby Hartnett of the Cubs catching.

Skipper McCarthy countered with an inner group of Lou Gehrig and Red Rolfe of the Yankees at first and third, respectively; Charles Gehringer of the Tigers at second, with Buddy Myer of the Senators in reserve, and Joe Cronin of the Red Sox at shortstop.

The outer force consisted of Di Maggio, Roy Bell of the Browns and Earl Averill of the Indians. Big Bill Dickey of the Yankees was behind the bat.

McCarthy indicated he would send Tommy Bridges of the Tigers and Mel Harder of the Indians, both right-handers, to follow Gomez. If Goofy's portside slants prove particularly effective, Joe may give the second pitching assignment to veteran Bob Grove of the Red Sox.

Johnny Murphy's Yankee right-hander, was chosen last night to replace Chicago's Monty Stratton, who is injured. Clydell Castleman, Giant right-hand tosser, was called for use if Mungo's back still troubles him.

Todt Succeeds Street

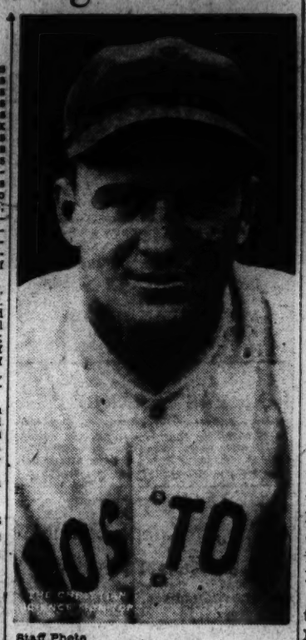
ST. PAUL, July 7 (AP)—Charles (Gabby) Street, who piloted the St. Louis Cardinals to two pennants and one world series title, resigned yesterday as manager of the St. Paul American Association club he led to second place last season. Phil Todt, first baseman who filled in at the pilot post for a month at the end of the 1933 campaign, was named to carry on in Street's place.

Britons Name Team To Visit America

By the Associated Press

London, July 7

The British Lawn Tennis Association today invited George Patrick Hughes, Charles E. Hare, M. D. Deloford and C. M. Jones to represent Great Britain on a lawn tennis tour of America. The four Englishmen will sail for New York on Aug. 4.



Staff Photo

Joe Cronin

Red Sox Manager in All-Star Game

All-Star Figures

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 7

Salient facts of previous major-league All-Star games:

1933, at Comiskey Park, Chicago

	R	H	E
Nationals	2	5	0
Americans	4	9	1

Hubbell, Hallahan, Warneke and J. Wilson, Harinett; Gomez, Crowder, Grove and R. Ferrell.

1934, at Polo Grounds, New York

Americans	9	14	1
Nationals	7	8	1

Gomez, Ruffing, Harder and Dickey, Cochrane; Hubbell, Warneke, Mungo, J. Dean, Frankhouse and Hartnett, Lopez.

1935, at Cleveland Stadium

Nationals	1	4	1
Americans	4	8	0

Walker, Schumacher, Derringer, J. Dean and Wilson, Hartnett; Gomez, Harder and Hemsley.

1936, at National League Field, Boston

Americans	8	7	1
Nationals	4	9	0

Grove, Rowe, Harder and R. Ferrell, Dickey; J. Dean, Hubbel, Davis, Warneke and Hartnett.

Sports Roundup

WASHINGTON, July 7 (AP)—No matter what you may think of this guy Dean, you have to give him credit—he knows how to steal a show . . . Yep, he's done it again . . . His latest "rebellion," his flight eastward, and a dramatic eleventh-hour arrival, plus his recent row with President Ford Frick, have made him just about the most looked-for among all the major league luminaries here for the all-star game today.

Washington sheets hit the ceiling when Diz said in St. Louis yesterday he was feeling tired and aimed to take the day off . . . The story got the headlines here and throughout the early editions Dean was blasted for running out on American League fans . . . You would think most of them were going to the park just to see him pitch . . . When word got around that he had changed his mind and taken off for the Capital, it still was the big news of the game . . . Odds are Dizzy was just putting on his act—or "ack," as he calls it—all the time.

One figuring filbert estimates $5,000,000 worth of baseball talent will be on display today . . . Interest in the classic may be fading out around the country, but all signs point to a 32,000 sell-out at Griffith Stadium . . . Speculators want only $25 for a pair of $1.10 grandstand seats . . . One hawker was watched for half an hour yesterday and he didn't get a bite . . . Wes Ferrell can afford to be temperamental . . . He showed up at headquarters yesterday with a Hollywood movie contract in his pocket.

Virtually every major league club owner is here . . . Bob Quinn of the Boston Bees is one of the most popular . . . The fans still doubt that Bill Terry picked the strongest possible National League team, but most baseball fellows string along with Bill . . . Arky Vaughan was all smiles when he blew in from Pittsburgh . . . He has been practicing hitting right-handed and socked two over the palings the other day.

Autograph hounds were so thick around the Shoreham Hotel that it took Babe Ruth 10 minutes to get to the desk from the door . . . He registered as "George H. Ruth" . . . When Ernie Lombardi, Cincinnati's hard-hitting catcher, entered the big lobby, he cracked: "There's as much room in this joint as in the Philadelphia ball park."

Al Schacht, getting rich clowning in the minors, is back to do his stuff in his old camping grounds . . . Charlie Dressen, first lieutenant to Bill Terry on the National League team, camped around the hotel door waiting for his missing pitching aces, the Messrs. Dean and Mungo, to arrive . . . Babe Pinelli, the National League umpire, was paid $50 for only one minute on the air last night.

Eli Golfers Sail

NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 7 (AP)—The Yale golf team, which captured the Eastern Intercollegiate League championship, will sail from New York on the Queen Mary today for foreign competition. The Elis' golfers, led by Capt. Sherry Munson, plan to remain abroad five weeks and will play a series of matches with English and Scottish teams. The tour will open July 15 with a match with St. Andrews University on the old historic course and will wind up Aug. 19 in Glasgow when the blue will oppose western district Scottish Golf Union.

Dudley First To Beat Par In Scotland

CARNOUSTIE, Scot., July 7 (AP)—Veteran Ed Dudley of Philadelphia, first man to break par over Carnoustie's wind-swept course, today took the lead in the first round of the British open golf championship with a brilliant 70, one under standard figures.

The American ace cut two strokes from par on the outgoing nine with a 34, then lost half of that margin while coming home in 36.

A cold, hard wind from the east proved too much for the rest of the field—that and the extra yardage added by setting back several of the tees. Two strokes behind Dudley, at 72, came defending champion Alf Padgham, whose showing was somewhat of a surprise, and two fellow Britons, Bill McMinn, former western Scotland pro champion, and Bill Branch, Belgian open winner last year.

Denny Shute came next among the American contenders, at 73, with Byron Nelson, Sam Snead and amateur Robert Sweeny two strokes further back. Four U. S. stars were bracketed at 76, veteran Walter Hagen, Henry Picard, Johnny Revolta and Charley Lacey, of Great Neck, N. Y.

U. S. open champion Ralph Guldahl, who went six over par on the back nine, posted a 77. One shot ahead of Bobby Cruickshank, who had 41 to the turn.

The Britons, too, were feeling the effects of Carnoustie's hazards. Two were tied with Shute at 73, Henry Cotton, British all-around ace, was one of three at 74, with the representation becoming heavy at 75 and higher.

Charles Whitcombe, 43-year-old captain of the British Ryder cup side, blazed down the back nine in 35 for a 73 that put him even with Shute and two other Britons, A. D. Cairncross and Fred Robertson.

Horton Smith, who won the qualifying medal with two par 69's was unable to retain his magic touch under today's conditions. He joined Guldhal at 77.

Gene Sarazen, complaining violently about the trampled condition of the greens, went five over par on the first nine with a 41, lost a similar number coming back for a 40, and finished 11 strokes behind Dudley with an 81.

A pair of 36's for a 72 lifted Reginald Whitcombe, brother of Charles, into a second-place deadlock with Padgham, McMinn and Branch.

Joe Kirkwood, Chicago's Australian-born trick shot specialist who set a course record at Burnside yesterday with a 67, soared 13 strokes higher in his first championship round to an 80.

Tony Manero, U. S. open champion in 1936, bettered Kirkwood's score by two strokes, coming home with a 38 after going four over par on the first nine.

Ernest R. Whitcomb, Gt. Britain	42	40—82
Charles Lacey, United States	38	38—76
Bill McMinn, Great Britain	37	35—72
Jim Adams, Great Britain	40	34—74
Bobby Cruickshank, U. S.	41	37—78
Sam Snead, United States	37	38—75
William J. Cox, Great Britain	36	38—74
George Knight, Great Britain	39	37—76
Marcel Dallemagne, France	38	40—78
Byron Nelson, United States	37	38—75
David Rees, Great Britain	36	39—75
A. D. Cairncross, Great Britain	36	37—73
Ernest E. Whitcombe, Gt. Britain	37	39—76
John Fallon, Great Britain	37	39—76
John Donaldson, Great Britain	37	39—76
John Panton, Great Britain	39	36—75
*Robert Sweeney, United States	38	37—75
Fred Robertson, Great Britain	36	37—73
Alf Padgham, Great Britain	37	35 72
Fred Robertson, Great Britain	36	37 73
Jack McLean, Great Britain	39	39 78
Auguste Boyer France	38	41 79
Henry Cotton, Great Britain	38	36 74
Allan Dailey, Great Britain	38	38 76
Arthur Havers, Great Britain	40	37 77
Paddy Mahon, Great Britain	38	39 77
Richard Burton, Great Britain	40	37 77
William Laidlaw, Great Britain	40	37 77
Sam King, Great Britain	39	40 79
A. J. Lacey, Great Britain	39	36 75
Denny Shute, United States	37	36 73
L. B. Ayton, Great Britain	38	37 75
Johnny Revolta, United States	36	40 76
Henry Picard, United States	38	38 76
Bill Branch, Great Britain	36	36 72
Ted Ray, Great Britain	42	45 87
Percy Alliss, Great Britain	38	37 75
Ralph Guldahl, United States	36	41 77
Aubrey Boomer, France	39	40 79
Max Faulkner, Great Britain	40	36 76
Ed Dudley, United States	34	36 70
Walter Hagen, United States	40	36 76
Charles Whitcombe, Great Britain	38	35 73
Bobby Locke, South Africa	38	36 74
George Duncan, Great Britain	44	46 90
William Nolan, Great Britain	39	38 77
Horton Smith, United States	39	38 77
Reginald Whitcombe, Gt. Britain	36	36 72
John Burton, Great Britain	39	37 76
Tom Collinge, Great Britain	37	38 75
Jack Taylor, Great Britain	36	37 73
G. B. Rolfe, Great Britain	39	38 77

*Amateur.

Grange Signs With Bears

CHICAGO, July 7 (AP)—Turning down two offers from National Professional Football League clubs, and another from a college, Harold "Red" Grange has signed as assistant coach to George Halas of the Chicago Bears. It will be the famed "Galloping Ghost's" third season as backfield coach with the Bears.

Time Schedule All Arranged To Help Briton

Representatives of Oxford, Cambridge, Harvard and Yale agreed today on the time schedule which will be followed in the Harvard Stadium Saturday, when the two combined teams of English and American colleges meet in the thirteenth renewal of the international track and field meet, and Godfrey Brown, the great English star, has been given every possible advantage if he competes in three events.

Anxious to extend every courtesy to the English collegians and to Brown, the Cambridge captain, the Harvard-Yale representatives, William J. Bingham and Malcolm Farmer, approved a rearranged time schedule which moved the quarter mile up 35 minutes in the time schedule as compared with the schedule followed in other years. Brown will have a schedule now which lists the 100-yard dash at 3:15 p. m., the quarter mile at 3:45 and the half mile at 4:45 p. m. Under the old schedule he would have had but 25 minutes rest.

While not committing themselves to run Brown in three events, the English co-managers, Rex Woods and Evan Hunter, in requesting the change stated that should it be necessary for Brown to run the half they wished him to have all the rest possible. They also asked that the quarter mile be run out of the chute, giving Brown the advantage of the long 220-yard straightaway and only one turn should he try for a world record in that event. The world record for a quarter is 46.4s., held by Ben Eastman, and Brown has run 46.7s. in a relay leg. In his race Saturday he will be opposed by Jim Lightbody of Harvard, son of the former American Olympic star, and Frank W. Curtis of Yale, both of whom are aiming to hit 48s. against the English star.

The change of the quarter-mile time was the only one requested by the Oxford-Cambridge team, and both teams now are satisfied with the time schedule which follows: 3 p. m., 120 yards high hurdles; 3:05, pole vault; 3:15, 100 yards dash; 3:15, high jump; 3:25, mile run; 3:40, shotput; 3:45, 440 yards run; 4, 220 yards run; 4, broad jump; 4:10, two miles run; 4:30, 220 yards low hurdles; 4:45, half mile run.

Reds Recall Mooty

CINCINNATI, July 7 (AP)—Johnny Van der Meer, the 22-year-old strikeout king of the minor leagues last year, has gone to Syracuse of the International League today under a 24-hour recall. The Cincinnati Reds, for whom he won three games while losing four, sent Van der Meer to Syracuse from whom they recalled Jake Mooty, a 22-year-old right-hander who was with the Reds during the closing weeks of the 1936 season.

General Classified

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM agency-firm wants representations of foodstuff articles especially fresh fruit and vegetables. Write FRUKT & KOLONIAL, Kungsgatan 44, Stockholm, Sweden.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL 50 Christmas Card folders with name imprinted, excellent line; for $1.00. Good profits, start now; samples on request. Elmer Pease, 43 Colonial Ave., Springfield, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON

Homelike furnished Suites with kitchenettes; 1-5 rooms, $38-$70-$50; adjacent to The Mother Church. Shawmut Realty Trust, 34-A Clearway Street.

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.

THE CHARMONT

You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage. 330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN 1052. Charles W Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

GARAGES

RONSDALE, PA., ROUTE 6

Gammella Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 88

Supplies—Repairing—Storage

Atlantic Gasoline—Pontiac Cars

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED—Experienced repairman for established band instrument repair department; Christian Scientist preferred. DIETZE MUSIC HOUSE, Lincoln, Neb.

REAL ESTATE

IMPROVED properties for sale and exchange in Hollywood, Ontario, Van Nuys, Laguna Beach, California; Seattle; Long Island; small Texas hotel, etc. WM. B. HOLT, Corporation Building, Los Angeles. VA 5371.

INVEST IN FLORIDA! Sacrifice price on group of 10 beautiful rental houses, built around court, on lake and highway; condition excellent; showing 12% on sale price; easy terms. Write F. W. L., Drake & Norris, Realtors, Orlando, Fla.

Let us take care of your property Maintenance, Rent Collections, etc. Bonded Agents in Property management.

EDDY D. FIELD

1019 S. La Brea, Los Angeles, Calif. YO 5131

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN TO SELL COSMETICS; full or part time; good commissions; see our advertisement on Woman's Page today. JENNE D'OR, 545 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

NIAGARA FALLS, CANADA—Tourists welcome at Rose Bungalow, 496 Philip St., 4 blocks north of Falls View Bridge. Miss BLANCHE CARTER. Tel. 1913-J

ROOMS TO LET

DALLAS, Texas. The Thol House—Nicely furnished rooms and apartments for permanents and transients. Mrs. Sallie E. Ashner, 1408 Pocahontas St. Tel. 2-7967

SALESWOMEN WANTED

ESTABLISH a profitable, permanent, dignified business in your own home-town, representing this famous line of California sportswear; complete sales training and field assistance; previous sales experience not necessary, but desirable; commission basis; women with cars preferred; producers win rapid promotion to managerial positions; sound, well-rated company; many Monitor readers are already successful and valued Caltex representatives. Write for complete information. CALTEX SPORTSWEAR CO., 2126 Beverly Boulevard, Los Angeles.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

I DESIRE position where I can use 30 years of banking experience and nation-wide personal contacts; have held responsible executive positions in operating, accounting, auditing and public relations; exceptionally good references; 47 years old; will be glad to furnish details to interested inquirers. E. M. JOHNSON, 81 Hillcrest Road, Berkeley, California.

SUMMER BOARD

SEA PINES ON CAPE COD

AN IDEAL SPOT

to enjoy cool summer breezes beneath pines on large estate with private beach. Excellent cuisine, riding, tennis, golf. Rates $22.50 week up.

BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

TIMBER

11,000,000 FEET virgin spruce fir, cedar, 24.00 M; hemlock, cottonwood, $2.00 M; cruise 1939; log cash discount; timber northwest of Seattle, Wash. OEO. PENDLEY, Dupont, Olda.

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

LONDON, 4 Central Bldgs.
Clarence House,
GENEVA, 16 rue de Mont Blanc Tel. 28.448
PARIS, 86 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel. ANJou 20-07
BOSTON, One Norway St. Tel. Commonwealth 4320
NEW YORK, 500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-5600
CHICAGO, 333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7863
DETROIT, 3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS, 1015 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. Cllaycut 6172
KANSAS CITY, 606 Nat'l Fld. Life Bldg. Tel. Victor 2705-3
LOS ANGELES, 210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 2004
SAN FRANCISCO, 625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE, 824 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3004
MIAMI, 1220 Ingraham Building Tel. 9-3453
Westminster Tel. Whitehall 9891

Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

SUITES
NEWLY DECORATED

2-3 rooms reception hall, kitchenette and bath; references required; rent $42.50-$50. Apply to Supt. at 87 St. Stephen St., Boston, or Chas. E. Cushing, 209 Washington St., Boston. Laf. 7040.

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—Attractive upper 3 rooms and dressing room, insulated, cross ventilation, all conveniences; near trains, trolleys; oil heat, continuous hot water included in rent; women, 1 or 2; references. Parkway 0790.

BOSTON, Hemenway St.—Three rooms and kitchenette, all outside rooms; heat, hot water, elevator and janitor service; near The Mother Church; modern restricted building; rental $50; also desirable 3 and 4 room suites at $42.50 to $55, in restricted building on Westland Avenue. Apply 78 Westland Avenue or KENmore 8335.

NEW YORK CITY
140 EAST 46TH STREET
Convenient in both location and arrangement. The GILFORD offers an unusual choice of modern 1-2-3 room apartments, Furnished or unfurnished; full house-keeping facilities; switchboard; gas for cooking and refrigeration without charge; maid service available; lease. Wickersham 2-9300

FLATBUSH, BROOKLYN, N. Y., 157 Hawthorne St.—Spacious, modern apartment, 2-family brick; 5 lovely outside rooms, bath; redecorated; all equipment; oil burner; transit; adults; best attention.

One of Boston's Newest and Finest Buildings
The Barclay
At 12 Commonwealth Avenue
Nearby the Hotel Ritz-Carlton and overlooking the Public Garden
Convenient Theatres, Shops and Business. A few 1-2-3 room Apartments with Kitchen and Dinette. Special Inducements for Leases Made Now.
Res. Mgr., S. L. SAWYER, COM. 7575-0650

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

BOOKBINDING

BINDING of CORONATION ISSUE in beautiful blue $1.50; with gold title $2.00. F. KLASA, 350 E. 92nd St., N. Y. C.

CARPETS AND RUGS

Rugs. Carpets shampooed, repaired, stored. KAY CARPET CLEANING CO. 473 West 150th St., New York City. Tel. WAshington Heights 7-1378.

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Veterian Bros., 276 5th Av., N.Y.C. MU. 4-4342

RUGS, domestic and orientals, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com. 4045. We do cleaning and repairing too.

CORSETIERES

CORSETS, Corselettes, Brassieres; youthful lines for all figures. WILLIAM E. HANDE, VERA K. BAKER, 349 W. 57th, New York City.

COUNTRY BOARD

HILLSIDE COTTAGE, Holderness, N. H.—Overlooking Little Squam Lake; boating, bathing, fishing; magnificent scenery; moderate rates; write for booklet.

SPEND pleasant vacation at Cold Spring Farm; modern; bathing, fishing. MERLE D STOOKEY, Pleasant Mount, R 1, Penn.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 W. 67th Street, N. Y. C.
Perfect Your Dancing For Your Vacation

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Nurses Governesses Housekeepers

EXTERMINATING SERVICE

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY assures positive elimination of termites and household vermin. LO. 5-6600 500 5 Av., N.Y.C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973

HAIR DRESSERS

To Complete Your Charm

Restore the youth to your hair—try our famous Aromo oil shampoo. Have your hair styled, permanent waved or tinted by a master coiffeur of long established reputation.

ROMAN 565 BOYLSTON STREET Boston, Mass., Copley Sq.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Experienced ladies' maid, good seamstress, speak fluent French. Write Box S-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

STEADY, intelligent young woman, chambermaid work and help with boys; Christian Scientist preferred. Chelsea 2-5842, N. Y. C.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MODERN 7-room cottage at great sacrifice; must be sold at once; pleasant surroundings. MRS. MARTHA DICKSON, 130 Darlington Ave., Ramsey, N. J.

JEWELERS

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds. Watches for Graduating. HERBERT A SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

SAVE MONEY on Graduation Purchases. Diamonds and watches for less money at Malper's, 181 Mass Ave., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A SIMPSON 333 Washington St. Boston.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

WILL represent manufacturers of gift and art shop lines in San Francisco and Bay Region. Box S-167, Suite 1117, 626 Market Street, San Francisco, Calif.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. MORSE B. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 154 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

PAYING GUESTS

BEAUTIFUL, quiet surroundings, every comfort, near Christian Science church; few selected guests. "FOUR ACRES," 49 West Lane, Ridgefield, Conn.

N. Y. C., 362 Riverside Dr. (109 St.)—Beautiful large, light, cool rooms; river view; near church; excellent food. TRUEX, AC. 4-7369.

OCEANSIDE, L. I., N. Y.—Paying guest accommodated in quiet, cheerful modern home, ½ mile from N. R. station. MRS. E. HANNER, 50 Roosevelt Street.

PRIVATE country home; beautiful spot situated on a hill; large pond and waterfall, 4 acres of lawn, shaded by lovely old trees; quiet and restful; ideal for study; 21 miles from Boston. Photograph sent on request. MRS. MABEL P. CARY, Orchard Road, Millis, Mass. Phone 228.

PIANO TUNING

ARTHUR J. JOHNSON
Tuner for Boston Conservatory of Music
Circle 0501-R or Kenmore 1316 (Boston)

Local Classified

PRINTING

Printing, Church, business, practitioners personal work, all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Ptg. Co., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. Alg. 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

Albert Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc. Realtors, 373 Harvard Street Brookline. Asp. 1500
333 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre Cen. New. 5283

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Beautiful home in new condition; lot 200 ft. deep with many trees. 4520 Hawthorne St., Wesley Heights. Em. 7500.

NEW CANAAN, CONN.—Small furnished bungalow on Silvermine River; 3½ acres; commuting distance N. Y. C.; cost price $6500. GRACE STERLING, 560 East 21st St., Brooklyn, N. Y. BU. 2-0849.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 80 Gainsboro St.—One large room, accommodating two, adjoining bath; also single room; protected parking; permanent or transient guests. Tel. Com. 8203, mornings.

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 176 Huntington Ave., Suite 5—Désirable rooms near The Mother Church; transients or permanents. COLBYS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush—Beautiful house, private home; 20 minutes to Manhattan. Tel. BU. 2-8519.

BOSTON—Nicely furnished apartment with large kitchen; also rooms; reasonable; continuous hot water, steam heat; transients accommodated. MRS. LA MONT (Apt. 3-4), 77 Westland Avenue.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Sunny room for woman in apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

N. Y. C., 321 Riverside Drive (118th), Columbia University section—Well furnished rooms, quiet, convenient; $5, $10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-5242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C.—Immaculate large, airy, modern rooms, singles-doubles; housekeeping, all conveniences, near church and transportation. Riv. 9-9377, POMEROY.

NEW YORK CITY, 235 W. 103rd St.—For one who appreciates refined home; attractive room, immaculate; express subway, busses. MRS. MILLS, ACademy 2-8563.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 157th St. (Apt. 31)—Cheerful outside, large, running water, $6; medium, outside $5; phone; convenient transportation.

N. Y. C., 57th St.—Large attractive, elevator; only guest; $10. WI. 2-4783. Write Box M-28, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 2101 S. St., N. W.—Large, well-furnished room, permanent or transient; car available. Tel. Decatur 0217.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

AN UNDERSTANDING room directory service for visitors and students; also rooms in own apt. MRS. TIFFIN, 23 St. Stephen, Boston.

ASK MISS ROLFE
Rooms in select homes, apartments and houses, furnished, unfurnished. 541 W. 113th St., New York City. Univ. 4-4717.

ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

ST. JOHNSBURY CENTER, VT.—Modern rooms, every convenience; main highway, Route 5; also complete ESSO lubrication service. L. G. MOYLES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HIGH school graduate, eighteen, desires any work for summer to help on college expenses. Richard E. Morrison, Kir. 6578, Cambridge, Mass. Call mornings.

BACKGROUND of broad experience in general mercantile lines, manufacturing, wholesale, retail; also 10 years successfully managing at large resort. 4E, 1318 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia.

MAN experienced in office and sales; excellent references. Write Box W-18, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

YOUNG man wishes position as assistant to electrician, refrigeration or air conditioning man; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box S-34, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

AMERICAN, single, 25 years, residence and experience abroad, desires employment anywhere recommendable. 2M, 1318 Girard Trust Building, Philadelphia.

ACCOUNTANT-Auditor-Bookkeeping, extensive Wall St. experience; British; temporary or permanent. PAlisade 6-3896, N. J.—or write Box D-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD

DIRIGO HOUSE LONG ISLAND Casco Bay, Me.
Ideal for rest and relaxation. Rugged coast, wonderful beach on ocean side, $17.50 up single, $35 to $40 double.
Six miles from Portland The Misses Perry

FOR BOYS 12 to 18 on farm near Montpelier; recreation and instruction under competent leaders; woodcraft, farming, swimming, hiking, sports, evergreen woods, lake; altitude 1200 feet; rate $15 weekly. DOUGLAS W. SCHARF, Adamant, Vt.

GREYCROFT INN
"The Peace and Security of Home"
68 DANE STREET, BEVERLY, MASS.
Open Year Round Tel. 2015 Reasonable

SUMMER GUESTS
Plan your vacation today at Union Lake Lodge on secluded lake 70 miles from Boston; Christian Scientists preferred; booklet. Tel. 23-3, Union Lake Lodge Barrington, New Hampshire.

The Nauset on Cape Cod
Guests by the day, week or season.
East Orleans, Mass. Tel. 273 B. T. BISHOP

TUMBLE BROOK
Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H.
Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write MRS. M. L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H. R. F. D. Tel. 304.

SUMMER HOMES

COMFORTABLE seashore home, accessible by motor or train; golf, tennis, marvelous beach; 12 rooms, 4 baths; $1000 to October 15th. DOROTHY BRIGGS, Room 1602, 293 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. LAck. 4-0780.

MODERN House on Long Island Sound—rent from August 1st to end of season $500; own pier and beach; 6 master rooms, 4 baths, servants' rooms and bath; 3-car garage, servants' quarters above. Box BX, Baybrook Point, Conn. Phone Baybrook 242.

MacMAHAN ISLAND, ME.—Furnished cottage; ocean view; large screened porch; bathroom; available for August; clubhouse near for meals if desired. Box $86, Sharon, Mass., for particulars.

BERRY HILL, MARSHFIELD, MASS.—House of superior type, 8 rooms, bath, extra lavatory, electric refrigeration, 2 screened-in porches; beautiful grounds, unlimited view; 2-car garage; near church. Write P. O. Box 102, Humarock, Mass., or phone Marshfield 122.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ALICE E. LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom, Singing, Speaking. Private or Class Instruction. 309 W. 57th St., N. Y. C. Columbus 5-7750

SINGING Correct diction, speaking, private class. ROBERT MALONE, Students broadcasting commercial programs. 1103 Carnegie Col. 5-5800, 10 W. 61st St., N.Y.C.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian, Mink, Leopard and others, cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th St., New York. Wis. 7-7960.

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY

KAUFMAN & WEINER
The Souers Deal Store
"NEON SIGN IN WINDOW"
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Sporting Goods. Paints Glass

KENTS
DINING ROOM
Illinois and Pacific Avenue
Delicious food, delightful surroundings, reasonably priced
Other Kent Restaurants, 1214 and 2124 Atlantic Avenue — Estab. 1905

Phone for
Purchase Goods
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

NEW JERSEY

ATLANTIC CITY (Continued)

Famous Waterless Club Aluminum Sets 18.88

7 pieces. Save $6.32 on this set of famous Club Aluminum that is guaranteed for a lifetime. Bake pies, bread, etc. right on top of the stove, cook vegetables without water, roast meats without an oven. Demonstration on the floor.
FIFTH FLOOR
M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave. at South Carolina

CRANFORD

GOLDBERG'S
18 North Ave. W. Cranford, N. J.
FASHION PARK CLOTHES
STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
Tel. Cr. 6-1698

EAST ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-4571
8:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

WE LIVE TO SERVE!
"When better laundering is done, Creapers will do it."
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Lang Company
for over 35 years
Plumbing and Heating for The Oranges
607 MAIN ST. Or. 3-3100

Amoco Service Station
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Complete Lubrication
Battery and Tire Service
Walter E. Thorn WILLIAM AND PROSPECT ST.

GUILLAUME'S
Hairdresser
Be Prepared for the Summer, with a Natural Looking
PERMANENT WAVE
Or. 5-9750 84 No. Walnut St.

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Authorized Dealer of General Electric and Philco Radios
WIRING AND REPAIRS
Lighting Fixtures and Appliances
18 WASHINGTON PLACE OR. 2-8365

Gifts
of Lasting Remembrance at
C. A. LUND'S
The Jeweler
We Buy Old Gold
Open 9-6. Saturdays 9-5
616 Central Ave Near Harrison St.

ELIZABETH

KLEIN'S
Dresses, Coats and Suits
At Popular Prices
1129 Elizabeth Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
PHONE CONNECTION

"Doing One Thing Well"
Cleaning Fine Rugs
Our reputation as leaders is outstanding
Banbury & Burnett
77 W. Grand St. EL. 2-2220

ENGLEWOOD

LAW INCORPORATED
HABERDASHERY
Livingston Building
Cor. Palisade Ave. and Dean St.
Tel. Eng 3-4182

EDITH KERR
All dresses in stock, values $12.95 to $22.50, *Reduced to $10.00.*
TEL. ENGLEWOOD 3-4948
13 DEAN ST. ENGLEWOOD, N. J.

A. J. VOLK CO.
MORTICIANS SINCE 1865
The Colonial Home
TEANECK 6-0202
Mortuary HOBOKEN 3-0820

HACKENSACK

SHIRLBEE SHOPS
Dresses - Coats
Suits - Hats
261½-263 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

H. P. DREYER, Inc.
140 Kings Highway East
Plumbing - Heating
Roofing
Warm Air Conditioning Systems
BELL PHONE 51
HADDON AND MARNE AVENUES
HADDONFIELD, N. J. Telephone 4357

MAINES' SERVICE
Our service is carefully planned to meet your needs. Our facilities are complete. Our attention is personal to you and your car.

NEW JERSEY

JERSEY CITY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bergen 3-5900
daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Sold exclusively in Jersey City Heights by
B. Grossman & Co.
342 CENTRAL AVE.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE BER. 3-8100

GROSS SIGN SHOP
Neon-Electric
Wall—Bulletin—Commercial
Brass and Bronze gilding on glass—wood—cloth—paper
SHOW CARDS
138 Newark Ave. Phone Del. 3-6294

FORD CARS SINCE 1919
with Bennetteed Service
Boulevard Motor Corp.
RUEBEN R. BENNETT, Pres.
2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Del. 3-3400

DR. ERNEST ENGEL
Optometrist-Optician
3 Sherman Place Webster 4-10301

LAUREL SPRINGS

MARSHALL'S
Better Quality Groceries
Luncheon Meats — Vegetables
Delivery Phone: Laurel Springs 146
LAUREL SPRINGS, N. J.

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Knox Gelatin
Burnett's Vanilla
Ramford Baking Powder
117 Maplewood Ave. SO—2-0500

Clairidge Beauty Shop
THREE ITEMS $1.00
Special Reductions on Permanent Wave, Mondays, Tues., Wed.
$5.00 — $4.00
97 Baker Street

MAPLEWOOD ELECTRIC SHOP
Electrical Wiring, Appliances Repairing
CHARLES C. VENINO
3 Highland Pl SO-2-7925

MONTCLAIR

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 3-1200
9:00 A. M. to 10:00 A. M. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stanley M. Crowell Co.
GUILD OPTICIANS
26 So. Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Near Church Street

C. JOHNSON & CO.
Incorporated
Window Shades and Awnings
Venetian Blinds
9 Midland Ave., Montclair, N. J.
TELEPHONE 3-0300

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
Kane's and Sportswear
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

Heating and Furnace Oils
A Complete Fuel Service
Authorized "blue coal" distributor.
R. H. See Coal Co.
116 Glenridge Ave. Montclair, N. J.
Tel. Montclair 3-2121

BLANCHE-ELAINE CORSET SHOP
Corsets—Brassieres
Lingerie—Hosiery
503 Bloomfield Avenue
Telephone Montclair 2-9694

NEWARK

A. C. BERTHOLON INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MArket 2-7602 NUtley 2-0952

Royal Rug & Carpet Cleaning Co.
RUG CLEANING and REPAIR SERVICE
ORIENTAL RUGS A SPECIALTY
Rugs Insured While in Our Care
STORAGE
John Pearson, Pres.
Harry Kerrian, Mgr.
70 So. 8th St., Newark Market 3-2848

NEW BRUNSWICK

Telephone 5300
If It Grows We Have It
DAVIDSON BROS.
Fresh Fruits, Vegetables and Fancy Groceries
380 George Street, New Brunswick N. J.

H. W. Clapp—*Jeweler*
313 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey
PHONE 2062

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Gentle advertisers are glad to share with all the economical privileges that come in response to their liberal advertising. Every reader wants to know where to obtain the advertised goods at the value of the advertised statements.

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-1000
daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
Carried in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co.
the Store for Better Shoes
235 Main Street

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All Lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts
We have added the new WIRELESS PERMANENT
No chemical heat — No discomfort
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN ST.

WEST ORANGE

Ford OR. 5-1500
West Orange Motors, Inc.
Authorized Ford Agency
New Ford Cars Used Cars—All Makes
85 MAIN STREET

PATERSON

RED CROSS SHOE SALE
Not All Styles Included
$4.95 regularly $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
88 BROADWAY NEAR MAIN

PLAINFIELD

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 4-4370-W
9 to 10 a. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
KOPPERS LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
PHONE PLFD. 6-1911
303 E. 4th St. Plainfield, N. J.

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.
Phone PLFD. 6-9575W Jobbing a Specialty
BERT LUBECK
Carpenter and Builder
802 West Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

TEPPERS'
"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
30 Years of Quality Merchandising
Tel. Plfd. 6-0032
THE VANITY SHOPPE
All Branches of Beauty Culture
Specializing in Permanent Waving
209 East Fifth Street

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
805 East 6th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8068

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Agents—Best Paints Sold, B. P. S.
Russell & Erwin Hardware, Tools, Seeds, House Furnishings, Supplies
301 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0878

Hosiery, Lingerie, Negligees
Gloves—Handkerchiefs
TAYLOR'S HOSIERY SHOP
210 Watchung Ave. (Opp. Post Office)
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

"The Gossard Corset Shop"
Gossard Front Lacing Combination
FLEXEES — FLEXZIT
Every Garment Fitted
Phone Plfd. 6-2182 186 E. Front St.

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
PAINT & HARDWARE CO.
Fertilizers and Garden Supplies
70 E. Ridgewood Ave. Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

BON TON
& J. J. Friedman, Inc.
40 SOUTH BROAD STREET
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
PHONE RIDGE 6-6400

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

RUTHERFORD

C. BAKELS'
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Ridge Rd. and Rutherford Ave., Tel. Ru. 2-0916
Try Our New Golden Shell Motor Oil
Cars called for and delivered

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD (Continued)

JANTZEN SWIM SUITS
Stetson Hats
Palm Beach and Tropical Worsted Suits
at WERNER'S
Complete Outfitters to Men
5-7 Sylvan Street Tel. Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
40 SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd

TEANECK

"THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME"
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-0771

FLOWERS
Perfect Plants and Pleasing Prices
Oswin Eickhoff
CEDAR LANE Tea. 6-7070

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
221 ELM AVENUE TEA. 6-0411

Delivered in
Teaneck Ridgefield Park
Bogota Hackensack

TRENTON

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
• *Paints and Varnishes*
119 East Hanover Street
TRENTON, N. J. Ph. 5211

WESTFIELD

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy Dry Goods Store
The Store for Everybody
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
230 Central Avenue Phone 3-3030

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
The Store of
"FAMOUS" SHOES
Scientific Fitting
WETHERHOLD & METZGER
719 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices
Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

HESS AUTO SUPPLY COMPANY
Gasoline, Oil and Service
Goodyear Tires, Willard Batteries
617 MAIN STREET TEL. 589

EARL H. GIER
Diamonds, Watches
Jewelry and Silverware
129 West Fourth Street Tel. 1067

ERIE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 WEST TENTH
Complete Beach Shop

Frost, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
ERIE, Pa. DEPARTMENT STORE
STETSON MILLINERY
PRINTZESS COATS
BRADLEY KNITWEAR

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 13TH STREET ERIE, PENN.

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG

CREME LILAS
A Fragrant Non-Greasy Toilet Cream
The Gorgas Stores
16 No. Third Street
Uptown, 1212 No. Third Street

Dan Vollmer
FLOWERS
Phone 2-4249 209 N. Second St.
F. T. D. SERVICE

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

FASHION CENTRE
COATS, DRESSES
SPORTSWEAR, MILLINERY
CABOTS
GOWN SHOP
49 W. Lancaster Ave. ARDMORE

MAIN LINE—Narberth

SUZANNE BEAUTY SALON
218 Dudley Avenue Narberth, Pa.
Professional Service in Every Department of Beauty Culture
Suzanne Joret Gill Narberth 2334

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

Quality • Lamb • Beef
• Pork • Veal
raiser's
Fresh Poultry a Specialty
GROCERIES—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
West Ave. and Leedom St. Ogontz 26

Flo-Jean
FLORENCE H. BURKE JEAN TAYLOR
CLEARANCE SALE
For immediate and early Fall Wear.
Drastic Reductions.
615 West Avenue Ogontz 985

PHILADELPHIA

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—
3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN STREET BARING 6164

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop.
209 W. CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA

Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger. 5812

PHILADELPHIA
Germantown

FRANK R. HASTINGS
FLOWERS
5701 Greene Street
MEMBER F. T. D.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
Telephone Germantown 5795

William Anna HASSINGER
Manor Delicatessen
Germantown's Largest Delicatessen
Homemade Potato Salad and Soup
Domestic and Imported Delicacies
223 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
Victor 9215 Free Delivery

PITTSBURGH

Attractive Home Sites
Crawford Acres
Adjoining Ben Avon Borough. Full restrictions. All conveniences. Sizes and prices on request.
Porter & MacDowell Co.
S. B. EVANS
LINDEN 1808 OR 4118-J

BEAD STUDIO . . .
"Where Milady Takes Her Beads to Be Restrung"
Bags Made, Repaired, Relined
CLARICE MAY HAMER'S
BEAD STUDIO Phone
201 Diamond Bank Bldg. PITTSBURGH, PA. Atlantic 5868

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. LInden 3149

SUBURBAN HOMES
FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

PITTSBURGH
Mt. Lebanon

ZE-WE'S
Monarch Garden Asparagus—all green cuts and tips
2 — 14½ OZ. TINS, 39c
626 Washington Road Free Delivery
Tel. Lehigh 5903 Twice Daily

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-7261
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
527-535 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

SAYLOR'S
Salt Water Taffy
13 varieties — 25c a lb.
a favorite with the Kiddies
Fourth and Penn Sts. Phone 6233

PENNSYLVANIA

READING (Continued)

Distinctive Service
"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
542 N. FIFTH ST. Phone 4-4592

$5 ENNA JETTICK $6
Shoes for Women
WHITE SHOES
Sizes 4 to 9 Widths AAA to C
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S

S. S. KEEPER M. A. MOSSER
GLENSIDE COAL COMPANY
Cleaner Coal
Dial 34761 1114 Allegheny Ave.

Reading's Leading Clothiers
now offer colorful summer styles for Sport and Dress.
CROLL & KECK
ALWAYS RELIABLE
622 PENN STREET

ST. LAWRENCE
Electronort
MILK
BEST because it's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
113-115 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirto
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE and 606-7 BROOKS BUILDING

SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired, Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Try HERZBRUN'S
For Ladies' and Gentlemen's Fine Tailoring
Cleaning Repairing Pressing
Call Sewickley 289 545 Beaver St.

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
Sewickley Pennsylvania
Picnic and Outing Supplies
439 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1128

Established 1874
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE

For That Party
Abbott's De Luxe Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
Phone 857 We Deliver

Jeweler
Fred A. Fish
21 So. Ave., Media Med. 1762-W

Real Estate
EDWARD L. NOYES
13 So. Chester Road

BIG SALE
GOWN SHOP
ON PARK AVENUE

MARTEL'S
Chester Rd.-Rutgers Ave. Phone 2100
RUMFORD ALL PHOSPHATE Baking Powder The Two-in-One Leavener

WILKINSBURG

Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners
135 ROSS AVE. PE 6644 420 LIBRARY ST. HE 1383
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains.

YORK

BEAR'S CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Food!

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

As easy to find as—well, that's the subject of today's cryptic message:

AB CDDEC FB BAEDC FC AG BID "JDDKHD AJ BID IFX-CBFLN" IFC ABC EPKDOJ LPQJ-BDORFOB AJ BID "CSQDFN AJ F EPBPOLFO."

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the country in which the League of Nations has its headquarters —— add the number of letters in the name of the capital city of that country ——; subtract the number of letters in the name of the largest city ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the city in which the League offices are located ——, and divide by the number of different countries which bound this country which is the subject of today's figuring ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming 3 different 6-letter words from the following six letters. Use all 6 letters in each word:

I L O P S T

Another Deletion Puzzle

Here's another shared by a Montgomery, Ala., reader. It calls for the reduction—one letter at a time—of a 5-letter word. Can you do it?

1. A very handy little slip, Indicating ownership.
2. Behead. 'Tis a man to praise You'll find—a man of early days.
3. Again behead. Now a god Of Babylon, ruling with rod Of iron, they thought. Don't stop,
4. But my last letter do please drop, And find to exist.

Caption Contest

Monitor Camera Club from Howard Fowler, Rogers, Ark.

The following captions have been the most popular for the caption contest picture published on June 23:

"Coming Through the Rye"

Hazel M. Catur, Chicago.
Josephine Hawks, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Rosalia E. Linn, Minneapolis, Minn.
A. W. Wentworth, Lowell, Mass.
Cecil L. Wilcox, Cambridge, Mass.
Martin J. Flaherty, E. Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Edna M. Welsby, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. S. Straus, Little Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. C. M. Collins, Boston, Mass.
8617 Group, Richmond Hill, N. Y.
S. A. Plumer, Dorchester, Mass.
P. M. Osgood, Brookline, Mass.
Joseph Craigen, Newark, N. J.
Jean Waite, Greystone, R. I.
Melville Howes, Malden, Mass.
Mrs. Anna L. Lundberg, Holdredge, Neb.
Blanche Schalles, Haddon Heights, N. J.
Elma P. Erickson, Roseville, Calif.
Mrs. Lily Barnes, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Joseph Mell, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Elizabeth E. Geiger, W. Hartford, Conn.
Georgina W. Pelton, Washington, D. C.
B. M. Colborne, Englewood, N. J.
Mrs. Hazel Carson, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Miss Alice Trogdon, Paris, Ill.
Mrs. H. E. Knapp, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.
Kathleen Starnes, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Edna Uhrich, Little Rock, Ark.
Mrs. Villa Mills Grant, Phoenix, Ariz.
Mrs. O. R. McGill, Preston, Ga.
Herbert Jeffen, Compton, Calif.
Mrs. Laura E. Pray, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Maude K. Harrison, Vancouver, B. C.
Mrs. Gertrude L. Peck, Seattle, Wash.
J. Lem Woodworth, Oakland, Calif.
C. Percival Garratt, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Libbie Jones, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Stella Jobe, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Annie Busby, Victoria, B. C.
Mrs. Frank Adams, Fort Calhoun, Nebr.
Mrs. D. B. Marshall, Omaha, Nebr.
Mrs. Grace Kitchen, Portland, Oregon.
Theodore W. Lewis, San Gabriel, Calif.
Tressie C. Bomberg, San Francisco, Calif.
Mrs. M. K. Renwick, Saranac, Mich.
Mrs. Lois M. McKinnie, Yreka, Calif.
Annie Ostermann, Alameda, Calif.
Mrs. John Anderson, Battle Ground, Wash.
Tommy and Malcolm Biggar, Fort Myers, Fla.
Mrs. Margaret Meier, Fresno, Calif.
Bob Webb, San Francisco, Calif.
M. C. Tozier, Coquille, Oreg.
Alma Grimm, Oakland, Calif.
Dale Dudley Coyle, Joliet, Ill.
Maurice J. Simpson, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. Lillian M. Swett, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. E. R. Peacey, Seattle, Wash.
Mrs. Edith F. Fornwood, Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Mollie Abraham, Seattle, Wash.
O. P. Krause, Long Beach, Calif.
Mrs. Elizabeth Updegraff, Topeka, Kans.
Lucy G. Hawley, McLeansboro, Ill.
Mrs. A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
Mrs. S. Nowlin, Los Angeles, Calif.
Helen O. Dexter, Oakland, Calif.
John H. Hampton, W. Los Angeles, Calif.
Mrs. Carrie C. Harvey, Hollywood, Calif.
Annie Paxton, Greenville, Miss.
Anna Nehmer, La Porte, Ind.
Mrs. Neil R. Buchanan, Tampa, Fla.
Mrs. C. A. Ogden, Bartow, Fla.
M. G. Klinis, Fitchburg, Mass.
Geraldine Saxe, Albany, N. Y.
Elizabeth Easthampton
Emily K. Woolben, Litchfield, Ill.
Jesse A. Cosiette, Allentown, Penna.
Elizabeth M. Boyd, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
William G. Lucas, Orbisonia, Penna.
Frank Browne, Montgomery, Ala.
Mrs. Clara Ryan, Lansing, Mich.
Augusta Miller, Green Bay, Wis.
H. Bucher, Bay Shore, N. Y.
F. B. C., Collingswood, N. J.
Alma R. Wagner, Hyde Park, Mass.
Mrs. Ethel A. Chase, Chicago.
Katharine Wenzel, Allendale, N. J.
Angeline Ritenour, North Platte, Neb.
J. S. Conway, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Annie B. Allen, W. Concord, Mass.
Mrs. M. W. Dean, Washington, D. C.
John C. Owers, W. Haven, Conn.
Eldora Clausen, Roundup, Mont.
Richard E. Phillipson, Milwaukee, Wis.
Elizabeth C. Shurtleff, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Jessie M. Garey, Benton Harbor, Mich.
Forest Buckland, Newport, Vt.
Mrs. Lillian E. Mankey, Chicago
Georgia Barton, Des Moines, Iowa
Alma S. Jolianson, Chicago
Erwin C. Fielding, Woodbridge, Conn.
Laura C. Norwood, Atlanta, Ga.
Laura G. Gunther, Midland Park, N. J.
Mrs. Leita W. Reeve, Oneida, N. Y.
Reginald D. Hinkson, Springfield, Mass.
Carrie English, Waltham, Mass.
Mary Shepard, Ayer, Mass.
Mrs. Willis F. Gross, Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Mrs. Bieyer, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. Robert H. Costigan, White Plains, N. Y.
Mallie Roth, Boston, Mass.

"Smiling Through"

Mrs. Nelle J. Wilcox, Evansville, Ind.
Dorothea Warmuth, Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. George Edward Lawley, Chicago
I. A. Campbell, Providence, R. I.
J. Frank Turner Jr., Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Adelaide Curtis, Ponca City, Okla.
Edna Knorr, Quincy, Ill.
Mrs. J. T. Christopherson, Silver City, N. Mex.
Mrs. Katharine B. Flint, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. Grace Dyson, Pomona, Calif.
Fanny L. Eitel, Hartford, Conn.
Mary Bunning, Los Angeles, Calif.
Elizabeth Smith, Toronto, Ont.
Mrs. E. Coville, Pittsfield, Mass.
Maria A. Root, Albert Lea, Minn.
Jane B. Allen, Springfield, Mass.
Marty Goodkind, New York City
Frances S. Williams, Lynchburg, Va.
Mrs. A. E. Cotte, Boonton, N. J.
Alberta J. Fugh, Reading, Pa.
Hope Worth, Providence, R. I.

"The Sweetheart of the Wheat"

Mrs. M. Luther, St. Louis, Mo.
Earl J. Winn, Lake Grove, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Susan S. Esden, Columbus, Ohio.
Wm. A. Carter, Hanover, N. H.
Mrs. Bertha A. Heine, Oakland, Calif.

"A Whistle"

A. C. Phelps, Hinsdale Ill.
Samuel Ring, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mildred M. Plowmoy, Los Angeles, Calif.

Old Harnham Bridge Over the Avon

Monitor Camera Club from Leonard Matthews, Bristol, England

To Preserve This Picturesque Structure at Salisbury, Wiltshire, England, a New Bridge Is Being Built 100 Yards Away to Handle Heavy Traffic

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Monogrammed Buttons

One young person who is clever at hand-lettering is earning extra money by monogramming dress buttons. Waterproof ink in black and colors is used and each button (plain, smooth-finish ones, usually, pearl) is decorated.

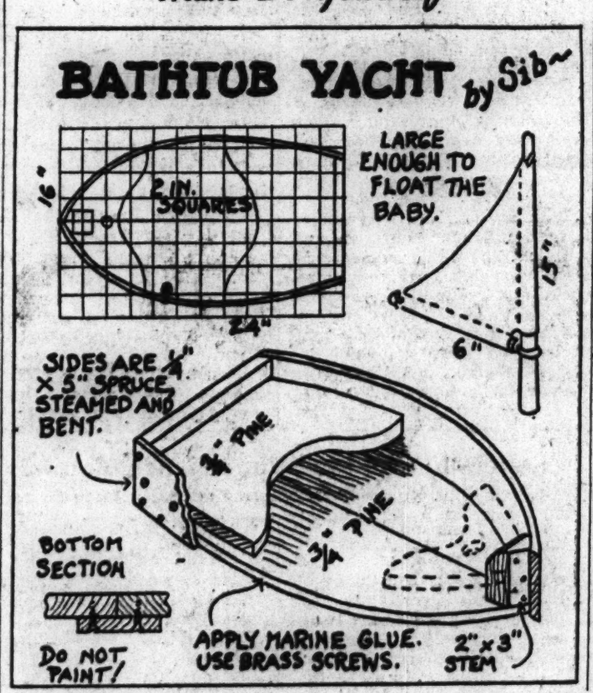
The clever buttons when used down the front of a sports dress, carrying one's own monogram of two or three initials, are exceptionally distinctive and smart, adding that desired personal touch to one's garment.—D. E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation for Today

THE glory of life is to love, not to be loved;
To give, not to get; to serve, not to be served.

—BLACK

Make It Yourself



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Daily Anecdote

A Luckless Libel

William Dean Howells when a boy worked as a typesetter in his father's printing office; but it is reported that on one occasion his services brought near-disaster upon his father's establishment.

Young Howells was supposed to set up the line: "The showers at Martin's Ferry last week, though copious, were not sufficient for the millmen."

Unfortunately, when he came to the last word, he set it up "milkmen"!

Brevities

Thomaston (Ga.) Times: The Library of Congress is one of the most complete libraries in the country. It contains almost any text- and reference-books available—except an arithmetic.

St. Louis Star-Times: Those who keep bathing suits for rent continue to hold steadfast to the belief that the planet earth is inhabited by a race of giants.

Detroit News: Not only is a sheepskin useful for reinforcing the seat of a graduate's overalls, but the mortar-board is fine if one is pointing for the plasterer's trade.

Atlantic Log: They say that every baby born in 1937 already owes the Government $420. No wonder they yell!

Stewart-Warnerite: The cookbook is another volume that is brimful of stirring passages.

Los Angeles Times: If you can't speak well of your fellowman, let him do the talking.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: It seems at times as if the "needle in the haystack" has its modern counterpart in the "squeak in a motorcar."

Factual Figuring: 11 (Switzerland) plus 5 (Berne) minus 6 (Zurich) times 6 (Geneva) divided by 4 (France, Germany, Austria, Italy) equals 15.

Letter Juggling: Pistol, Pilots, Postil.

Another Deletion Puzzle: Label, Abel, Bel, Be.

In Lighter Vein

A Good Example

In the public gallery of the Assembly Hall an elderly lady was heard to remark at the close of yesterday's session:

"If everyone else would do as I do and remain quietly in their seats until everyone else has gone out, there would not be such a crush at the doors."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Household Holocaust

Newly-Wed Husband: "Do you mean to say there's only one course for dinner tonight? Just cheese?"

Wife: "Yes, dear. You see, when the chops caught fire and fell into the sweets I had to use the soup to put it out."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

No Thanks

Genial Motorist: "May I offer you a lift, sir?"

Professor: "Lift? No thank you. I have no use for one. I live in a bungalow."—Speed.

Mother Tongue

Teacher: "Why do we call English our mother tongue?"

Pupil: "Because father doesn't get much time to use it."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Safe Gardening

"How are you getting along with your garden?"

"Fine! I've planted the seeds a foot deep—and I defy the neighbor's chickens to dig them up."

Not Enough

A farmer in need of extra help at haying time, finally asked Si Watson, a town character, if he could help him out.

"What will you pay me?" asked Si.

"I'll pay what you're worth," answered the farmer.

Si scratched his head a moment, then announced with decision, "No, I'll not work for that!"

Old Theory Is Upset

Mother, to Small Daughter: "Look, puss is washing his face."

Small Daughter: "No, he's washing his hands and drying them on his face."—Manchester Guardian.

Like Adam

"Did he take his misfortunes like a man?"

"Precisely. He laid the blame to his wife."

Jest a Minute

"It's to remind me to forget why I came here."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Hagar the Egyptian

It may be noted that Abram's retainers were of varying nationalities. Thus, while his chief steward came from Damascus in Syria (Gen. 15:2), his wife's maid, Hagar, was an Egyptian by birth (Gen. 16:1, etc.). It is generally supposed that she was one of the "maid servants" given to Abram by Pharaoh during the patriarch's stay in the land of Egypt (Gen. 12:14-16).

When Sarai still remained childless after she and Abram had lived for ten years in the land of Canaan, she decided to give Hagar "to her husband Abram to be his wife" (Gen. 16:3); and in due course she bore him a son, Ishmael (Gen. 16:16), who is regarded as the progenitor of the Arab tribes.

In view of Hagar's background, it comes as no surprise to find that she arranged for her son to marry "a wife out of the land of Egypt" (Gen. 21:21).

Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Savannah, Mo.

The last day of school this year was designated as "Minnie Cline Day," and merchants around the square closed their stores and joined the rest of the town in a basket dinner given at the park for Mrs. Cline, who has taught the primary grade in the school for 40 years.

Nearly all the merchants had been pupils of "Miss Minnie." She received letters, telegrams, flowers, and gifts from former pupils scattered in many states. Her corsage came from a statesman in Washington, D. C., one of her first pupils.

Her first class was composed of 131 pupils, whom the school board divided into morning and afternoon shifts. Even then, they sat three in a seat—often sharing only one slate. Ten years later, when her enrollment averaged 50, Mrs. Cline remarked, "I thought I had a snap then."

At 65, she is considered by state educational officials to have one of the most modern primary rooms in the state. She successfully introduced the latest approved system of teaching last year.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Special Board Meeting

Question: At a meeting of our board of directors a request was made by one of the members for consideration of a certain report. Since the regular board meeting was nearly over, and since the request had not been on the written agenda sent to each member, a motion was passed that a special meeting be held at a certain date to consider the report. At the special meeting two thirds of the members were present, constituting a quorum. The report was duly considered. However, a number of motions not directly connected with it were adopted, one being to give away a large sum of money. Before this vote was taken, two members left the meeting. The motion carried by one vote—6 to 5.

(a) Is such action, taken at a special session which has been called for a particular purpose, out of order?

(b) The president has since sent out a letter to each board member stating that any action other than the study of the report was out of order. Was this a wise procedure?

(c) When the motion was made, it did not receive a second for some time; and before the second was made, another motion was made to lay the matter on the table until the regular session. This was ruled out of order. Was this correct?

Answer: (a) Whether the motion was out of order or not depends upon the rules in the bylaws of the organization relating to meetings of the board. Unless otherwise provided, it is generally held that a board may consider any business at any meeting provided a quorum is present, and provided the meeting is a legal one that is properly called with notice to every member. In the writer's opinion, this would be true in the instance under discussion, unless the bylaws of the organization or of the state or national body specifically require notice to be given of the purpose of a special board meeting. That is, if the rules do not state otherwise, permission is granted, by inference, to consider any subject that may properly come before the board. It is assumed, of course, that eleven, the number of those voting, constitute a quorum, as in the absence of a quorum, no action could legally be taken.

(b) If it was actually out of order and the president so declared it as soon as that fact was determined, that would be sufficient. There would be no necessity for any letter. The ruling could be stated to the board at the next meeting.

(c) A motion to lay on the table until a specific time is improper. The proper motion would be to postpone to a definite time. This could not be made, however, until there had been a second to the main motion.

Sunbonnet Sue

Come With Me To Mexico

56

El Desierto de los Leones

No sooner had I arrived in the City of Mexico than I began hearing about El Desierto de los Leones (Ayl Day-se-ayr'-to day loce Lay-o'-nace—"desert of the lions"); but I must confess that the name did not especially lure me to make the much-discussed trip. Of course I wasn't troubled about meeting any mountain lions—the one I had encountered up in northern Mexico was far more anxious to get away from me than I was from him. But I felt that I had had enough desert for a while.

But everyone goes to El Desierto, I was told; so off I went, hoping that the ordeal would soon be over with.

We made the trick little jog to the right off the Paseo de la Reforma in order to turn left on Avenida de los Insurgentes (Een-soor-hane'-tace); and on and on we drove until we came to the impressive monument to Alvaro Obregon—the Mexican president who opened a new era of handing over the office without a revolution. (The monument is erected on the site of the restaurant where a fanatic shot him.) Then we turned right and drove up past the famed San Angel Inn and the colorful, twenty-first century studio-home of Diego Rivera; and then we began to climb.

Gradually we got up into a thick, swishing pine forest, where the trees were velvety green, the trunks black, and the ground brown with needles. Our road was lifting us in gentle sweeps up the cool slope of Mt. Ajusco (Ah-hoos'-ko). Here we were at an elevation of almost 10,000 feet. But where was the desert?

Then I was told that the name was a trifle misleading—like the Irishman's description of a lobster as "a red fish that swims backward" (right in all but three particulars). This was no desert; nor were there lions about.

It further developed that "Leones" was a family name, and that the old monks used to call retreats such as this, "deserts."

Scores of visitors were stretched out in the verdant coolness surrounding the old Carmelite monastery; and other scores were making merry in the little concessions nearby. I wondered when I had ever been in a more nearly ideal place—a spot not too zestful to prevent relaxation, nor too tranquil to make moving about seem out of place.

We visited the mellow ruins, poked around warily down in the gloomy subterranean passageways and cells where recalcitrant members of the order were chained in darkness, and then visited the odd little chapel where a whisper in a corner will travel round the walls and be heard distinctly in the opposite corner.

Save El Desierto for the afternoon when you feel most fed up with the din and bustle of the city. Relax yourself in a tranquillity of shady greenness and sweet bird-song. Then top it off with a dinner at San Angel—and be ready for the morrow.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Waiting to Go Ashore*

By LE PELLEY

EVEN THOUGH WE'RE SHIPPING A LOT OF WATER WE OUGHT TO REACH GANDER ISLAND BY EVENING!
THOSE HILLS LOOK THE SAME AFTER ALL THESE YEARS! LONELY AND MYSTERIOUS .....
KEEP WATCH MR. LANEY— I'LL GO BELOW AND TAKE A TURN AT THE PUMPS
I HEARD THE MEN SAY WE ARE ANCHORING AT GANDER ISLAND TONIGHT
MAYBE WE SHALL FIND THE LOST SAILOR — RED ANDERSON —
THE CHANCES ARE WE WON'T BE ABLE TO GO ASHORE UNTIL MORNING .....
THE ISLAND LOOKS TOO LONELY EVEN FOR A HERMIT!
MY FATHER TOLD ME ABOUT A HERMIT ONCE THAT WENT TO LIVE ON AN ISLAND — BUT WHEN HE FOUND WHAT POOR COMPANY HE WAS, HE WENT HOME AGAIN .....

Animal Town—*The Animal Alphabet (Continued)*

By DUMMER

M IS FOR MONKEY, HE SURELY LOVES TO PLAY
N IS FOR NEW, SPELLED GNU, JUST WHY WE CAN'T SAY
O IS FOR OSTRICH THE LARGEST BIRD TO BE FOUND
P IS FOR PYTHON, AS HE COILS ON THE GROUND
Q IS FOR QUAGGA, DRESSED IN COLLAR AND CUFF
R IS FOR RHINOCEROS, WITH SKIN THICK AND ROUGH
DUMMER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 7, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

No Compromise

SOME weeks ago the President of the United States said there would be no compromise on his original proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court. Opponents of that measure accepted the challenge and made it their own. Now a substitute measure has been introduced by senatorial lieutenants of the Administration and with the sanction of the White House. It purports to be just what neither side said they would have—a compromise. On closer study, however, "no compromise" appears still to fit the proposal. The President seems to have surrendered no essential part of his purpose.

On the strength of advance "compromise" reports we said last week that the new bill was much milder. Examination of its text shows that while it would not suddenly overwhelm the court its ultimate effects would be to destroy its independence. The independence of the judiciary can be brutally superseded by lynch law, it can be hastily overridden by other branches of the government in ways almost resembling mob action, or it can be gradually undermined. One way may be less of a shock to public conscience but will be equally destructive of judicial independence and equally violative of the spirit of the Constitution.

The new bill is only less sudden than the old. The original provided for the immediate appointment of six judges. If the "compromise" now offered were accepted the President would be able to appoint three justices (including one to take Mr. Justice Van Devanter's place) within six months, and the full six before the end of his term. Examination of the bill will show that the Supreme Court could still be tailored to fit any legislative program the Executive and Legislative branches may offer.

A way would have been found to detour the Constitution. The President has declared the way provided by the founders for removing constitutional obstacles—amendment of the Constitution—to be too slow. Remaking the court is much quicker and easier. If this method be adopted now, who would ever again bother with constitutional amendments? And if the Constitution can be changed any time Congress and the President decide to remodel the Supreme Court, how much Constitution is left?

Other Presidents have appointed as many as five justices. But they have done so in the regular course. They have not obtained special dispensation to permit naming a majority to approve a program they could not otherwise get by the Constitution. It is fair to recognize that justices appointed under the new plan might with all honesty and personal independence approve a program the President wishes. They might consider it constitutional even as minority members considered the AAA and the Guffey Act constitutional. Yet the effect—the overriding of one independent branch of the Government contrary to the intent of the Constitution—would be the same.

When the present situation of the court is considered, any necessity for the new measure is hard to discover. The court as constituted last term approved every New Deal measure to come before it. With the retirement of one conservative justice, the liberal majority is strongly buttressed. The country must question what kind of a program is desired if it is one that would not be approved by a court where Chief Justice Hughes and Mr. Justice Roberts would both have to swing to the conservative side to cause rejection. Even more, it must wonder what kind of a program is contemplated if it is one which requires six new justices.

Is it a program the people have considered? Is it a program approved in any party platform? Is it a program, or is it a method of changing constitutional fundamentals on which there can be no compromise?

Flight

AVIATION now is in a phase of development in which its progress may be estimated in inverse ratio to the amount of attention that its enterprises attract. Headlines on flights the last day or two not only are telling their own stories, but stressing this point.

Overshadowed by reports of continued suspense as to Amelia Earhart's safety, news of the two-way trans-Atlantic flight of the Pan American and the Imperial Airways clippers will go unnoticed by some readers. Yet—from the point of view of aviation rather than of human interest, of course—the more significant report is that which must receive less attention while the search for two courageous adventurers goes on with heartfelt wishes of a world for its success.

The two-way flight just completed at one end by Capt. Harold E. Gray of Pan American Airways, purring east, and Capt. A. S. Wilcockson of Imperial Airways, nosing west, lays double air tracks along the route soon to be a regular passenger lane between New York and London. Ten short years from Lindbergh, the dream his flight inspired in millions of minds comes true! Yet the tribute is spoken not through thousands of straining throats, not in crowds joyful as if war had just ended, not with paeans to heroism, but in the very lack of all these.

And that is how the history of aviation is being written today. Instead of the screaming headline, the routine announcement; instead of battle plans against unknown enemies in unknown regions, timetables for casual departures and arrivals; instead of the fanfares that celebrate new achievements with ill-concealed surprise that they were possible, the acceptance of these with a quiet confidence that is still more eloquent.

Collecting

THE 24th Philatelic Congress of Great Britain has just been held; and in the course of discussion one speaker put forward the theory that "boys do not collect stamps merely to improve their geography," but, rather, to obtain a larger number of different stamps than their friends.

The explanation is not altogether satisfactory; because the motives of competition and fashion, together with that of obvious aesthetic appeal, are so often absent from the hobby of collecting. What about those objects, apparently devoid of intrinsic attraction, or of significance, that are nevertheless objects of the chase to isolated individuals. What is the peculiar lure that leads a man to collect any sort of button? Or railway tickets? Why, darkest mystery of all, did Dr. Johnson collect orange peel?

A mere magpie habit of acquisition does not seem sufficient answer either. "I have," said Johnson of his bits of peel, "a great love for them." The foibles of the Great Cham of literature are not to be explained so easily as those of lesser men; but whatever his motive, he was not alone in his feeling.

Many an artist has lingered lovingly over the painting of orange peel. It has a beauty for those who can see it; and though artists are not, as a rule, collectors of orange peel, may not collectors, on the other hand, be merely artists who cannot express their feelings except by collecting?

Perhaps, after all, there is beauty in buttons, romance in railway tickets, and even an appeal to the imagination of some young folk in stamps—though such impressions may meet with no more general recognition than is aroused when

> . . . all unseen
> Romance brings up the 9:15.

Ahoy, Ranger!

THERE'S whooping in the focsle and jubilation in the cabin of the Yankee sloop Ranger at Brentons Cove tonight. All of which means Skipper Harold S. Vanderbilt's crack J Class cutter has been picked to defend the America's Cup against the challenge laid down by the Royal Yacht Squadron on behalf of Thomas O. M. Sopwith in the sloop Endeavour II.

Selection of the Ranger as sixteenth defender catches all hands aback. Of course, nobody suspected the Vanderbilt boat had the nomination sewed up tighter than a turks head after the long series of elimination races staged off Newport to find the ablest defender. Ranger won only ten races, chiefly because there weren't any more. The long-legged hooker from Bath swabbed up everything that crossed her hawse, in sailing conditions that ranged from pea soup fogs and gentle zephyrs to a piping twenty-knot breeze. She made Rainbow, victor over Endeavour I in the match of 1934, seem about as spritely as a Thames geordie. And her rapier prow parried the ambitious bid of the Yankee with what must have seemed like tantalizing ease to sentimental backers of the redoubtable Boston sloop.

Ranger's nomination stows another victory pennant in the locker of W. Starling Burgess, her designer. This is the third defender he has designed, and the sixth which comes from the drafting board bequeathed him by his father, Edward Burgess, who designed the Puritan, Mayflower and Volunteer, successful defenders of half a century ago.

Ranger is a good boat, And she must be all that, to hold her own with the big blue boat which has come three thousand miles to retrieve the 100 Guinea Cup that Queen Victoria bestowed upon the schooner America at Cowes eighty-six years ago. Even in casual tuning-up spins about Narragansett Bay, the invader has shown remarkable ability going to windward. The signs all point to an exciting contest—perhaps the best in all the long history of this premier ocean sport—when Ranger and Endeavour II slip their mooring July 31, and begin jockeying for the weather gauge in the long-awaited battle off Brentons Reef.

REVIEWING 80,000 veterans of the World War, King George of England reminded that "war is a great calamity for victors and vanquished." Once this thought sinks home, there will be no more "veterans" to review.

Birds of Another Feather

AND now comes the word that the early settlers of America were pretty careless when it came to naming the birds and some animals they found on their arrival here; with the result that, ever since, when people have thought they were seeing one species they were, in fact, seeing quite another.

Take robins, for instance. Dr. Rudyerd Boulton, curator of birds at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago can tell you the answer, if you say to him: "When is a robin not a robin?" He will tell you that the bird called a robin in the United States is not a robin at all and that therefore the answer to your question is "When it is a thrush."

It seems, according to Dr. Boulton, that the real robin is a small, British bird, about a third of the size of the American so-called robin, and only very distantly related, although superficially resembling it, having a red breast.

Then, too, there is the warbler. What we call a warbler in the United States does not really belong to the warbler family at all. True warblers belong in the Old World, and stay there. There is one native species of warbler in America—but, perversely enough, it is called a blue-gray gnat-catcher, and not a warbler.

And what do you say an oriole looks like? The American oriole turns out to be a blackbird, for the true oriole is unknown in the western hemisphere. And, as what we call an oriole is really a blackbird, so is a meadowlark a blackbird. It is all very confusing, but Dr. Boulton says there it is. America does have one true lark, but it is not the species poets and song writers have had in mind when they were writing their love ditties; it is called, rather frighteningly, a prairie horned lark.

And the sparrow, Dr. Boulton? Well, the sparrow is not a sparrow either; it is a species of weaver-bird, brought first as an emigrant, from Europe, in 1850.

The wood ibis of Florida is really a stork—not an ibis. There are, contradictorily enough, true ibises in Florida, but they are called white curlews—which they are not. Florida has quite a record for zoological misnomers; it has a turtle which it calls a gopher (bearing no resemblance to the little mammal in the north which is called a gopher) and it has a gopher which it calls a salamander. When it comes to the true salamander, Florida calls that a "Congo eel." Imagine!

All this confusion seems to have come about due to the natural preoccupations of the first settlers. They saw a lot of little things flying and leaping about which resembled items they had been accustomed to see flying or leaping around at home; so they said, "Look! There goes a thrush." Or a robin, or a gopher, or what not. And they simply pinned all the wrong names on and forgot about it. The wrong names stuck. And if the zoologists tried to unsnarl it all now, and really settle down to teach the public all the right names—well isn't there a proverb of some kind about "confusion worse confounded"? There are, Dr. Boulton says, times when it seems reasonable to let well enough alone.

J. M.

Day Dreams

By a Staff Artist

Some Like 'Em Cold

Critic's Holiday

ON BOARD S. S. LACONIA

IF THE blood of the Vikings runs in your veins, of course you always take the northern route to Ireland or England. You love soupy fog and icy wind. If your temperament is Mediterranean, perhaps you like to spend your time in cabin or lounge, playing games or reading. Then the route doesn't matter, so long as the ship doesn't turn turtle.

For me, a ship is a place for loafing; in fact it's the only place where I am able to do nothing whatever. But I don't enjoy doing nothing between walls. I want to walk the deck, to stand at the rail and watch the waves, or merely to doze in a deck chair. This program calls for sunshine, or at least for mild air.

So this trip was planned very carefully. We consulted many authorities. Most of them assured us that in June the Atlantic was like a mill pond and that we could lie on deck in swimming suits. One or two malcontents cast shadows over this sunny prospect. They had known it pretty cold, cold enough for a winter coat, in July. But who wants to believe such stories, in a Boston June? I packed a flannel suit and an Oxford uniform and raincoat and was ready to go.

But I had reckoned without Maggie. She was very patient but very persistent. She had no intention of telling me what to do, but she wanted to remind me that there had been cold days even going to the tropics. She thought it would be reckless to start without at least some heavies, an ulster and the old gray suit.

* * *

I pointed out that we should be only a week on the Atlantic, and what was I going to do with all those things on the Continent in July and August? You can't pack an ulster. What was I supposed to do, carry it on my arm all over a sizzling Europe?

The debate continued for weeks. We finally compromised. I carried the flannels, some medium weight clothes, the heavies, the old gray suit and a topcoat. I was very firm about the ulster. No family can be run without some discipline and authority.

As we lay at the East Boston dock the ship was crowded with visitors and the stateroom was decorated with flowers and boxes of candy. It was very stuffy. I looked across at Maggie and thought of the old gray suit in the bag. "My dear," I said coldly, "if this weather continues I am going to dislike you intensely." "Wait," said Maggie.

The first day out, it was fine and mild. "Nice weather," I commented innocently. "Yes—today," said Maggie.

The next day we were on the Banks. A fine mist turned into a thick fog. There was a chilly wind. I got out the heavies and the old gray suit and the topcoat and the scarf and a pair of gloves. Coat collar up, hands in pockets, I paced the deck. I tried to read in the deck chair. No go. I went into the library and read the Spectator and the New Statesman and Nation and Punch. But I can read those at home. I walked the deck some more, until the cold drove me inside again.

* * *

And so on, the next day, and the next. It seems it's the first time this year that the Laconia has been able to take the most northerly route.

On the third day came a wireless from six witty friends. It read, "Hosea 12 one and we mean banana oil." This I ignored. But I've worn the heavies and the old gray suit and the wraps all the way across. "There, you see!" I said to Maggie, "I told you I'd need them."

There are Vikings on board, too. People who go about in light suits, and bareheaded. They seem to have a good time. But on the whole I think the people in the Tourist section have more fun than we do. All the entertainments we have are the horse races and the cinema and the concerts and ping-pong, which are not very amusing. But walk aft to the Tourist deck or forward to the Third Class and you find gay groups listening to old folk songs sung to the accompaniment of a guitar, or watching couples dance Irish jigs and reels. On our side of the fence we are mostly middle-aged professional and business people, with inhibitions. The Tourists are not bothered with such nonsense.

It's been an exceptionally smooth passage. But hereafter, we've decided, we shall go by way of the Mediterranean. We like 'em warm.

L. A. SLOSS

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Ten Brave Men

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many of our citizens, I feel sure, will heartily applaud expressions of the Pacific Coast edition of the Wall Street Journal, as set forth in a recent editorial:

> Of the ten members of the Senate Judiciary Committee whose names are signed to the report on the judiciary bill, it can be said, in the old and stately Roman phrase, Bene de Republica meruerunt—"They have deserved well of the Republic."
>
> That document exhales the spirit of the men who founded this nation. In the devastating completeness of its criticism, and in the blistering scorn of its condemnation, it will stand in the history books as marking the end of the most direct assault ever made upon the very heart of our governmental structure.
>
> It is perhaps itself the best guarantee that in its own words such a measure "will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America."

Piedmont, Calif. C. W. ELLSWORTH

Good "Queen Bess"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The excellent article by Mr. Harold Hobson entitled "Woman's Place in Britain's Sun" in a recent Monitor contains one blemish which it would be a great pity, I think, for you to allow to pass uncorrected. Mr. Hobson says: "Elizabeth was as eager for war as any king has ever been." In view of the well-known historical facts such a statement almost takes one's breath away. On this question you will perhaps agree that J. R. Green is as good an authority as any. Particularly as he is none too favorable to Elizabeth. In his "Short History of the English People," Green says: "Her aims were simple and obvious: to preserve her throne, to keep England out of war, to restore civil and religious order." "No War, my Lords," the Queen used to cry imperiously at the council-board, "No War!"

If it is said that the statement referred to was meant to apply merely to the fight with the Armada, the answer is that Elizabeth's only concern in that fight was to see the enemy defeated in his attempt to invade England. That object achieved, there was nothing more, from her point of view, to be said or done.

To compare Elizabeth with (say) Henry the Fifth, is to suggest that the former was as eager to fight Spain as the latter was to fight France. Henry, filled with ambition, flew at France the moment he ascended the throne; Elizabeth, with great wisdom, simply defended her country from the would-be invader after having for thirty years warded him off by the most skillful diplomatic fencing.

WILLIAM C. BROOKES

London, Eng.

"What WPA Does to a Man"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am carefully reading your articles on "What WPA Does to a Man"—and let me tell you it does plenty—and why any man would elect to remain on it if he could get away from it, is beyond me. I have left WPA three times determined to earn a living, but nobody will employ a man 58 years old, so back to WPA I've had to go and, believe me, I am reluctant to look a taxpayer in the eye, knowing as I know what WPA is.

There is no reason on earth why the "Bob Trent" of your article should remain on WPA, when he can go back to work outside of it.

I could go on for a week telling of the almost unbelievable abuses, waste, lost motion and political manipulation that I have seen with my own eyes in the working of the WPA. Of juicy plums dropped into the laps of many who had political pull to get an administrative job on the WPA. I know of ten people with salaries of from $175 to $300 per month who got jobs in WPA with another $130 to $260 salary. The most unbelievable part of the whole set-up, however, is the system they have for checking on actual work accomplished.

R. F.

Roseburg, Ore.

Mr. Buskin's Yodelers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Ebenezer D. Buskin, locally famous inventor, has created another sensation in this usually peaceful rural village by teaching his cows to yodel.

Every evening, at milking time, his Jerseys give a concert which attracts an increasing number of visitors. Over the quiet fields sounds a medley of yodels in the best bovine key.

"I have often thought," declared Mr. Buskin, "how monotonous it must be for cows to chew their cuds by the hour. They seem to have no medium of expression other than a routine 'moo.'

"It was difficult to get them started, but I used a talking machine record for them. They listened closely, although at first I could see that they were bewildered. Gradually, they began to imitate.

"You know, of course, that imitation is the first law of learning. In the beginning, the cows were frequently in a minor key. All yodeling, of course, is a major matter; too often we treat such things as a minor affair.

"My next problem is to develop a three or four part yodeling medley. I can see that the cows are not satisfied to stop with this matter. Imagine what a touch it will give our sylvan atmosphere if a group of cows on the pasture hillside can, from time to time, give us a yodeling concert."

PEARSON HAYDN

West Mansfield, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Howland—A Pacific Pin Prick

By William A. Du Puy

ONE of the two men on the American mainland who has ever visited lonesome Howland Island which Amelia Earhart missed is Samuel Wilder King, delegate to Congress from Hawaii. Not only has he been to Howland but he went there officially, in 1924, when he was commander in the navy, and made a map of it and a report to the Government on what he saw.

He describes Howland Island as one of the most solitary spots in the world, an oblong spit of sand two miles long and half a mile wide, spilled north and south on the vast surface of the ocean, like a spoonful of sugar on the tablecloth.

Coral polyps, as is their way, put it there by making their homes on a submerged mountain peak which sat on the floor of the Pacific. Generations of them, leaving their bones behind for a million years, finally raised it to the surface. There waves and wind shipped up sand which was held together by scrawny grass until the island built itself twenty feet above the water. Then came innumerable water birds, badly in need of nesting places in this water waste, as its sole inhabitants. Finally a clump of clumsy Kau trees got hold in the middle ridge, where they thrive none too well.

* * *

The location of the island that has come so spectacularly into the spotlight is a little down toward Australia from the center of the biggest and most nearly landless of oceans. It is less than a degree north of the equator and less than four degrees east of the 180th meridian which is the international date line. Hawaii is 1620 miles out toward San Francisco. Baker, a smaller island, is 36 miles away and Jarvis, a twin of the solitudes, is 1000 miles to the east. Back toward Australia there are occasional reefs, barely awash, but there are none to the north where the lost fliers were for a time supposed to be.

Man in his prowling about the earth to see what he might see seems not to have found Howland until 1842 when Capt. George E. Netcher, whaling out of New Bedford, sailed past and reported it. In 1857 Alfred G. Benson, of the American Guano Company, visited Howland, built a monument, hoisted the American flag, and formally claimed the island.

The guano was knee deep and Mr. Benson, for a number of years, sent boats to load cargoes of it. Later the British found the island, helped themselves to the guano, laid claim to the island and leased it to guano gatherers.

Then Howland was forgotten. The decades passed and nobody went near it. So insignificant did it seem that, despite the pressure of land hunger, no nation coveted it.

Finally a new idea went careering about the world. Men had learned to fly and, in their utter madness, finally conceived the idea of crossing the vast Pacific in airplanes. A route to China was surveyed and it was found that a tiny island called Wake, which had come quite accidentally into the possession of the United States, provided a convenient stopping place on the way.

This caused Washington to wonder if there might be other tiny islands in the Pacific that might have strategic value if this idea of flying continued to grow. The bureau of air commerce wondered if there were others and where they were. It sent William T. Miller to find out. He is the second continental who has seen Howland. He made headquarters in Honolulu and used the coast guard cutter Itasca for his prowling of the south seas.

* * *

He found three islands—Howland, Baker and Jarvis. That was late in 1934. The islands did not seem of much promise because they were not the sort of coral islands that have lagoons of still water that provide safe landing places for sea planes. Only land planes could use them.

Despite this, it might be well, the Bureau of Air Commerce decided, to take these tiny islands under the flag against the possibility of their becoming useful. It turned back the pages of history to find how territory was annexed in the old days when many nations were in the business of acquiring it. The safest way, it decided, was through colonization.

But its method was unique among colonizations. It recruited Hawaiian boys, native-born American citizens, on the theory that they knew instinctively how to get along on South Sea islands. Three groups, each containing four boys, were taken to the islands by the Itasca. Camps were made for them, they were supplied, visited each three months. They liked it, stuck.

The colonies were planted in March, 1935. The facts of this annexation of these islands by the United States did not become known, however, for six months thereafter. It created quite a stir. Who, in this twentieth century, ever heard of colonization? It came near creating an international incident, also, because Britain, too, claimed the islands.

When Amelia Earhart decided to fly around the world on a land plane it worked out that Howland seemed a proper place for her to land. Yes. The colony on that island was intact. There was a suitable level stretch of beach on which she might land and take off. James Christian Kamakaiwa, American-Hawaiian, was in charge of the four colonists there. The Itasca was hovering near. Whoever flew this way would be welcome.

But Howland's first prospective visitors of the air, as an intent world now knows, failed to keep their engagement.

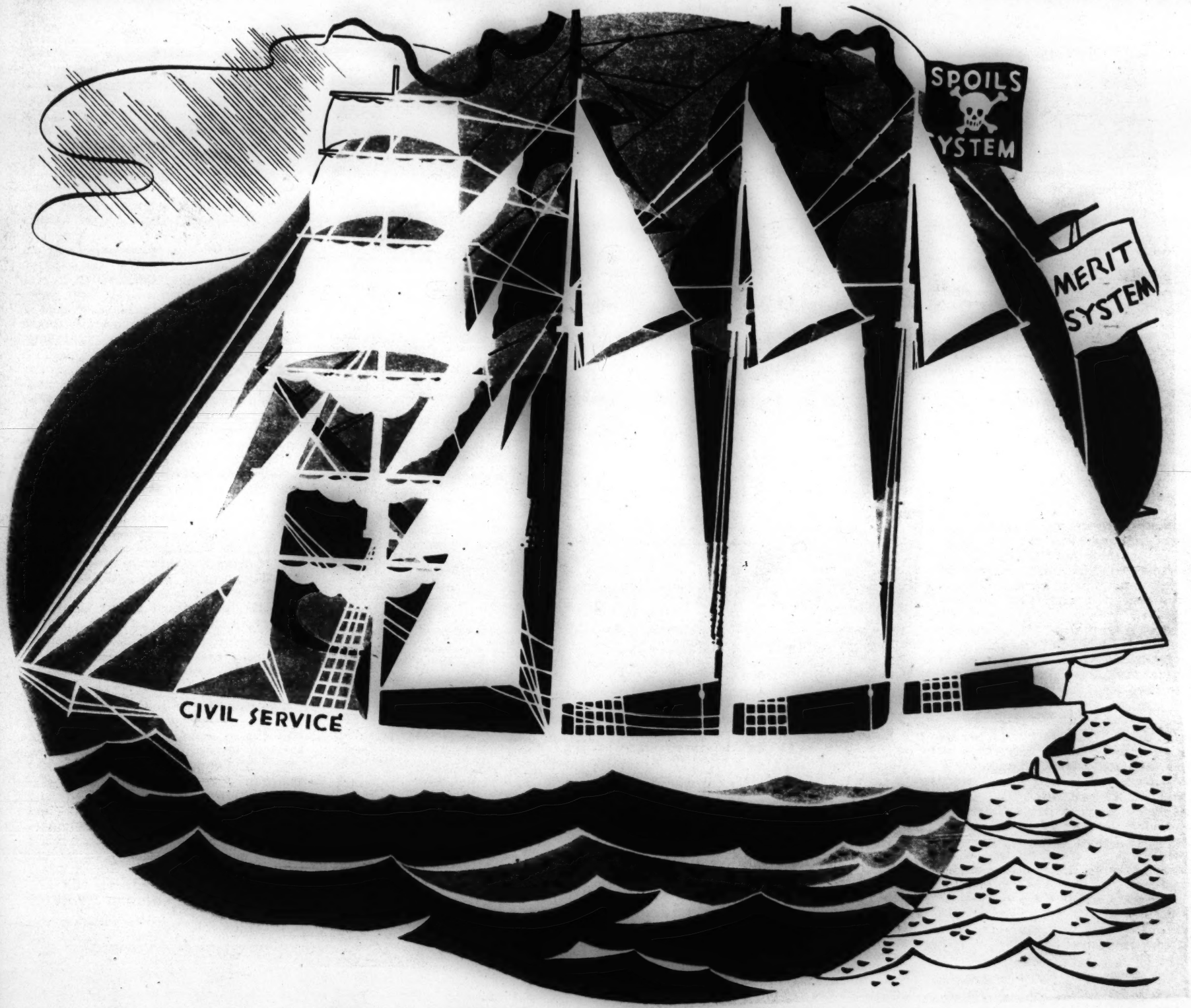
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

COPYRIGHT 1937 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
BOSTON, JULY 7, 1937



Battling for Merit

By Dr. Leonard D. White

Former Member, United States Civil Service Commission

FOR THREE YEARS I HAVE been a member of the United States Civil Service Commission. I return to the University of Chicago as a private citizen at a critical moment for the merit system.

Almost exactly a year ago both major political parties gave the country fervent pledges in favor of the extension of the merit system. President Roosevelt months ago recommended to Congress extension of the merit system "upward, outward and downward," to include all non-policy-forming positions.

* * *

In round figures, this proposal, which is in strict accord with both party platforms, would put about 324,000 out of 325,000 non-civil service positions under the merit system. Up to date, Congress has shown no enthusiasm for this drastic but highly desirable move.

To the contrary. So many bills have been introduced providing for new patronage appointments that the President felt it necessary to make a public protest in a letter to the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. In this letter the President said, in part:

> I have received a communication from the Civil Service Commission which states that there have been more than 70 bills introduced in this session of Congress which propose complete exemption for all positions affected thereby. . . .
>
> Aside from the undoubted fact that the merit system affords the best method for administration of government business, the particular feature of the system which has the greatest appeal is the open competition it provides to the taxpayers to seek the public employment for which they pay. Please let me urge upon the Congress the desirability of placing all but policy-forming positions under the merit system.

That the President speaks for the people in this respect is demonstrated by popular votes and informal polls on repeated occasions. A year ago, the Institute of Public Opinion polled the country on merit versus patronage. Merit won 88 out of every 100 votes. More recently, Dr. Gallup sounded out opinion on the postmasters. Nearly nine out of every ten voted to put the whole Post Office Department, including the office of Postmaster General, under civil service.

After a tumultuous debate, featured by hostile but unrecorded votes, the House, on a recorded vote, recently passed the Ramspeck bill, which places first, second and third class postmasters under civil service. At the time of writing no action has yet been taken by the Senate, and no report has yet been made by the Senate Committee on Civil Service.

* * *

Apparently some Senators and Representatives are reluctant to agree with Senator Logan of Kentucky, who was quoted in the Washington newspapers of Nov. 28, 1936, as saying:

> This thing of a man getting a government position just because he can control a few votes in some district is obnoxious and ought to be stopped.

Opposition to the merit system because those who control patronage don't want to give it up is logical—from the political point of view—however harmful its

All photos © Harris & Ewing

SHALL THE GOVERNMENT BE SERVED BY THOSE BEST QUALIFIED, OR BY THOSE WITH POLITICAL INFLUENCE?

Dr. Leonard D. White, Who Writes the Accompanying Article, and Who Is Shown Above, at the Right, Favors Merit as the Governing Factor. Civil Service Employees in the Washington Post Office, and Auditors in the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Are Shown at Work at the Right. Directly Above Is a Group Taking Civil Service Examinations for Typists

results. This opposition cannot be met by argument; it can only be defeated by merit legislation and proper enforcement of the merit system.

But some sincere persons are disturbed about the extension of the merit system for other reasons than fear of losing a job, or the power to control jobs. Some executives in government offices not under the merit system fear that the employees will not be loyal to them, or to their policies, unless the employees are personally selected. I have not found this to be true. I have received perfect loyalty from the staff of the Civil Service Commission. I do know that if employees are personally selected, the "business" executive in government office is likely not to select them himself. The congressman will attend to that detail for him.

♦ ♦ ♦

Under the civil service system, absolutely free discretion in selecting employees does not exist. The appointing officer, however, has much discretion. He may select one from the three names which are regularly certified for each vacancy. He may specify a man or a woman. In proper cases, he may ask for special combinations of education and experience. He may interview the persons certified, and make as extensive an inquiry about their suitability as he desires. In any case, he may discharge during probation for such reason as seems sufficient to him.

In actual fact, so carefully are eligibles for responsible positions examined and investigated that disloyalty is extraordinarily rare. When it is met with, there are adequate means of taking care of it.

In recent years many thousands of employees have gained federal employment in agencies partly or entirely outside the merit system. They have often performed excellent work, and in some cases have given unusual proof of interest in their work, capacity for it, and willingness to sacrifice time and comfort. It is sometimes asserted that these employees work harder and show more enthusiasm for their job than "civil service" employees, who, it is said, get in a rut, watch the clock, and exert themselves to the minimum.

♦ ♦ ♦

The facts certainly warrant no such comparison. A recent study by the Civil Service Commission shows that the federal service as a whole is working overtime at the rate of about 28,000,000 hours per year. The agencies under the merit system are contributing their full share.

On this point Mr. Joseph B. Eastman, a distinguished member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, is well qualified to speak. In a recent address he said:

> As one who has had twenty-three years' experience in the public service, nothing arouses my anger more than the idea which so many entertain who are without experience that public employees are a lazy, time-saving lot of mediocre ability, and lacking in initiative. I have never found them so. On the contrary, the thing that has always impressed me has been their extraordinary readiness to put their souls into the job and often to endure overtime work without pay, when on the whole they gain so little recognition for their work.

There are some difficulties in handling personnel matters under any formal system. Time is consumed in giving examinations and preparing employment lists, and the delay is vexatious. Were the Civil Service Commission more adequately financed, these delays could be substantially reduced. On some registers, the employment of disabled veterans presents a problem, but one which can be met with good will and tolerance on either side. The quota system sometimes handicaps good administration.

These, however, are not the actual reasons for reluctance to extend the merit system. The appetite for patronage has been whetted by the unparalleled number of patronage appointments during recent years. Congressmen, and, even more important, congressmen's constituents, cannot understand why the jobs should not continue. The pressure upon the unfortunate congressman is tremendous and will remain so as long as positions remain outside the merit system. Experienced members of both houses fully understand this and pray heaven for deliverance.

Meanwhile the departments are steadily moving forward to strengthen and improve civil service. College and university men and women are choosing the public service as a career in large numbers. A college-grade examination for positions at $1620 a year brought out 7000 applicants in 1934 and 21,000 in 1936. The examination is so difficult that over half these college graduates "flunked." Those who are successful represent a high order of native ability — good raw material. About 500 men and women are being placed each year from this register. College graduates in the scientific and technical field are secured by other examinations.

Washington is a good city in which to continue one's education. Many first-rate young men and women attend evening classes offered by the public schools, or by one of the universities in the District. Personnel officers in the departments and establishments cooperate in facilitating study opportunities. Observation leads me to believe that young persons who are willing to undergo the strenuous life of a full-time job and part-time study can find ample opportunity to prepare themselves for the job ahead.

♦ ♦ ♦

The opinion is often expressed that the civil service holds out little chance for rapid promotion to interesting and important work. It is true as in any big organization that there is a large amount of routine work which has to be done, and consequently a large number of routine workers. The demand for men and women of outstanding ability for promotion is, however, unceasing. There are not enough to go around. So far as topnotchers are concerned, the chance to rise in the government service is certainly as good as in the academic world.

What specifically can a young man or woman expect from the financial point of view? The initial salary for professional work is $2000 a year, rising to a maximum of from $8000 to $9000. The usual salary for the clerical, administrative and fiscal service is $1620 a year, rising to the same maximum. The proposal of the Committee on Administrative Management to raise the ceiling to $15,000 has met with little Congressional support.

In its last annual report the Civil Service Commission stated:

> The public service cannot thrive on a half-merit, half-patronage basis, whether in national, state or municipal administration.

The new type of government work in the field of social security illustrates why the extension of the merit system is more imperative than ever before. The staff under the Social Security Board is being chosen by the merit system because we cannot afford any chance of failure when we are dealing so directly with the lives and happiness of 25,000,000 people. Similarly, the merit system ought emphatically to be extended to other agencies which affect in some degree the character and efficiency of the government of 130,000,000 persons.

MEN WHO NOW CONTROL MANY GOVERNMENT POSITIONS

Congressmen, Both Senators and Representatives, Through Their Patronage Privileges, Determine the Distribution of Many Non-Civil Service Posts in the United States Government. A Group Is Shown Above About to Part at the Adjournment of the Seventy-fourth Congress

Postscript to a Chinese Drama

Although Labeled "Traitor" Because He Kidnaped Chiang Kai-shek Last December, Chang Hsiao-liang May Be a Patriot Instead, Since He Sought Only to Unite China

By H. B. Elliston

UNDER SURVEILLANCE IN a faraway village in the Chinese province of Chekiang there resides a man who qualifies as the world's most misunderstood person. His name is Chang Hsiao-liang. He is a marshal of China, often called the "Young Marshal," the reason being that he was given this high office when he was in his twenties. Being still this side of 35, he remains the "Young Marshal." The world now associates his name with an act of high treachery. For it was the "Young Marshal" who, on Dec. 12, was responsible for the *coup de théâtre* at Sianfu—the coup which made a prisoner of the man who runs China, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The Sianfu coup was a nine-days' world wonder. It remained big news till it was liquidated by the release of the generalissimo. During that time the label of "traitor" was pinned on the "Young Marshal." It has stuck. For the news of the world is too hurried to allow of any review of the facts even when those facts have never been revealed! The story's the thing. Nothing is less interesting to a news room than the follow-up of a story in which the public appetite has become satisfied. The facts in the Sianfu episode, however, are worth retailing, since they alter the complexion of the coup, and make the "Young Marshal" a patriot instead of a traitor—a Don Quixote of a patriot, if you like, but not a Benedict Arnold.

This is what most old-timers in China felt at the time. On Dec. 22, last, the present writer wrote, "Provided the seizure ends happily, which is still expected in spite of the extension of the revolt to Kansu province, the impetuosity of 'the Young Marshal' may be a service to China, and his treason may not be so treasonable after all." The reason for thus flying in the face of the news was a knowledge of the "Young Marshal."

* * *

Before his Sianfu exploit, Chang Hsiao-liang was best remembered as the overlord of Manchuria. Prior to the Japanese conquest in 1931, Manchuria belonged to China. But it was Chang's own satrapy, an area bigger than France and Germany combined; inherited from his father, Chang Tso-lin, the "old Tiger." Of all China's warlords, young Chang was the only one to inherit his bailiwick. Yet how different he was from his father! Chang the Elder grew up a bandit in the wilds of Manchuria, medieval in his ideas of government, rough and uncultured. His son went to a Y. M. C. A. school. Agreeable, English-speaking, never happier than when playing poker or golf with foreign friends—this was Chang *fils*. His father's associates could not reconcile themselves to such a successor. But, when they tried to undermine the new occupant of the Manchurian "throne," they found that the chip of the old block had not been softened either by education or his foreign associations. Within a few months he had two of the more ambitious lesser chieftains executed in his own palace!

The "Young Marshal," however, was modern, as his father was feudal. That means in China that he had a patriotic feeling for China. He bowed, for instance, to Nanking's sovereignty over Manchuria. He went out of his way to join the Nationalist party, the party of those who wanted to modernize their country, the party which now runs the Nanking government. The Japanese were never so angry as when they saw the Nationalist flag fly over Chang Hsiao-liang's palace at Mukden. Japan preferred to see the "Young Marshal" remain independent of the Nationalists, as his father had been; it was easier to deal with Manchuria as an independency. So the Japanese officials in Mukden tried to make Chang Hsiao-liang see the error of his ways. But the youthful satrap, with a patriotism that would have bewildered his father, refused.

Of course, the acknowledgment of allegiance to the Nationalist party made the "Young Marshal's" problem easier. He could always "pass the buck" in his periodical collisions with Japanese diplomats. To even the old-timers in China, however, there was something genuine in Chang's patriotism. That genuineness received further endorsement when he made over a considerable sum of money to endow a university in Mukden. At the time the "Young Marshal" looked upon education as the pass-key to national regeneration.

* * *

For his fealty to the Nationalist party, therefore, Chang Hsiao-liang lost an empire. Since then he has cooperated wholeheartedly with Chiang Kai-shek, *de facto* governing head of the Nationalist party, who made him vice-generalissimo of China. He gave an example of his disinterestedness when he resigned control over his Manchurian armies. When he joined Chiang Kai-shek, these armies became government troops, and have been taking a leading part in the Chinese Government's military operations against the so-called Chinese Reds.

In time, this Red-chasing came to appear meaningless to Chang Hsiao-liang. It was fratricidal. It seemed to him that, with Japan nibbling away at the Chinese domain in North China to add to Japanized Manchuria, China should close her ranks, including Reds and everybody else. He tried to obtain a hearing when he returned to Nanking from one of his Red-hunting campaigns in the Northwest. But he could not obtain any satisfaction. So he decided to make a last effort to persuade the Generalissimo during one of the latter's visits to Chang's headquarters.

The Young Marshal merely wanted a change of policy. He did not, as alleged at the time of the Sianfu coup, want money, or the deposition of the Generalissimo, or injury to him; nor was he either a Soviet or a Japanese tool. On the first day that friends of the captured Generalissimo-arrived in Sian the "Young Marshal" told them that he would go to Nanking with the Generalissimo when they arrived at a decision as to the policy and would stand trial and take whatever punishment might be meted out to him.

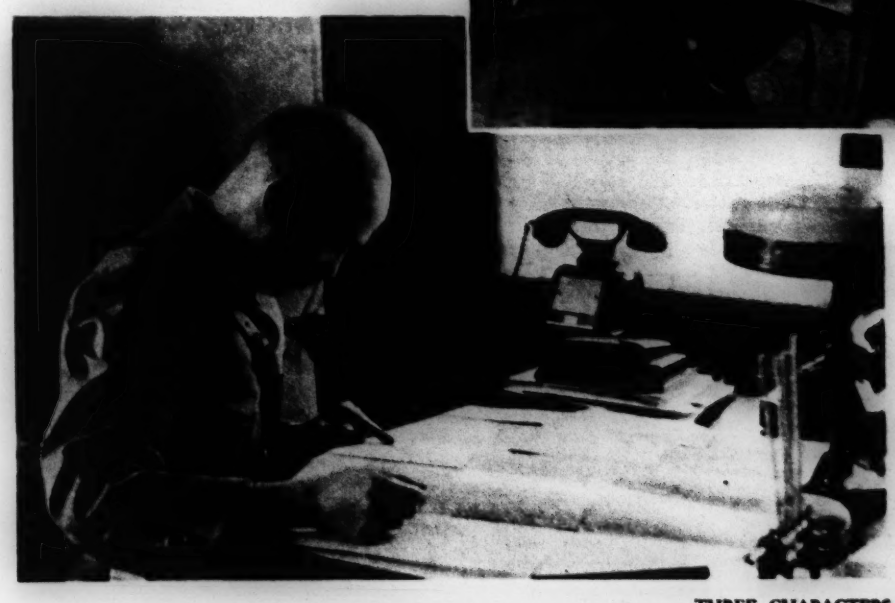
What actually precipitated the coup is a story within a story. An anti-Japanese demonstration of students had been arranged in Sianfu during the Generalissimo's visit to the "Young Marshal." The Generalissimo wanted it stopped, but the Sian authorities demurred; whereupon, according to the "Young Marshal," the Generalissimo declared that he would arrest the parade in its tracks by ordering the police to use machine guns. The notion that machine guns could be used against students when those weapons were not being employed against the Japanese stirred the Sian authorities to protest. By Sian authorities is meant the authorities in the province of which Sian is the capital; i. e., Shensi. They, not Chang's troops, were in control of Sian; both armies were brigaded together in joint expeditions against the Reds. Both of them, too, were united in their demand for the cessation of Red-hunting.

It was the Generalissimo's order against the students, however, that determined the Shensi troops there and then to make the Generalissimo listen to their arguments. Thus the "Young Marshal" was not actually the prime mover in the coup, though he takes full responsibility for it; his hands were forced, in order to save the Generalissimo, and prevent harm coming to him personally. He kidnaped the Generalissimo to prevent the Shensi troops from kidnaping him. Some accidental shooting, it is true, was provoked by the capture, but the "Young Marshal" is convinced that, if he had not taken action, the upshot of the episode would have been tragedy. The Shensi troops are old bandits who might not have been so punctilious.

* * *

The situation, one may gather, was very delicate. The "Young Marshal" lived in dread lest the Shensi troops might insist that they should be the Generalissimo's hosts. But the strangest thing about the entire episode is that the Generalissimo was in far more danger from a certain anti-Chiang Nanking government than from his captors! This is now revealed between the lines of Madame Chiang Kai-shek's story of the coup published in serial form in the New York Times. She mentions the "unhealthy obsession" of leading military officers in Nanking to attack Sian under cover of a desire to "rescue" the Generalissimo, a clique in the Government, anxious to take over the reins of government, wished to bombard Nanking, and seemed to have

(Continued on page 13)



THREE CHARACTERS IN A CHINESE DRAMA

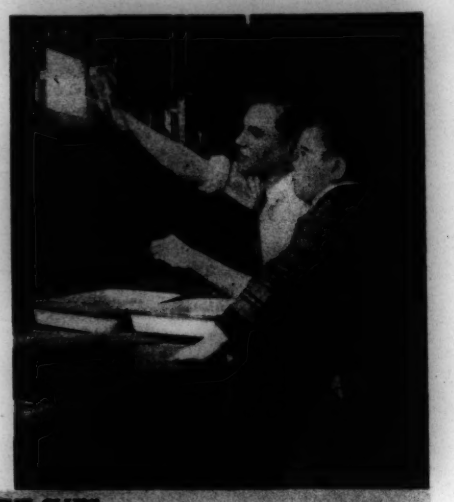
Fix Publishing Co.

Chang Hsiao-liang, Formerly Overlord of Manchuria, Is in the Center, Above. He It Was Who Staged the Kidnaping, Last December, of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, Leader of the Chinese Government, Pictured at the Left. Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, American-Educated Wife of China's Generalissimo, Managed to Gain Her Husband's Release. She Is at the Right.

Checking Crime at the Source

Police, Courts, and Prisons Treat the Results, but Honesty and Social Conscience Begin in Youth, and Three Experts Now Are Turning to Work Among Boys as the Best Preventive

By Roland Hall Sharp



"OVER AT THE CLUB"

That Is Where Fortunate Boys Now May Go for Recreation, Fellowship, and Activities. The Fascinating Boys' Club Is Directly Above, and Its Swimming Pool Is Shown Enlarged by Young Clubmen. At the Right Is a Photo Laboratory Such as Are Available in Chicago Boys' Clubs, With Two Members Inspecting a Freshly Developed Film.

SANFORD BATES

Director of the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc., and Formerly Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons

Ewing Galloway

THAT BOYS MAY SEE LESS OF THESE

The Crowded Streets of Great Cities Have Been Unsatisfactory Training Grounds for Youths, and Many of Them Have Had to Endure Prison Terms as a Result. Officials Now Propose to Correct This Situation by Helping Young People to Better Experiences. A Glimpse of a New York Street Is at the Right, the Federal Penitentiary at Atlanta, Above.

IF PRISONS, G-MEN and laws held the answer to crime, no three men would be in a better position to know it than Sanford Bates, for years the Director of the Federal Bureau of Prisons; J. Edgar Hoover, G-Man chief; and Dean Wayne L. Morse of the University of Oregon Law School. Yet each of these men is saying by actions that prisons are not enough, G-Men are not enough, and laws are not enough.

Mr. Bates, whose name has come to stand for enlightened prison management, recently left prison work for boys' club work. Mr. Hoover, in speech after speech, appeals for the training of youth to lessen crime at its source. Dean Morse took leave of absence from his law school to supervise an embryonic crime prevention bureau in the Department of Justice at Washington.

Taking office as Executive Director of the Boys' Clubs of America represents for Mr. Bates a step from the age-long effort to suppress crime and to reform criminals, over to the other end of the cycle, where boys are turned into constructive roads leading away from crime.

* * *

"We have tried government repression of crime so long, without lessening crime itself," Mr. Bates told this writer, between strokes of a safety razor as he sandwiched an interview into the end of a busy day just before leaving Washington for New York, "that if this is all we have to look forward to, we have made a pretty dismal failure."

"I have been passing the buck to the community," Mr. Bates admitted, "saying, 'How can we in the prisons make any headway with fully developed criminals? You, out there where boys get a wrong start, ought to be preventing the formation of criminals.'

"So the Boys' Clubs threw that back in my teeth. They said, 'Come on up here (to New York) and do it.'"

Mr. Bates could hardly find a field more promising in its direct bearing on crime prevention, than in boys' clubs.

From dark alleys and impoverished homes, boys' clubs draw youngsters into the warmth and interest of games, sports, handicrafts, reading, teamwork. They learn to win scholarships instead of falling into petty thieving with the gang at the corner. When the story of the boys' clubs is finally told, it will be rich with records of lives salvaged while there was still time, with the record of crime prevented by removal of some of its causes.

Such is the work Mr. Bates is entering. Few men could find more satisfaction in awakening the constructive urges of a boy, and drawing him away from the downward spiral of energy gone wrong. Like Warden Lawes, Warden Johnston, and others who have grappled vainly inside prisons with the problem of lessening crime, Mr. Bates has reached a conclusion which dominates the future of crime prevention.

"If crime is just an accident," he said, "if there is no relationship between environment and crime, then there is nothing to do but resign ourselves. But if there is evidence—and there is evidence aplenty—that inadequate social conditions, poor housing, and so on, add to crime, then we ought to get together and improve conditions; in other words, stop crime at its source.

"We can build up a new spirit of sportsmanship to transfer the allegiance of boys from their gangs to the community. This is a tremendous job. Crime has been made to appear attractive, and we have to build up new incentives."

When a man of Mr. Bates's experience in prison work turns his efforts clear away from the field usually embraced in crime prevention—police, courts and prisons—his action is more than a passing event. It signalizes the growth of an entirely new approach to the crime problem, an approach slowly making its way into national consciousness as the only effective way of dealing with crime and its annual toll. That toll still weighs around $15,000,000,000 a year in the United States, not to mention the human cost of crime.

* * *

But Mr. Bates is by no means alone in his action of reversing the traditional approach to crime prevention. It can hardly be said that J. Edgar Hoover has gone as far as Mr. Bates toward a social outlook on how to prevent crime. The G-Men have machine-gunned their way to the spotlight and to national admiration. In five brief years, the G-Man has become the hero, and the gangster a much deflated "Public Enemy," of late lowered still further by Mr. Hoover's "Public Rat."

The effect of this law enforcement crusade is not to be underestimated. Among boys alone it has dramatized the cravenness of crime and the heroism of law observance. Mr. Hoover knows that G-Men alone can never rid the country of crime.

So Mr. Hoover is found appealing to boys' clubs, the Y. M. C. A., and to the nation at large over the radio, for more activity of the kind that reduces the need for G-Men.

"We have youth in crime because we have failed to provide youth with proper outlets and upbringing," he has said. "Only in the rarest instances of diseased minds can we say that the first offender commits crime out of sheer antisocial sentiments. Children are driven to crime because of deep-laid faults in society, such as poverty, degeneracy, and because their elders neglect them."

Again, Mr. Hoover expresses satisfaction over the "greater awakening to the tremendous necessity of building a bulwark against the ravages of crime during the early ages of its potential victims."

And, finally, "There is no possibility of wiping out crime by trying to reform criminals. The house has been burned down. The tree has felt the blow of the ax and has fallen in the forest. . . . The only possible way to strike at crime is to strike at it before it is strengthened through affiliations, through associations, through the cunning of law evasion which comes so quickly through association with the underworld."

* * *

This from the man whose chromium-plated and streamlined bureau for law enforcement has become a symbol of safety for America from the most spectacular of interstate criminals!

The Police Training School in the Federal Bureau of Investigation is spreading G-Man methods throughout the country by training men to become local law enforcement officers. Since 90 per cent of crime is state and local, and the F. B. I. handles only about 10 per cent of federal crime, the training school is indispensable. Of the 47 members in the first two sessions, practically every graduate went home to take a higher position in local law enforcement, and to train others.

But Attorney General Cummings and the Department of Justice are not content to rest on detection and apprehension of criminals, even on a national scale. Justin Miller headed the faint beginning of a crime prevention bureau which was set up in the Department of Justice after the Attorney General's conference on crime. The conference was called in December, 1934, and broke new ground by bringing social workers around the table with judges and lawyers in a common attack on the causes of crime.

Mr. Miller was called to other work for the Government, and Dean Morse came to Washington. Possibly no commentary on the newness of the social approach to crime prevention could be more telling than the size of Dean Morse's establishment. Within a short distance of the miles of corridors given over to the G-Men, Dean Morse sits in a small office and looks into a future as yet only glimmering with prospects for effective work against crime's causes.

Dean Morse, so far, can do little more than improve his office's clearing

(Continued on page 15)

Toward a Christian World-Outlook

The July Oxford Conferences Bring to a Focus the Issues and Decisions That Are Being Pressed Upon the Nazarene's Followers by Totalitarian States

By Basil Mathews

STANDING ON THE Mount of Olives, in company with a group of men and women, a chosen leadership gathered from almost every nation on earth, I heard one of the most brilliant younger Christian leaders in the world, Dr. Kraemer of the Netherlands and Java, say: "Our greatest need is a fresh unified Christian world-outlook—a new *Weltanschauung.*" That sentence has rung like a bell in my consciousness ever since.

What lay behind that word in Dr. Kraemer's mind? He has not only traveled in most of the lands of the earth; but has in Europe and America, in Egypt, North Africa and Palestine, in India, Malaysia and the Dutch East Indies as well as China and Japan, dug deep into the life and thought of Christians who watch the acids of modernism corroding the spiritual life of Moslem, Hindu, Buddhist, Confucianist and Christian alike. He sees that from Chicago to Calcutta, from Paris to Tokyo the crisis is one crisis. New clamant, insurgent pagan materialisms menace the hardly-won freedom of man's spirit. If Christianity is to lead the spiritual forces of the world in redeeming men of all races from that peril and to a life of harmony hitherto unrealized, she must achieve a unified world-outlook—a clear, ringing conviction, intellectually unassailable and bracing the nerve to new adventure and the muscle to sustained labor.

The already famous World Conference of Churches on Church, Community and State, organized by the Universal Christian Council of Life and Work, is to meet in Oxford from July 12 to 26. It is an early enterprise toward that world-outlook. Another religious conference, called the World Congress of Faiths, also is meeting in Oxford from July 23 to 27. Already for two or three years in North America and Western Europe a particularly quiet and singularly steady work has been done by a considerable number of the finest thinkers toward a new and concrete restatement of the permanent beliefs of the Christian churches in face of the titanic problems that vex a perturbed world.

* * *

At the hour when this article appears, Chinese, Japanese and Indian leaders from the East—men like the famous student movement leader, Mr. T. Z. Koo, and the Indian Bishop of Dornakal, Dr. Azariah—a vibrant Asiatic who has dropped helpful bombshells among the western ecclesiastics in earlier conferences—are on their way to Oxford. Leaders of the great Orthodox churches of Eastern Europe and notably the brilliant philosopher, Dr. Zankov of Bulgaria, are *en route;* while American Christian thinkers, orthodox and unorthodox, are already crossing the Atlantic.

Dr. John C. Bennett, Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Dr. Leiper, Dr. Van Dusen, Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr and others have already done outstanding research work in advance. Viscount Halifax, Chancellor of Oxford University, and the Archbishop of Canterbury will welcome the delegates, under the chairmanship of Dr. John R. Mott, while the speakers at other sessions will include Mr. T. S. Eliot, Dr. John Mackay of Princeton, Professor Brunner of Switzerland, Dr. J. H. Oldham and Sir Walter Moberly.

A considerable youth group will hold parallel meetings alongside the main conference and will be addressed by a number of the same speakers, while themselves working toward their own conclusions on the great issues that are being discussed.

Between the Oxford Conference on "Church, Community and State," and its successor at Edinburgh, in August, on "Faith and Order," the Archbishop of Canterbury will, at Lambeth Palace, entertain the delegates to both conferences. Next year the problem of "the on-going Christian community," especially in its world-mission to Africa, Asia and the island people of the world, will be faced by the International Missionary Council, representing all the races of mankind, at Hangchow, China. In 1939, 1500 Christian youth, all under thirty-five, will be called together in Europe to carry forward the world adventure.

What are the world issues at stake in facing which "Oxford" can give a world-lead? Here is man. His growth, his freedom, are rooted in the dignity, the value of the individual human person who has direct access to God. Giant groups that begin to call themselves Persons—notably the Nation-State and the Marxian Mass-Man—declare that they have absolute right and power to demand and enforce utter obedience and service. They aim to shut out man from God, and so from all that gives his life meaning.

* * *

Each of us is born into some family and into a Nation or "Volk" with God-given comradeship and loyalties. We are trustees of our nation's distinctive spirit and gifts. We inherit them and must pass them on unspotted. Each of us feels in regard to his country what the English poet said of his, "Who dies if England lives?" The Christian, however, is simultaneously a member of another community, a church in which his comrades, his brothers and sisters include men and women of every nation under heaven—and their allegiance is to God. What is man to do? To give ultimate allegiance to any other than God is idolatry; to bow the knee to the nation when it orders acts that contradict Christ is to fall back into the worship of a tribal god.

How agonizing is the urgency of these issues becomes clear even if we merely catalogue two or three of them. The crisis for the Christian forces face to face with the totalitarian claims of government to dominate and direct the life of the church was summed up the other day by a great German leader, who said to me in conversation: "My tragedy is that I, who worship a totalitarian God, am a citizen of a totalitarian state." At the other end of the Euro-Asiatic continent the Christian leader, Chiang Kai-shek, is working with his colleagues to build a modern democratic nation-state in China, between the Fascist-Imperialist hammer of Japan and the Communist anvil of the powerful "Red" forces in China.

In Turkey on the East and Mexico in the West a secular-scientific conception of the state cuts out religion from education, and makes the will of the nation-state absolute over all aspects of life. Everywhere the absolutism of the state and its growing control, not merely of physical force but of all those subtle creative educational influences in school, college and university, and in the press and radio, give the rulers a range and an intimacy of power today beside which the despotism of the Caesars and Emperors of the ancient world pales into relative inefficiency.

* * *

"Oxford" must face the fact also that from Central Europe across Russia and Japan, millions of youths find that the new mythologies of blood and soil, race, nation, party and class give radiant meaning to life. The slogans, uniforms, rituals and mass-activities; the hero-worship of Messianic spell-binding, are persuasive substitutes for the faith of their fathers—which may still again become the faith of their sons. There is the crucial issue for "Oxford."

In Jesus, in his life and teaching, is an infinitely greater, truer, more chivalrous and vigorous meaning for life; a simplicity, a practicality, indeed the only sure foundation for a universal harmonious good life for all mankind. "Oxford" is either an adventurous quest for that meaning in terms of eternity and of twentieth century faith, or it fails of its object.

How drastic the probe may be at Oxford is indicated by such a question as that raised by the poet, Mr. T. S. Eliot, in a national radio-talk in preparation for the Conference. After declaring that "we must aim to do away with conditions that make virtually impossible the full spiritual development for which men and women were intended" and that "economics and sociology are a department of Christian ethics," he goes on to ask: "Are the assumptions on which we buy and sell stocks and shares, for instance, compatible with Christian morals?"

* * *

The Marquis of Lothian, in another national broadcast, looks to "Oxford" to aid in developing "a dynamic Christianity helping to the solution of the four main problems which confront mankind today—the preservation of free institutions, the establishment of the brotherhood of man through the ending of war, the reconciliation of the socialist ideal with individual liberty and initiative, and the spiritualization of education, literature and art."

"Oxford" is then not a terminus or a goal, but a milestone on the road. The more ringing are its convictions; the more thorough its clarification of the mind, the more powerful will be the call to go on from Oxford and Edinburgh through Hangchow 1938, to the youth in 1939. "Oxford" will have forward views; but they will necessarily be the forward views of "back-numbers." The dynamic drive of integrating the revolutionary truths of the Christian faith into the world's new life must come from a new generation.

To sum up the "Oxford" program: you cannot fight pagan force with nega-

(Continued on page 15)

OXFORD: WHERE RELIGIOUS LEADERS WILL MEET — L. J. Heffernan from Gendreau, N. Y.

Services Will Be Held, Among Others, at St. Mary's Church, Whose Spire Rises in the Center of the Picture. The World Conference Headquarters Will Be at Hertford College, and That Conference Itself Will Be in the Sheldonian Theater and the Town Hall

New Zealand Looks Ahead

Larger Than England, Scotland and Wales, With Great Natural Advantages, It Is Caught Between a Heavy National Debt and Declining Markets—Immigration Seems the Best Solution

By Donald Cowie

Author of "New Zealand From Within"

All Photos by Courtesy of the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London

NEW ZEALAND IS A MOUNTAINOUS COUNTRY

Gallery Gorge, Waiho, South Island

THE BRITISH DOMINION of New Zealand, larger than England, Scotland and Wales together, with an ideal climate, a fertile soil and a small population, is barely 100 years old in terms of white settlement, but already enjoys a high standard of living. This is because New Zealand has hitherto been able to sell her characteristic products—frozen meat, butter, cheese, wool and fruit—at good prices to Great Britain, which has imported more and more foodstuffs as her people have turned their attention increasingly to manufacturing.

The population of New Zealand is just over 1,500,000, therefore the Dominion has had to rely upon overseas countries, mainly Great Britain, for capital to develop her lands, and for manufactured goods. During last year New Zealand exported produce worth £56,408,113, of which more than 80 per cent went to Great Britain. She imported manufactured goods worth £42,016,916, and her net profit of £14,391,197 was used to pay the interest on her public debt that amounts to £11,278,040 annually.

* * *

It will therefore be seen that this Dominion is in a curious position of economic tutelage. As a producing unit she is fortunate to possess one customer who keeps her supplied with ready cash, credit and capital goods, and who takes the greater part of her surplus production in return; but she is dependent on that customer, whose prosperity, or the reverse, is the automatic measure of her own. Until recently, there seemed no limit to the British market for her produce. New Zealand's total exports mounted from £6,738,862 in 1885 to £26,253,935 in 1914, and in 1919 were £53,907,925.

But in 1931 New Zealand's all-important exports declined to £34,950,698, and the country's finances were thrown into confusion. Salaries, rents, interest rates and imports had to be cut down; agricultural bankruptcy stalked the land; the currency suffered depreciation. Although prices for export produce eventually improved, it became evident that the British market had definite limits. When the home Government finally announced it would have to restrict imports of Dominion produce, New Zealanders realized that their period of sheltered economic progress was at an end.

In the light of these facts, New Zealand's industrial and agricultural problem is simply stated. To maintain her high standard of living, she must continue to sell an increasing amount of primary produce every year. Where can she sell it? It hardly seems that the demand for foodstuffs from overseas will continue to expand much longer. Great Britain is today endeavoring to increase her own production of foodstuffs. All the evidence goes to show that the people of Great Britain are not eating so much animal foodstuffs as they used to. At the same time, foreign countries such as Denmark, the Netherlands and the Argentine, and other British dominions such as Australia and Canada, are increasing their production of the goods that New Zealand sells, and are fighting for a place in the London market.

* * *

At one time it was thought that the Dominion would find ready purchasers for her surplus products in Japan, China, India and the East Indies. But Orientals have different food habits from Britons. Moreover, the doctrine of economic nationalism has also permeated Eastern countries, and New Zealand could find few openings even if she had the right goods to sell. As for the markets of America, Europe and the other dominions, they are well stocked with home-grown produce.

One way of solving New Zealand's problem involves the expansion of the Dominion's own population, so that a large home market may be gradually developed, not only to absorb the agricultural and pastoral produce at present exported overseas, but also to provide a market for local manufactured goods. At present, as has been shown, New Zealand has a population too small to use more than a fraction of her farm production. Economists have proved that the land is capable of carrying at least 10 times its present population.

* * *

If the population of the Dominion were increased by 10 times its present amount, the farmers would sell their meat, butter, wool and fruit to their own fellow countrymen, who in turn would be employed by great new manufacturing industries, the products of which would be readily absorbed within the country. At present, there are few factories in the Dominion, and their existence is dependent on the maintenance of high tariff barriers.

Immigration is mentioned for the simple reason that New Zealand's birth rate, like that of so many Western countries, is declining. It has been predicted that if the present trend continues, the Dominion's population will become stationary within a few decades. What this country needs more than anything is an influx of new people, until such time as it can face the world as an independent, economic entity. It is possible that Great Britain herself may be unwilling in the future to send her own sons and daughters to assist New Zealand into nationhood, but there are desirable northern European stocks that could easily supply the necessary migrants.

Fortunately, the Dominion possesses great mineral wealth, abundant water power, vast open spaces that await cultivation, and a climate that suits the northern European type of settler well.

New Zealand today has to bear the burden of a heavy national debt. Her far-seeing pioneers borrowed huge sums of money in order to promote public works, such as roads, railways, administrative buildings, bridges and hydro-electric enterprises, that they believed would eventually be used by a large population. As that population has not eventuated, the present comparatively small number of New Zealanders have to pay the interest charges on frozen assets that they cannot develop to the full. An influx of population into the Dominion would make these enterprises pay, and would greatly reduce the per capita debt burden.

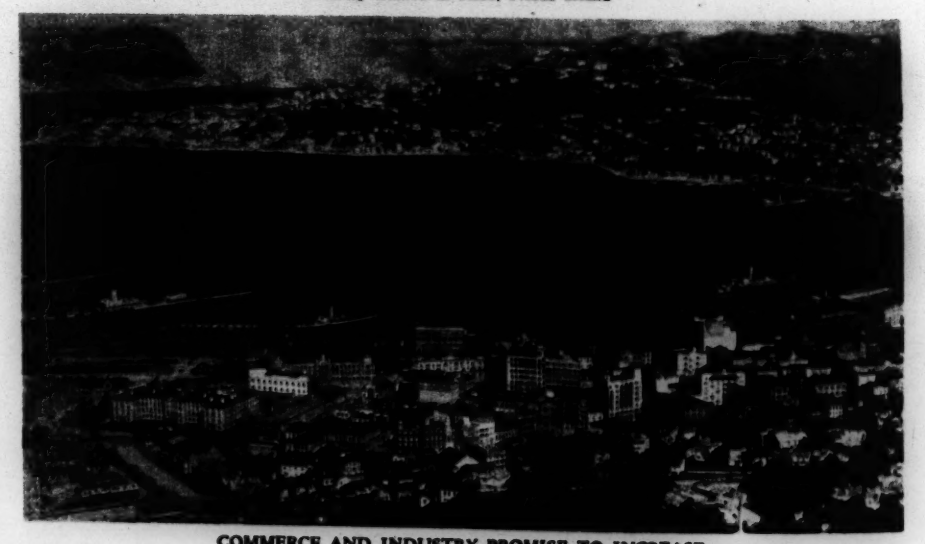
* * *

It is difficult to get New Zealanders to discuss immigration without argument. It is said that every immigrant would deprive an old inhabitant of his job; that in a shaking world there is no scope for what may be an exceedingly dangerous experiment. But this is, to say the least, debatable. There is not a nation in Europe that has the natural advantages of New Zealand, while every nation in Europe is overcrowded.

It must be added that the views in this article are long-range ones, expressing the individual viewpoint of an Englishman who has lived in the Dominion for several years, and who has at heart not only the interests of that country and the British Empire, but also those of the human race. His conviction is that the interests of all can only be served by long-sighted planning to make the utmost use of the advantages of all.

AGRICULTURE HAS BEEN A SOURCE OF INCOME

A Sheep Station at Kaeo, North Island

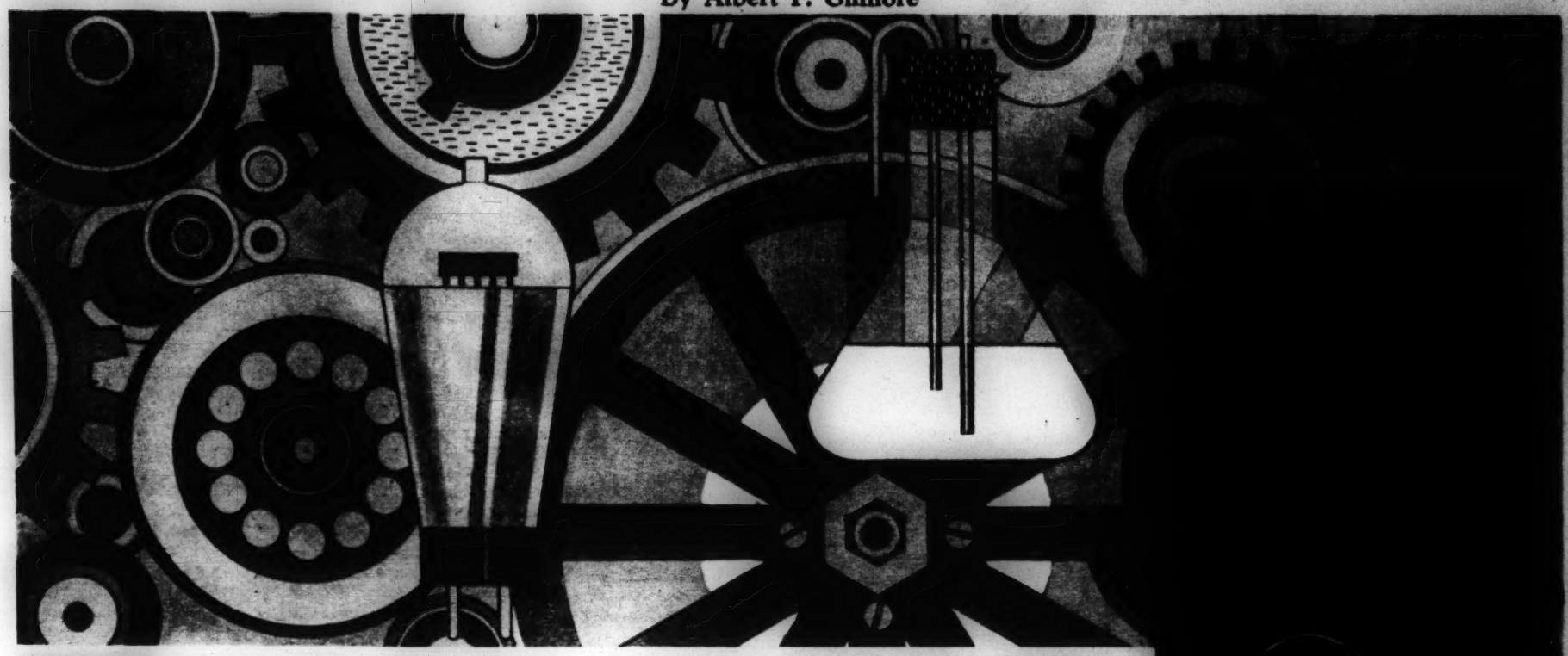


COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY PROMISE TO INCREASE

The Water Front of Wellington, the Capital City

I N V E N T I O N

By Albert F. Gilmore



THE PRESENT IS KNOWN pre-eminently as the age of invention. Necessity, which has been described as "the surest prompter of invention," has produced devices usually regarded as of incalculable benefit to the race—the printing press, the steam engine, cotton gin, electric telegraph, the sewing machine, and in more recent times a list of devices so numerous as quite to baffle enumeration, so marvelous as to defy description except by the technician.

Today, so extraordinary are the instruments, implements, and machines produced by the inventive genius of the race, that often the sentiment is expressed that the end of material invention must be at hand; that possibilities of further expansion of inventive genius are near the point of exhaustion. Yet along with this progress in producing material devices, mankind, aware of the absence of permanent security in material things, has sought a deeper sense of security from some power apart from and above the universe of matter. That is, the search for Deity has been contemporaneous with the efforts to gain liberation from material restrictions through the processes of invention. Thus this search for liberation has run in two definite channels, the one materially, the other spiritually mental.

From the day of the stone ax and bronze spear to the present, mental capacity has steadily progressed until we find ourselves in the midst of a civilization where the round of daily life seems dependent in a major degree upon what human inventiveness has supplied. Scarcely a phase of daily experience does not involve the use of modern appliances, produced by the inventive genius of gifted mortals. And with what results?

* * *

The query inevitably arises with the thoughtful: Toward what goal is all this development leading humanity? What are its results? Is it bringing mankind more of permanent value? Is it leading nearer to the highest goal, that state of consciousness commonly termed the kingdom of heaven? To answer this question adequately requires a determination of the purpose of human experience. What is the aim of life? Toward what goal are we heading?

L. P. Jacks, sometime editor of Hibbert's Journal, and principal of Manchester College, said in a lecture at Harvard that when he came to Boston, he was tremendously impressed by the moving streams of automobiles that at certain times of day quite filled the streets. As he witnessed the scene, he asked himself, "Have these people a destination? Do they know where they are going?" And he answered his query to himself, "Yes, individually they have a goal, collectively they have none," meaning, obviously, that the individual was engrossed in some personal purpose to the accomplishment of which his thought was directed. But collectively, the mass of humanity was not seeking that which is permanent and worthy; they had no purposeful destination.

Undoubtedly, the burdens of life have been measurably lifted by inventions. Hard labor is less necessary. Restrictions have been removed. Vastly greater range and scope are given to human endeavor. Opportunities for enjoyment, for the pursuit of pleasure, have been greatly multiplied. Facilities for education, culture, for progress in the arts and sciences, have been greatly increased. But has this multiplicity of increased facilities carried humanity farther along the road to salvation, the ultimate toward which mankind is prone to look? With the increase of material instrumentalities, has there been a corresponding gain in spiritual sense, in the knowledge of the things that are eternal? Has the acquisition of temporal things, however much they may have lightened the burden of existence, or added to its pleasures, progressed its beneficiaries along the road that leads to the things that are spiritual and eternal?

* * *

One cannot fail to wonder if the hurrying motorist, passing like a flash, will use the time saved by his haste for some good purpose. If not, how is he benefited by the high speed his motor is able to develop? In other words, to what purpose does he put his use of modern invention? Not long since, an attendant at a convention of chemists in a burst of enthusiasm declared that so much had chemistry accomplished for humanity that God was no longer necessary to mankind. None will gainsay that this was as extravagant as untrue. But it cites a grave danger which the years have brought in the various aspects of discoveries made in the physical sciences.

Whatever tends to lure along the road to more intense materialism is but intensifying the struggle which must be ultimately made to throw off the burdens humanity has so long and withal so wearily borne. The Psalmist visioned the crux of the problem when he declared, "Some trust in chariots, and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God." In that ancient day the people had learned that salvation, safety, came not through dependence upon material things, but upon trust in the Lord, up to their highest understanding of Deity. The writer of the book of Acts was sure that it is God who gives the increase, although the planting and watering are done by human hands.

Human invention may immeasurably bless mankind, if the liberation it brings is utilized for the highest purpose, namely, to serve God, to glorify the might and majesty of Him from whom derives all true intelligence, all permanent good. The preacher expressed a fundamental truth in Ecclesiastes: "Lo, this only have I found, that God hath made man upright; but they have sought out many inventions." And the implication is that many inventions have not increased man's spiritual well-being.

The problem sums up thus: Invention, in so far as it leads mankind toward the attainment of spiritual good, blesses; so far as it tends to emphasize and thus strengthen the material sense of life and happiness, it burdens humanity with that which ultimately must be discarded. No material progress can successfully substitute for spiritual gain. The things which are seen are temporal, the things not seen are eternal. It is the things grasped by spiritual sense which have a permanent value.

Two Feet = One Pair of Sh

Since Ancient Times Geography, Climate, Social Classes, and Occupation Have Determined the Footwe Continues to Reveal Diversities Which Are Eloquent in Meaning for Those A

By Pearl P. Strachan

ALL DAY LONG THEY are coming and going, in every civilized part of the world, tapping on the city pavement, brushing their way through meadow grass, thudding across the playing field, echoing through tiled corridors, and parading the decks of ocean liners, in ceaseless procession—the shoes of man.

We hear them in the morning, on their way to work, the hobnailed boots of the milkman, the brisk leather of the postman, the narrow, high-heeled shoes of the office girl, the flat, crêpe-rubber oxfords of the student. And late into the night we hear them, smoothly gliding over a dance floor, trudging home from a day's charring, walking the policeman's beat. Many and varied are the stories involved in the grazed toe-cap, the bulging vamp, the loosened laces, the muddy welt, the sunken heel.

The shoes of man have been walking since the start of civilization. Among primitive races today they are at the beginning of their journey, even as they were in the days of Abram when he declared to the king of Sodom his unwillingness to take from him anything, "from a thread even to a shoelatchet," the shoe latchet or thong being about the commonest and least significant thing he could think of.

Sandals, the earliest form of footwear, were worn by the ancient Hebrews to protect their feet from the burning heat of the ground and from stones and thorns. They were dispensed with indoors and were cast off, out of reverence, when approaching a holy individual or sanctuary. Mourning and grief were indicated by appearing barefoot in public. David "went up by the ascent of Mount Olivet, and wept as he went up, and had his head covered, and he went barefoot." The office of untying a person's sandal betokened great inferiority. Thus John the Baptist referred to Jesus as one whose shoe latchet he felt unworthy to unloose.

Among the shoes of man which have outlasted the feet that wore them are Egyptian sandals now in the remarkable boot and shoe museum of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, Boston, Massachusetts. One pair, of plaited straw and papyrus, discovered in a tomb in the Fayoume valley, was fashioned about 2000 B. C. Close to this exhibit are a number of sandals worn in the Nile valley at some period before the fifth century Anno Domini, illustrating that the method of the "turned" shoe, long accepted as an invention of the medieval European guilds, was practiced over 1500 years ago, and that shoemakers of those early days when Rome was capital of the western world understood also the use of cut-outs, eyelets, embossed leathers and even leather rosettes.

Speaking of the collection, embracing practically every type of footwear known in the world, Maj. Charles T. Cahill, the curator of it, says, "Yes, people often come in thinking they have invented something new, but we always find it here."

Shoemaking has traveled a long and circuitous road since its inception as a utilitarian craft. Time and again it has reached backward into its past, to revive some style or method, but always with an application to current needs or fashions. From the tenth century boots of soft leather, cross-strapped around the leg, through the succeeding stages of narrow-pointed, round-toed, square-cornered, lace-trimmed, rosetted, and finally much-heeled footwear, with a detour through a heel-less stretch again, up to the introduction of shoemaking machinery in the nineteenth century, the shoes of man have been an index not only to his year of sojourn upon earth and the climatic conditions of his environment, but also to his occupation and station in life.

Courtiers of the fourteenth century affected such long-pointed shoes—often so long that they had to be attached to a garter just below the knee—that European monarchs finally issued edicts restricting the length of shoe toes. At the same time wooden clogs became popular and continued in some form, among the peasantry, up to the present time. With the advancement of democracy and educational opportunities footwear is no longer the class emblem which it once was.

Shoes, however, continue to be a luxury in many regions. Slav peasants work barefooted in the fields and trudge to market with felt or rag bandages bound about their feet. There are still weavers and spinners and colliers in the north of England who go to their work in clogs with wooden soles and iron protectors. And any day in the heart of Paris, between the department store of the Louvre and the Samaritan market, one may see poor women shopping, in shabby carpet slippers, as they dexterously navigate among the street stalls with leeks and endives and the ubiquitous yardsticks of bread projecting from enormous bags.

Before the American or English child can walk he becomes shoe conscious. If he accepts the first woolen, bed-sock type of protection, he often protests against firmer footwear by kicking it off, but very soon he learns that the blunt little objects of soft kid or doeskin are a definite part of his equipment, to put in his mouth if he must, but to keep on until they are taken off. Certainly he does not suspect that every mark and scratch and bulge will be tenderly cherished in the years to come, when his first shoes are taken from their lavendered seclusion, fondled and put back among the tissue folds.

Whatever our actual experience with shoes during our development from infancy to manhood and womanhood, there are for all of us the shoes of our fancy. No differing concepts of illustrators can change in the least our original mental picture of the foot-

FOOTWEAR STYLES THE WORLD AROUND

What Is Worn by the Sturdy Young Woman on One of the Soviet Collective Farms Is Shown at the Top of the Page, While a Mexican Fisherman in the Next Picture Models the Season's Practical Beach Sandal. A Group of Japanese Children Display Well-Shod Pedal Extremities, While Their Older Sister Smiles as She Is Caught by the Cameraman.

At the Right Is a Scene in Yugoslavia, With a Dalmatian Woman Revealing Shoes of Local Manufacture as She Knits While She Rides. The Greenland Woman at Her Right Is Shod and Attired for Her Own Climate and Occupation, While Beyond a Shoemaker in Manchoukuo Displays His Stock of Wooden Shoes on the Sidewalk in Front of His Shop.

Keystone View Co., Underwood & Underwood, Ewing Galloway's, Paul's Photos

Shoes

Footwear of Mankind, and the March of Humanity Those Able to Understand

wear of Puss in Boots, or the dainty glass slipper of Cinderella, or the red morocco shoes of Hans Andersen's Karen. First there was the touching portrait of the "pretty, delicate little girl, who was so poor that she had to go barefoot in summer and wear coarse wooden shoes in winter"; then the rather exhilarating vision of Karen, in her new red shoes, shocking the good church congregation when she tripped along in them to be confirmed, and of Karen dancing without being able to stop. We have had definite ideas concerning the straw sandals woven by the old Japanese who lived at the foot of a mountain—the sandals with twisted cords which he exchanged for black sugar and salted fish and other luxuries. We never think of Trilby without thinking of Trilby's boots.

And what of the makers of the shoes of man, or of "the Gentle Craft" itself? If Thomas Deloney, the English shoemaker writer of ballads, in the sixteenth century, had foreseen how machinery would take the place of hands, he would not so readily have written:

Thou canst not want: do Fortune what she can,
The Gentle Craft is living for a man.

To what height of artistic craftsmanship the making of shoes had attained, and to what standards the guilds adhered, is glimpsed by reading Deloney's work, "The Gentle Craft a Discourse, containing many matters of delight, very pleasant to be read: shewing what famous men have been SHOOMAKERS in time past in this land, with their worthy deeds and great Hospitality."

His tale of Crispine and Crispianus is based on the traditional acceptance of Saint Crispin as patron saint of shoemakers. About the end of the third century there appears to have been two brothers by the name of Crispin living in Rome. Having embraced Christianity, they were severely persecuted and set out as missionary-shoemakers, traveling even to the remotest parts of Gaul. They were caught and they perished as martyrs, and St. Crispin's Day, Oct. 25, is kept in their honor. Records of St. Crispin festivals show that as late as 1741 an elaborate pageant was held in Edinburgh, when the impersonator of St. Crispin, in crimson satin, gold and ermine, attended by ushers and pages, "walked through the city with great pomp."

Deloney's tale is that of two brothers, princes in disguise, of whom one, Crispine, won "the emperour's faire daughter Ursula," while the other, Crispianus, "prest to the war," proved the truth of the saying popular with the guilds that "a shoomaker's son is said to be a prince born." One of his most charming "shoomaker" tales is that of fair Winifred and her lover, Sir Hugh, both of whom perished as religious martyrs and immediately became saints. When Sir Hugh was clapped into prison, we are told, the journeyman shoemakers never left his side, and he made for them this song:

Our shoes we sowed with merry notes,
And by our mirth expeld all mone;
Like nightingales, from whose sweet throats
Most pleasant tunes are nightly blown.
The Gentle Craft is fittest, then,
For poore, distressed gentlemen.

* * *

Numerous men of note began their careers as apprentices to shoemakers, including Robert Bloomfield, eighteenth-century English poet, who wrote "The Farmer's Boy"; George Fox, founder of the Society of Quakers; William Carey, who translated the Bible into Bengali and Hindostani; Roger Sherman, United States Senator, who "never said foolish word"; Henry Wilson, the Natick cobbler who became Vice-President; and William Gifford, first editor of the London Quarterly Review. Gifford, who describes his difficulty in obtaining paper and pen and ink as equal to that in achieving a crown and scepter, beat out pieces of smooth leather and wrote upon them with a blunted awl. Owing to the cruelty of his master, his studying had to be done by stealth.

Settlers in the Bay Colony adopted the moccasins of the Indian, until one, Thomas Beard, a shoemaker of Saint Martin's Lane, London, appeared, in 1629, at Salem, Massachusetts, bringing with him a supply of leather and a kit of tools. As the colonies developed, other shoemakers came from England and the European continent, and lads of the New World became apprentices. The first part of the seventeenth century saw the shoe industry progressing rapidly. By the nineteenth century it had entered a golden era.

Shoemakers removed their benches and seats from their kitchen hearths and built themselves "ten-footers," little shops ten feet square. These shops were often the rendezvous of the intellectuals. While the cobblers worked, the minister would call and discuss his sermons. A Bible was kept handy. Often, in the larger shops, the shoemakers sang in chorus. Each had his own kit, consisting of a lap stone, a flat space hammer, awls, waxed ends, knives, rub sticks, a piece of sharkskin and a bottle of blacking. A dollar a day was high pay. Sometimes the shoemakers were paid in orders drawn on the union store. Lucy Larcom's poem, "Hannah at the Window Binding Shoes," refers to the employment of women in their homes, stitching shoe uppers.

* * *

Vanished now are the little shops, except in rare instances. The McKay machine, which was invented by Lyman Blake, just before the Civil War, revolutionized the entire shoemaking industry. This inventor, of Abington, Massachusetts, who worked all day in a factory and invented at night, had not the executive ability to market his machine for sewing soles of shoes, and he sold it to Colonel Gordon McKay. Thomas Blanchard, an American mechanical genius, made a machine for turning gun stocks which was adapted to making shoe lasts. Elias Howe invented the sewing machine, and John Brooks Nichols, a Lynn shoemaker, applied it to the sewing of shoe uppers.

Factories were equipped, and the shoemakers came to work in them. A boy who enters the industry does not learn, as his ancestor did, to make a pair of shoes from start to finish. He learns one or perhaps two of the more than 100 operations which the various machines perform. Machinery today is leased, manufacturers paying so much royalty for each pair of shoes made on its chief machines.

The shoe industry of the United States has the largest output in the world. Trade estimates announced in October of this year placed the total production for 1936 at about 403,000,000 pairs of shoes. It is said that the American people average three pairs per capita per annum and, altogether, spend about $1,000,000,000 a year on their footwear. More than 50,000 retail stores in the United States distribute shoes. There are separate shops for men's and women's shoes, and some firms specialize to the extent of carrying just one grade and one last.

While passenger transportation has resulted in less wear on shoes, sales have not decreased because of that, for lighter leathers are employed than in the pre-railway days, and fashion has brought about the production of a different type of shoe for nearly every activity or pastime. Puritan women had one pair of heavy shoes for week days and a pair of kid shoes for Sundays. The women of today have walking shoes, afternoon shoes, house slippers, tennis shoes, dancing slippers, and so forth. The men and the children, too, have their various kinds of shoes. And all have left shoes and right shoes, a comparatively recent distinction.

BENEATH HIS HOMELY LINTEL THE VILLAGE COBBLER TOILS
"Shoemaking Has Traveled a Long and Circuitous Road Since Its Inception as a Utilitarian Craft"

ANCIENT AND MODERN MODES

The American Family Goes for a Stroll on Some of the Best Shoes Craftsmen Have Produced. Shoes Representative of the Highest Footwear Standard of Western Countries. Some Slippered Dervishes in Tangier Are Shown Above. While Some Novel Shoes Made by an Assyrian From an Old Automobile Tire Casing From a Contrast With the Scuffed Play-Shoes of a Sleeping Child

Publishers Photo Service, Wide World, Black Box Studios, and Harold M. Lambert

Among the New Books

Sir Richard Grenville of the 'Revenge' in Rounded View

Sir Richard Grenville of the Revenge, by A. L. Rowse. London: Jonathan Cape. 12s. 6d.

UP TO LAST YEAR there has been no full Life of Sir Richard Grenville, though, such was his legend and Tennyson's gusto and skill in hitting it off, every schoolboy in England and America must have known who Grenville was. Indeed, Americans may have known him without the aid of Tennyson's patriotic brass band, for the name of Grenville is bound up with Raleigh's and the founding of Roanoke and Virginia.

♪ ♪ ♪

Our efficient generation has now filled the biographical gap and last year's scholarly Life is followed this year by an equally scholarly, but riper work by Mr. A. L. Rowse, who has put the fiery, petulant Sir Richard against his Cornish background, his fellow Elizabethans, and his ancestors, and has even gone on into the Grenville posterity. The male line of the Grenvilles had long been extinguished, but the resemblance in spirit between the martial verse the English poet, Julian Grenfell, sent home from the Somme in the Great War and the behavior of his ancestor in the Azores, is remarkable. An essence favorable to legend seems to have been handed down.

What a day for a biographer it must have been when the Public Record Office disclosed to Mr. Rowse his hot-tempered hero engaged in what is called "an affray" in the Strand with sundry other gentlemen! And then Miss Irene Wright, whose work in the Spanish archives at Seville has been an unfailing standby to historians of this period, dug out a hitherto unknown account of what really happened to the "Revenge" in the Azores. The result is that a pretty full picture of Grenville can be built up when you add the Raleigh material; not an inside picture, it is true, but a vivid picture of externals.

The difference between men like Hawkins and Drake and Grenville is that the former were middle-class men, while Grenville came from the gentry, the small, alien landowners who grew rich as the value of land increased in England and who profited substantially by the dissolution of the monasteries. The traditions of these people were military and it is a testimony of the immense sense of power and new life which the age of discovery gave to Englishmen, that Grenville broke at last with this tradition.

He was formed, as all men are, by the economic and environmental conditions of his century. At the beginning of the period, before the late Elizabethan disillusion, they were favorable to that kind of greatness which the Grenvilles excelled in—action. Until opportunity ripened Grenville's life it was dull enough, being occupied chiefly with feathering the family nest—for the family sense was strong—with what came along. As it turned out, though Grenville made his own ambitious plans as a pirate and navigator, he was a second to such imaginations as Drake's and Raleigh's.

It was something, of course, to see the Raleigh vision of Virginia and even more to work for it. But Grenville somehow does not transcend the role of the hero, the great gentleman in apotheosis. Yet he must not, as Mr. Rowse says, be regarded as a survival from the age of chivalry: "He was strenuous, hard-working, acquisitive, restless, devoted; more selfless than most; there was nothing of the egoist in him, as in so many of the others . . . he was solely the man of action."

♪ ♪ ♪

A man to be consulted on technical matters but not on high policy—the hard, not the speculative mind. Pride and passion with a certain elbowing vulgarity, a feeling of unbalance and overstrain—what an Elizabethan picture!

Mr. Rowse is not the picturesque biographer and not the maker of those imaginary, fictional pictures which have made so much biography tiresome. He goes deeper than that and the pleasure his book gives is the pleasure one always has when an intelligent man discusses a subject to which he has given many years of fervor and understanding.

V. S. PRITCHETT

'Trophies of the Sun'

Hart Crane, the Life of an American Poet, by Philip Horton. New York: Norton. $3.

WITH THE PASSING of Hart Crane, the promise of something rich and rare went out of American poetry. It is almost as if we possessed no poems of Whitman's written after he was 30. Few critics of poetry can be less in sympathy with the type of poetry, per se, that Crane helped found than this reviewer. None the less, it should be patent to all, by this time, that Crane had ability, if not genius, second to scarcely any of his contemporaries.

Mr. Horton's approach is direct in his organization of his material. He narrates in chronological order the salient events of Crane's experiences, both material and professional, from his childhood, which really may be said to have begun in Warren, Ohio, to the last incomprehensible days aboard the S. S. Orizaba, on which he was returning from Mexico to New York.

The virtue of Mr. Horton's book lies first in his objectivity. It is reasonable to suppose that such a thorough and minute study could only have been done by a writer who admired his subject tremendously, yet Mr. Horton never intrudes his admiration beyond the limits of provable facts. His restraint is all the more admirable in that Crane was a person to engender strong likes and dislikes.

The thing which emerges strongly from Mr. Horton's book is the beauty and clarity of Crane's letters. There are many generous excerpts. Writing to Waldo Frank, who was one of the first to recognize Crane's ability, he tells of taking a room near Brooklyn Bridge in the very house where its engineer, Roebling, once lived. He concludes: "I think the sea has thrown itself upon me and been answered, at least in part, and I believe I am a little changed—not essentially, but changed and transubstantiated as anyone is who has asked a question and been answered." This experience contributed greatly toward his most successful effort, "The Bridge."

After reading Mr. Horton's book, which, in its total effect, is an unhappy and unsavory recital, except for the letters and essays, one remembers a stanza from one of Crane's best poems:

> Scatter these well-meant idioms
> Into the smoky spring that fills
> The suburbs, where they will be lost.
> They are no trophies of the sun.

Hart Crane's trophies of the sun are to be found in his poems and letters; the rest should be silence.

JOHN RITCHEY

Ranked With Chaucer

An Elizabethan Puritan. The Life of Arthur Golding. By Louis Thorn Golding. New York: Richard R. Smith. $3.50.

THE UNSTINTED PRAISE which Mr. Ezra Pound has lavished upon Arthur Golding—ranking him with Chaucer and considerably above Milton—has doubtless recalled this neglected Elizabethan to the notice of those who take all Mr. Pound's critical dicta seriously. To others Golding is still remembered, when remembered at all, as the translator of Ovid whom Shakespeare read and borrowed from directly in one of the finest passages in "The Tempest." A descendant of this scholar, translator, poet and admirable gentleman has now performed what is more than an act of family piety in writing the story of his life. Like most biographies of Elizabethans, which must depend in large measure upon the kinds of documents that have survived, a great part of the narrative has to do with litigation, debts, inheritances and other disputes, for these are the sorts of subjects which get recorded in the archives. But from behind the squabbles and troubles there emerges the figure of a fine gentleman, of ancient lineage, scholarly accomplishments, and earnest piety.

Golding's version of the "Metamorphoses," though by far the most famous of his works, is only one of a large number of translations which were the fruits of his industry. He made the first complete English version of "the eight books of Caius Julius Caesar containing his martial exploits in the Realm of Gallia." With a devotion that to the modern reader is quite amazing, he translated scores upon scores of the sermons of John Calvin. One of his most delightful productions is the version of "the excellent and pleasant work" (as it is called on the title page) of Julius Solinus, a book deserving of more attention than the present biographer has given it. Works of piety; works of cosmography; epitomes and condensations of history; moral discourses, and more else than can here be catalogued, drawn from the Latin or the French, flowed from his pen. Of original writings he accomplished little. One pamphlet, dealing with a sensational crime, is remembered by students of the drama, for it is the source of that powerful tragedy "A Warning for Fair Women."

The book is the outcome of careful and prolonged researches. It is abundantly documented, but the narrative is not clogged and cluttered up, for the documents are presented in appendices. A large number of excellent illustrations show facsimiles of title pages and views of buildings in Essex and elsewhere associated with Golding and his kinsmen. The work has been admirably accomplished and fills very satisfactorily a gap in the line of Elizabethan biographies.

S. C. C.

The Romantic's Progress

These Foolish Things, by Michael Sadleir. London: Constable. 7s. 6d. net.

THERE ARE MANY WAYS of writing a romance, yet it is something of a feat to avoid, as Mr. Sadleir has done, all the more hackneyed methods. His story is no rococo castle-in-the-air; he proffers us neither colored spectacles nor a microscope, but a mirror in which we see an exact and convincing reflection of a young man's graduation in sentiment.

The story is told in the first person by Nicholas Dering. As seen as he comes down from Oxford, he is sent abroad by his uncle to study languages. In Berlin he is fooled to the top of his bent by the calculating Ruth; in the Touraine he is exploited by the shrewd peasant girl, Denise; in London he becomes temporarily engaged to a well-bred "gold-digger"; and at last, in Paris, he meets his affinity, only to be parted from her by the stress of circumstances beyond their control. Set down thus crudely, the plot has all the air of belonging to a novelette, instead of a moving work of art. The secret lies in the characters. Always they are human, understandable. Never do they cheat the imagination with their complexity, nor affront our experience with their simplicity. We are aware of depths we have not sounded, and when indeed their conduct proves as much, we are startled only at our lack of penetration.

Mr. Sadleir writes with economy of words, in a pellucid style that makes pleasant reading. He concentrates on his main theme, yet he is careful never to sacrifice atmosphere. His backgrounds are as authentic as are his characters.

E. F.-B.

In connection with the Pulitzer Prize novel award for 1936, Grosset & Dunlap are bringing out, in a uniform format, 12 of the outstanding Pulitzer Prize novels to sell at $1 per volume.

Macmillan is publishing in America as well as in England the Comte de Saint-Aulaire's "Talleyrand." The book was reviewed in the Monitor on March 13.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

HAVE YOUR
photographs, tintypes, daguerreotypes, faded snapshots, etc., restored or reproduced in
The Copley Prints
CURTIS & CAMERON
231 COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON
Send for Free Circular

WANTED AGENTS
To Introduce "Double A" Books
Openings in many communities to present to select clientele "works worthy of perpetuation." Monitor advertised. Part time only. Write for leaflet. "How to Enlarge Service and Income."
ASSOCIATED AUTHORS BETTER BOOKS GUILD
332 W. Adams St., Dept. 100, Chicago, Ill.

"I want clean, fair news"—
that is the cry of thinking people today; and they are finding it in a most satisfying way in The Christian Science Monitor. Learn what is actually going on in the world through this internationally read and respected daily newspaper.

The Christian Science Publishing Society MS-141
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
Please send me The Christian Science Monitor for the period checked below, for which I enclose remittance.
Name.....
Address.....
☐ 1 year $9.00
☐ 6 months 4.50
☐ 3 months 2.25
☐ 1 month ..... .75
The Wednesday issue only, including the Magazine Section:
☐ 1 year $2.60
☐ 6 issues (special offer) .25

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper

KEEP a BIBLE HANDY
for reference! for inspiration!
Call, or write for catalog
Massachusetts Bible Society
41 Bromfield St. Boston

$2.25 will bring you (if you live in the U. S. A.)
Let "Africa" monthly magazine tell you all about African tribes, customs, animals, peoples, places. Facts and fiction delightfully presented. Richly illustrated, highly instructive. Subs.: Union of South Africa, post free, 6 6 per annum. Rhodesia and P. E. A., post free, 7 6 per annum. Britain and British possessions, post free, 9 - per annum. Europe and Asia, post free, 9 - per annum. U. S. A., post free, $2.25.
AFRICA
FOR ONE YEAR
Send order to —
AFRICA, Box 6799
Johannesburg, S. Africa

Timely Books on Turkey, Albania and Palestine

Allah Dethroned, by Lilo Linke. London: Constable. 15s. New York: Knopf. $3.75.
King Zog's Albania, by J. Swire. London: Robert Hale. 12s. 6d.
Palestine at the Crossroads, by Ernest Main. London: Allen and Unwin. 7s. 6d.

ALTHOUGH SHE HAD never been to Turkey before and started with no knowledge of the language, Fräulein Linke manages to give an intimate and valuable picture of life in Turkey, where every household has a picture of President Kamal Atatürk, the Dictator who inaugurated the movement toward modernization which provides Fräulein Linke with the title of her book.

Fräulein Linke traveled alone and almost invariably met with kindness. Some of her experiences were decidedly unconventional, but if she had been the mere tourist her pages would not have been able to take us—as they do—to a living Turkey—young, enthusiastic, rather sententious, emotional and pathetically anxious to forget its past.

In contrast with "Allah Dethroned," which pulsates with incident and actuality, is Mr. J. Swire's book, "King Zog's Albania." Fräulein Linke subordinates history and when she feels she has to put a little in, she tucks it away in a note at the end of the chapter. Mr. Swire, on the other hand, makes his wanderings an excuse to delve into the past. The result is a sort of medley—a page or two of scenic descriptions, ten pages of history, contemporary and otherwise, a couple more pages about the local inhabitants and so da capo. The effect of this treatment is a certain coldness and detachment. Mr. Swire leads us, as it were, round the outside of the house, while Fräulein Linke takes us by the hand and through the door to meet the people who live in it.

But Mr. Swire certainly knows his Albania. His book, therefore, has value, though it is doubtful whether in the course of his wide experience he has got quite as near to the heart of his subject as Fräulein Linke managed to acquire in a few short months.

"Palestine at the Crossroads" by Ernest Main has neither the human interest of "Allah Dethroned" nor the scholarly background of "King Zog's Albania." It is another of the long string of recent books which set out to depict the struggle between Arab and Jew in the home of Esau and Jacob.

Mr. Main has evidently come out of Palestine a convinced Zionist. The objectivity which is claimed for him on the jacket not infrequently gives place to advocacy.

Mr. Main's solution of the Palestine problem is that "there seems no reason to stop Jewish immigration" and "if the British Government is satisfied that Palestine with a Jewish majority would be a help and not a hindrance to British Imperial policy, then the sooner a Europeanized, progressive Palestinian state comes into existence, the better; a state with which, on the conclusion of the mandate, Britain would be glad to enter into treaty on terms of mutual independence and sovereignty.

"Britain's honor," adds Mr. Main, "demands some such solution."

To which it is only necessary to add that however paramount British Imperial policy and Zionism may seem to Mr. Main, Britain's honor as defined in written obligations demands that consideration should also be given to the interests of the local inhabitants. The Arabs would fight to a finish rather than accept Mr. Main's solution, which appears to leave their interests out of count, in spite of the terms of the Palestine mandate. So far as Britain's honor is concerned, therefore, it is perhaps just as well that the Royal Commission on Palestine, rather than Mr. Main, has been charged with the duty of adjusting the delicate balance of Palestine's future between Arab, Jew and Briton.

Eyes for New Courage

Blind Man's Year, by Warwick Deeping. New York: A. A. Knopf. $2.50.

WARWICK DEEPING has a great ingenuity in making variations within the limits of the pattern that he has set for himself. He has chosen to write always about someone who makes the best of a difficult situation—often of a physical handicap. He centers his story in a character marked in one way or another by touches of eccentricity. He can be trusted to paint his English background with affection, to make his story move with sufficient rapidity but without violent commotion, to be a romantic and not to offend the sensibilities.

WARWICK DEEPING

All of this is manifest in "Blind Man's Year." Mr. Deeping has generally given the leading part to a man. This time a woman plays it. Rosamund Gerard was a successful novelist, a recluse. At thirty-five she had become able to make for herself a safe retreat on the Sussex coast, where intruders were kept away by a locked gate and a great dog. There at Knoll Farm Miss Gerard, tended by the faithful Will Spray and the capable Jane, could write, work in her garden, bathe at her favorite beach.

Her privacy was invaded, quite unintentionally, by a young aviator who lost his way in a fog, crashed into her fir trees, and was badly injured. Miss Gerard had him carried to her house and for a time she and Jane and an efficient woman from Westbourn took care of him. He recovered except that he was blind.

Wealthy Miss Gerard, his senior by perhaps nine years, helped him to make adjustments to his new world by becoming his wife, without impairing her dignity or his. Mr. Deeping has carried off a difficult situation successfully, chiefly by the independence and the humor that he has put into the composition of the aviator, Clive Strange. Rosamund's sisters and an occasional stranger tried to take the bloom from the rose, but did not succeed, for Clive gave Rosamund as much as she gave him by freeing her from her shyness.

The amazing progress that has been made in the education of the blind is evidently a subject that greatly interests Mr. Deeping and forms an integral part of his novel. W. K. R.

Two Bookmen

The Tail of the Comet, by Mary Cable Dennis. New York: Dutton. $2.50.

THE DAUGHTER of George Cable and widow of Alfred L. P. Dennis, historian, Mary Cable Dennis has collected reminiscences of her father and her husband in this book, "The Tail of the Comet."

Without literary pretensions, Mrs. Dennis chats pleasantly about persons and places. The earlier chapters of her book reveal phases of life in Louisiana, partly at her grandmother's country home near Lake Ponchartrain, partly in New Orleans. In view of the fact that Cable's distinctive work was the recreating of old Creole life, one is surprised to learn how alien his own family customs were from those that he wrote about so sympathetically.

After Cable gave all his time to writing and to public readings, in 1885 he settled in Northampton, Massachusetts. That college community forms the background of Mrs. Dennis's later chapters about her father.

Essex in Objective Presentation

Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, by G. B. Harrison. Illustrated. New York: Holt. $3.

MR. HARRISON has allowed Essex to speak for himself in act and word; he has presented him objectively through documents and letters; he has put down only what he knows. As Mr. Harrison tells us, there is so much material that it is possible to trace Essex's whereabouts almost continuously from 1591 to 1601. This fascinating story has for background Renaissance Europe in the days when the grandeur of Spain was setting against the rising star of England's glory. In the foreground is posed the tragedy of a charming young nobleman whom Elizabeth and all England petted, loved, and spoiled.

Essex had no power for plan or positive thought; he lived by the emotion which made his age great in poetry. He surrendered himself weakly to moods, mistook personalities for argument and cause. When Elizabeth sent him into Ireland to subdue the rebellion raised by O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, she sent him to a task beyond his powers.

The Queen was furious. But had Essex had any self-control, all might have yet been well, for, after all, Essex had only done what Englishmen had done before and would do after him—blundered badly in Ireland. Weakly he allowed himself to be pushed into a fiasco of a rebellion; weakly he broke down and confessed at the end, losing self-respect where he had before lost honor.

Mr. Harrison allows the reader to see all this for himself, to draw his own conclusions, make his own interpretations, judge not only the characters of Essex and the Queen, but also the characters of those whose lives were intertwined with theirs — the shrewd Cecils, the sinister Walter Raleigh, the prudent, intellectual Francis Bacon, who was all policy where Essex was all feeling. H. R.

The Book Window

A Glimpse at Some of the Season's New Titles

Shrines of a Thousand Buddhas, by Dr. Giuseppe Tucci and Capt. E. Ghersi (McBride, $3). Well-documented story of explorations for Tibet's hidden art treasures.

Traveler of Earth, by Louise Burton Laidlow (Dodd, Mead, $2). Collection of neatly turned lyrics having many echoes of the past. Intelligible and human, but inclined to be monotonous.

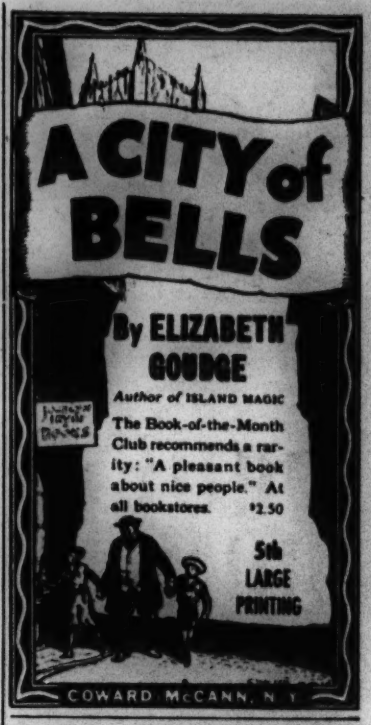
Fashions in Art, by Huger Elliott (Appleton, $3.50). Assembles with illustrations historical talks first given on the radio.

Some Poems of Mallarmé, translated by Roger Fry (Oxford, $3). A selection for the student rather than the casual reader, the poems being given in the original language opposite a somewhat literal translation, so that the statement of the poet remains the same, while the English versions lack the music of the French.

Picturing Miracles of Plant and Animal Life, by Arthur C. Pillsbury (Lippincott, $3). Recounts methods of microscopic, lapse time, undersea, X-ray, and other laboratory branches of photography.

Art and the Machine, by Sheldon Cheney and Martha Cheney (Whittlesey House, $3.75). Offers an interpretation of the progress and meaning of streamlining.

Social and Cultural Dynamics, by Pitirim A. Sorokin (American Book Company, three volumes, $15 the set). An interpretation of contemporary civilization from the viewpoint of the sociologist.


A CITY of BELLS
By ELIZABETH GOUDGE
Author of ISLAND MAGIC
The Book-of-the-Month Club recommends a rarity: "A pleasant book about nice people." At all bookstores. $2.50
5th LARGE PRINTING
COWARD McCANN, N Y

by E. ALLISON PEERS
The Spanish Tragedy
1930-1936
DICTATORSHIP, REPUBLIC, CHAOS
"... certainly the best bird-eye view now available."—*New York Times Book Review.* $2.50
OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS
114 Fifth Avenue, New York

You Can Depend on Books to be good companions

Let a mutual friend—The Christian Science Monitor—introduce you to many new books whose acquaintance is worth cultivating. Local booksellers who advertise in the Monitor will gladly help you to choose the "latest" and "best" or will readily find for you some of your old and classic favorites.

TRANSPARENT LUMERITH COVERS (Fireproof)
Edged in Black, Blue and Brown Leatherette with Chromium plated metal corners, for the protection of the
Text Book 50c Bible—50c
Quarterly—40c Journal—50c
FABRICATED PRODUCTS CO.
114 West 30th St., New York, N. Y.

NEW WAY TO IMPROVE YOUR ENGLISH

SHERWIN CODY

A COMMAND of effective English gives you added advantages and better opportunities. Poor English handicaps you more than you will ever realize. You can improve your English through Sherwin Cody's 100% self-correcting invention. This invention has enabled more than 100,000 people to correct their mistakes in English. Only 15 minutes a day are required to improve your speech and writing.

A new booklet explaining Mr. Cody's remarkable method is ready. If you are ever embarrassed by mistakes in grammar, spelling, punctuation, or pronunciation, this new free book, "How You Can Master Good English in 15 Minutes a Day," will prove a revelation to you. Send a letter or postal card for it now. It is free. Address SHERWIN CODY SCHOOL OF ENGLISH, 677 Searle Building, Rochester, N. Y.

Friends Across the World

THERE'S A YOUNG FELLOW down in Indiana who makes his living renting motorboats, and he seldom gets away from his little place on the water's edge. But more than 1200 times in the last 10 years he has had long informal conversations over the radio shortwaves with Carlos Cordovez, textile millowner at Riobamba, Ecuador, on the west side of South America. Wales Macy, the Syracuse, Indiana, radio amateur, considers Carlos one of his closest friends. Señor Cordovez sends his comrade of the air fine presents, and once he came to visit Mr. and Mrs. Macy.

A similar friendship has sprung up between George Dammann of Evanston, Illinois, and Arthur Reynolds of Oatley, Australia. Mr. Dammann works five days a week for a public utility company in Chicago, but Friday nights he frequently pounds the key until dawn, chatting with his pal, Art, on the other side of the earth. If you drop in to see the Dammanns you are likely to find their small daughter Shirley lugging an odd Australian doll that "Uncle Art" sent her.

The Dammanns have other good friends around the world, like Victor Solomin, in Novosibirsk, Siberia, and amateurs in England, France, Belgium, South Africa, New Zealand.

Mrs. Lucia Mida, a Chicago housewife who now and then wins a golf tournament, has "worked" 75 countries from her Chicago apartment. Her home is full of books, Christmas cards and pictures sent her from all parts of the world by radio friends. They know her as Lou. Many Americans treasure cards from G2YL, who is Miss N. Correy of Surrey, England.

One could multiply indefinitely stories of international friendships among the licensed amateurs. Talk to a bunch of "hams" doing DX work, as they call it, and you get the impression that the whole world is chatting informally over the air like country folk with the rural party telephone lines.

In the 15 years since the first two-way communication by amateurs flashed across the Pacific, enormous progress has been made in amateur distance communication. This winter the International Amateur Radio Union reported that it had issued 2450 WAC certificates. WAC is radio code for "worked all continents."

Strangely, it would seem, the subject of politics seldom creeps into radio conversations. Shortwave operators realize that they enjoy the use of the bands by grace of their governments. They do not want to cause embarrassment for amateurs in their home lands by expressing opinions that might offend the powers that be.

A large proportion of amateurs are American. Forty thousand of the 60,000 in the world are said to be in the United States. The rest of the amateurs have shown a co-operative attitude by learning enough English to communicate. Use of the Morse code with its technical abbreviations helped.

* * *

Japanese amateurs may eat sukiyaki when they gather to talk about radio, but when they tell their overseas friends about the meeting they will call it a "hamfest." That's an international word, indeed. "Ham" is short for "amateur," "fest" is from the German, meaning a gay occasion, and is borrowed from such Americanisms as "talk fest." And operators in New Zealand and Madagascar and Siberia know just what the Japanese operator means when he reports in Morse code or voice, "We've been hamfesting here."

Another bit of radio jargon is the word "ragchewing," not elegant, to be true, but expressive. "Ragchewing" is engaging in informal conversation for its own sake, in distinction to talking for the purpose of recording contacts.

"Mabel is after me to go to a party tomorrow night."

"How is Mabel, anyway?"

"She's fine, how's Annabelle?" That's ragchewing, talk such as any two small-town neighbors might indulge in on the way to work, the only difference being that this talk speeds some 5000 miles around the globe.

Abbreviations help. They are partly Morse code, partly amateurisms. The number 73, for example, means best regards in any language. That is conventional telegraphers' language. Amateurs mirthfully add 88, meaning "love and kisses." OM originally stood for "operator man" but soon became "old man" and is radio's favorite term of comradeship. OW was the original feminine counterpart for OM, but the girls didn't like to be called "old woman" and the chivalrous men at keys and phones devised YL, meaning "young lady." When a YL marries she becomes XYL.

* * *

A number of abbreviations of English words are used. A "ham" signs off saying CUAGN or CUL, and some man half way round the world interprets this to mean "See you again," "See you later," or, if his knowledge of English is nil, he gets it as "A bientot," or "Aufwiedersehen," as the case may be. The point is that the letters convey the idea.

There are technical abbreviations which are in constant use. "QRR?" "How am I received?" The answer comes with the code letters R, S, T and numbers. R stands for readability, S means signal strength, T means tone, and numbers from one to five are used for the degree from poor to excellent. QSL means "I acknowledge receipt." This is the name given to the post cards which fly back and forth between nations verifying radio conversations.

These QSL cards are cherished by amateurs. Each licensed amateur has his own printed, bearing his call number and bits of information descriptive of his station. After a conversation is completed, the amateurs mail each other their cards in confirmation of the contact, and these serve as evidence in obtaining the highly cherished WAC certificates.

Informal notes appear upon them.

"Very pleased to meet you, OM," jots a Cape Horn amateur to an American on his QSL card.

"Tnx for QSO," a Japanese "ham" abbreviates. "Swap photos? Hv good one for u here. Pse QSL 73."

A German amateur, sending a handsomely printed card, scribbles, "I am a philatelist. Pse have you any stamps for me?"

After the exchange of cards often comes the exchange of letters, photographs, gifts. Christmas time brings greeting cards from many lands to the DX amateur. And to his wife, too.

DOROTHEA KAHN

JAPANESE AMATEUR IN HIS "SHACK"

Off the Beaten Track

Many unusual sights reward the discriminating tourist in Switzerland when he sets out to explore those tucked-away valleys where railways and buses have not yet found a way of approach. Here the mailman is king of the realm and sturdy mules, stubborn, but infinitely patient, perform all transportation duties. The mail and all the supplies for the inhabitants of the toylike hamlets which cling here and there to the mountainside are carried for miles in this primitive way.

Summer is, of course, the appropriate season for the storing of supplies for the winter months, when a blanket of snow many feet deep obliges the postman serving these solitudes to leave his mules behind and effect the delivery of the mail on skis.

No home is prouder than the clothes it wears. And no home can be as proud of any covering as it can be of colorful, durable *SWP*, America's best known and most widely used House Paint. Painted with *SWP*, your home can radiate color, loveliness and charm every day of your life. For your home's sake; for your own pride and for economy specify *SWP* the next time you paint.

"All you need to know about paint is Sherwin-Williams." And all you need to do is to place your confidence in the painter or dealer who recommends Sherwin-Williams products. That man wants you to be his best asset . . . a satisfied customer. Look for the Sherwin-Williams "Cover-the-Earth" symbol in your locality. It's paint headquarters; eager to help and serve you.

A new edition of the famous Home Decorator. Every page in colors! Exteriors, room plans and color schemes of leading model homes. For your free copy see your neighborhood S-W dealer . . . or write The Sherwin-Williams Co., Dept. V-23, Cleveland, O.

FREE

RUMFORD
ALL-PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
THE TWO-TO-ONE LEAVENER

raises batter and dough just right—brings out the full flavor of the blended ingredients—and cannot leave any bitter after-taste.

ETCHINGS
(Original)
of HISTORIC ENGLAND
by world famous artist
Edward J. Cherry, F.R.S.A.
From $1.75, postpaid, duty free. Mail orders only. Send 10 cents for catalogue.
MAIL ORDER UTILITIES
321 High Holborn, W. C. 1
London, England

Readers' Size
King James Version
BIBLES
Corresponding to
Large Type Editions of
SCIENCE
and
HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

01783X. Size 10¾ x 8 x 1¾ inches; Persian Morocco, limp, leather lined, Oxford India paper, Oxford pica type; uniform in style of binding with large type edition of Science and Health. $17.00.

01780X. Size 10¼ x 7¼ x 1¾ inches; printed from same plates as above; black cloth binding; uniform in style with the Cleartype edition of Science and Health. $7.00.

QUARTERLY

containing citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday Services in all Christian Science churches. Large size in English only; $1.40 a year, single copy 35c.

Order from local Christian Science Reading Rooms or send remittance direct to

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street,
Bostoff, Mass., U. S. A.

These fine tissues are
STRONGER!

Ask for SITROUX Facial Tissues! Soft as flower petals, yet more absorbent than ordinary tissues. Economical. Finely textured. For use as a handkerchief for men and women. Also ideal for cleaning glass, dusting—and many other uses.

SITROUX (PRONOUNCED "SIT-TRUE") AT 10¢ STORES

5¢

RICH IN
DEXTROSE
THE SUGAR YOU
NEED FOR ENERGY

Butterfinger

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING

MAIL us your Kodak rolls; developed and Velox printed, 25c; 5x7 enlargements, 10c; 3 for 25c; 8x10, 25c. HOUGHTON, 114 Green Street, Jamaica Plain, Mass.

When Milady Wears Her Best

AUSTRIAN WOMEN rightly enjoy the reputation of knowing how to wear beautiful dresses. Viennese chic is appreciated by many no less than the special gifts of the Parisian women. This applies not only to the Austrian capital. And yet the overwhelming influence of city fashions is rapidly destroying the specific dress traditions of the different Austrian provinces. Where the old peasant costumes can still be seen, however, they reveal the fine artistic taste of the Austrian country woman.

On the Danube, which flows among orchards and famous vineyards, some women still retain the beautiful headdress which their grandmothers used to wear on festive occasions. It is a sort of helmet, made of heavy gold brocade, and is for many more becoming than any modern hat.

* * *

Very original and picturesque is the large white felt hat of the women in the Styria district. An interesting contrast is achieved by wearing it directly over the long black veil, but the whole effect depends largely on the graceful carriage of the woman, on the correct balance. Besides being so decorative, this hat serves as a parasol, protecting its owner from the sun.

In Carinthia, the southeastern province of Austria, girls boast

Austrian Peasant Costumes From Styria (Top), Vorarlberg (Center), and the Danube

of their skill in arranging their headcloths. It is surprising, indeed, to see what they can achieve by simply folding a piece of white muslin.

Not only each province, but almost each valley has its own special headgear.

The winter is long and cold in the mountains of the Tyrol, and girls in that part of the world like to wear a heavy fur hat with their pretty Sunday dress. Strangely enough, the really smart ones wear it even on the hottest summer days. But in the depths of her heart the daughter of the Tyrol must envy the light and attractive straw bonnet of the girl from lower Austria.

* * *

Those original peasant frocks and headdresses, though, are gradually disappearing. Nobody buys them now, though the old inherited ones from the grandmother's chest are still worn. The rich, heavy materials still resist the ravages of time, the beautiful colors are still fresh and gay. But though these women are proud of their dresses, even though unconscious of the cultural and artistic heritage which they illustrate, they wear them today with a slight feeling of awkwardness and self-consciousness. Wearing the national dress has become a masquerade, and only a few know how to wear it so that the masquerade does not descend to a farce.

Chinese Drama

(Continued from Page 3)

persuaded the Government to take such action.

The fat would then have been in the fire. If the "Gissimo" were not killed as the result of the bombardment, he would have been killed by the infuriated "rebels," or the Shensi and Chang's troops combined. On this the Nanking clique counted, but were foiled by Madame Chiang's interposition. She prevented the bombardment, and at Sian arranged for her husband's release.

* * *

Soon after the Generalissimo returned to Nanking the "Young Marshal," on his own volition, came to redeem his promise to stand trial for his dereliction. At the court there was a dramatic scene. Instead of being contrite, the "Young Marshal" defied the entire tribunal, saying that the only man he respected in the Government was the man he had kidnaped! The regard seems to be mutual. For it was the captive who arranged for a commutation of Chang's 10-year term, making it possible for the "Young Marshal" to be retired to the Chekiang village of Chikow, there to be kept under surveillance.

It was while he was at Chikow that the Nanking Government wound up its years'-old operations against the Chinese Reds! In other words, the "Young Marshal's" ruse had been successful. China now has a united front—it has gained a unity such as it has never had before in the generation-long history of the Republic.

None knew better than the "Young Marshal" the waste in natural resources of national spirit involved in Red-chasing while the Japanese were purloining China. Over $300,000,000 had

been spent, to say nothing of the loss of life and property, in trying to suppress the Red leaders, and without success. To his prosecutors Chang declared that, since Moscow had long ago changed its policy, and had ceased to support the Reds in China, since the Red leaders had themselves got tired of fighting Chinese, and since Japan had so far occupied about one sixth of China, the time had come when the Central Government should revise its policy, explore the Red leaders' attitude of mind, and do its best to stop the fighting and concentrate a united defense against Japanese aggression.

* * *

Another reason why the campaign should be wound up, argued the "Young Marshal," was its senselessness. The Government forces have never been able to capture any of the Red leaders, for the simple reason that they have been able to flee much faster than the Government troops could follow. When the "Young Marshal" started out after them, he found that their Red propaganda among his troops was much more damaging than their bullets. When the "Young Marshal's" troops got within yelling distance of the Reds, the leaders would cry out to them and ask why they were fighting their own countrymen instead of fighting the Japanese; that the Reds wanted to fight the Japanese and not the Chinese, and that they had given up their old ideas, and wanted to establish a united front with the Chinese Government. They also taunted the Government soldiers with allowing themselves to be killed by the Reds at the orders of people who did not have any interest in them. To quote their own words: "Why do you Chinese fight us, who are Chinese, to help a lot of worthless officers make money to ride about in motorcars, to get concubines, to gamble and to live a life of luxury?" As long ago as last June the "Young Marshal" told a friend of mine that it was difficult to combat these arguments, for they were absolutely right.

* * *

There could be no refutation of the "Young Marshal's" arguments. The united front was inevitable. That it has developed as the result of his ruse has made the "Young Marshal" very happy. Still he remains stigmatized as a traitor. In his Chekiang retreat the "Young Marshal" is said to be bearing the brand philosophically. Chinese do not object to being martyrs. Indeed, the Generalissimo himself felt that he had been robbed of such an honor when his wife stopped the bombardment of Sian! He was prevented from sacrificing himself for Chinese unity! That unity seems to have been achieved, to Japanese amazement, without any such sacrifice; and Japan is coming to have a new respect for China. But the man who contributed to the unity is living under a Chinese cloud because of it, with his escutcheon stained, moreover, in the files of the world's newspapers.

TRANSFORMATIONS
HAIR GOODS—*Mail Orders Filled*

PERMANENT WAVES
Specialists in Hair Work
MISS EMMA
545 Fifth Avenue New York

Foot-Joy

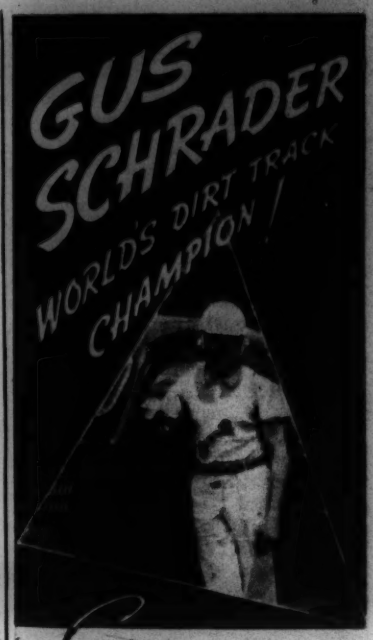
Mrs., look at this chart—then look down at your own feet. Are they as in figure 3, the result of faulty alignment? (See figure 2.) Then you need Foot-Joy shoes, which give a proper foundation, a correct alignment from heel to toe, as in figure 1. Send for complete story and name of nearest dealer.
FIELD AND FLINT CO., Brockton, Mass.

Completely equipped for the loving care of mental cases

In separate grounds and buildings; a beautiful sanatorium with a staff of trained and experienced nurses to provide intelligent protection, supervision, occupational interests, etc.
The Charges are moderate

TENACRE FOUNDATION
Owned and operated by a Board of Trustees. Chartered by State as a non-profit corporation.
PRINCETON, N. J. *Established 1922*
● *Also Main House for rest and study, where physical problems may be worked out and where visitors may stay.*
Booklet on Request

GUS SCHRADER
WORLD'S DIRT TRACK CHAMPION



Says...

"I used Pyroil . . . my motor took more abuse . . . out-accelerated . . . had more power!

"I am writing you about my experiences in the past five months," says Gus Schrader, World's Dirt Track Auto Racing Champion. "Another driver and myself, driving the same make passenger cars, pulling trailers with race cars mounted on them, covered 18,000 miles giving 125 Traffic Safety Demonstrations in 125 different cities. I used Pyroil in my car. My motor took more abuse, out-accelerated the other car and had more power for mountain grades. When the motors were torn down, the rings in his car had blow-by. Mine had none. Other things being equal, Pyroil controlled this."

Leading race drivers of the world use Pyroil regularly. They *know* that Pyroil reduces friction greatly. That it reduces heating of both engine and parts. That it increases power, creates smoother operation and *safeguards* against possible seizing and damage. That it controls carbon and sludging.

Your finely developed, high compression motor car engine needs Pyroil. So do the bearings and all moving parts of your car. This time tested, proved safety lubricant gives you super protection. And it gives you better operation, longer.

Pyroil often completely forestalls repairs. It prevents *corrosion damage* (metal wear), a real engine problem of today. Use Pyroil regularly. Ask for it every time you buy gas and oil. Manufactured by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Founder, 409 La Follette Ave., La Crosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

REPRESENTATIVE FOR THE BRITISH ISLES, LAURENCE KIDD, 37 LISMORE CRESCENT, EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

This 12-ounce can treats 7 quarts of Lubricating Oil

This signature on every container.

Pyroil Company
409 La Follette Ave.
La Crosse, Wisconsin, U. S. A.
Please send me a copy of your Free Booklet, "My Greatest Thrill on the Speedway." Also interesting and important Pyroil facts.
Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

Echoes of the Calliope

IN A FIRST HEARING of a showboat's calliope there is a thrill for every person with a trace of romance in his makeup.

My wife and I were driving along the white paved highway that snakes its course along the wooded banks of the Ohio River. From time to time the road meandered back country to avoid some steep hill, then returned to follow the 1000-mile-long stream which flows placidly from Pittsburgh to Cairo on the Mississippi.

From far down the river faintly came the drawn-out wails of steam whistles; not of a single whistle, but seemingly of several. As we gained on the sound, the music increased in volume, and we traced it to a little town that sprawled along the river front.

We had not thought that a river showboat would be gleamingly white like the floating theater which we now came upon, with its red banners and gilt-gold trimmings. The broad gangplank stretched ashore, beckoning, and though it lacked several hours of curtain time, we went aboard to look around.

"So this is your first showboat!" The captain had joined us on the upper deck, where we were looking at the now silent calliope. "Well, you'll not see much. These old showboats aren't what they used to be.

"But I can remember better than 30 years back," he continued, easing himself to a seat on the rail. "Business was good and there was more than a dozen boats. All well kept up, too, because we played to capacity houses twice a day.

"Now there are only four boats on the river," lamented the captain, "and none of us are doing much, if we'd admit it. But, shucks, every dog has his day. Until recent years, this showboat business was profitable for us owners and a pleasant life for the performers. Would you believe it? Plenty of stars on the legitimate stage began their careers in these same old river theaters. Many of them would be glad to get back, too, probably."

* * *

Backstage, the captain showed us the neat staterooms of the married couples and the women performers.

"The boys have their quarters on the towboat astern," he explained. "The players dress in their own staterooms. No hotel rooms, lunch-counter meals, or nights in train coaches. Not so bad, eh?"

When we attempted to excuse ourselves, the captain took out his watch.

"Time for supper," he exclaimed. "Sure you'll stay! I'd like you to meet the missus and my dad. He was trouping up and down this river when showboating *was* showboating."

We joined the family in the low-ceilinged dining room aboard the towboat. And it was like a big family, as I have since found out that so many such companies are. The captain introduced us to his wife and to his father. Two or three daughters followed, and then the other members of the troupe, mostly young men and women after the stamp of the summer playhouse performers, and certainly not the hard-bitten professionals we had expected to find.

"I played with Captain French aboard his New Sensation," responded the elder Captain Raymond to our questions concerning old-time showboats. "It was the greatest showboat on the river, then or since, sir, bar none!

* * *

"One of our greatest troubles," he went on, "used to be to convince river audiences a showboat was a fit place for women and children. I remember one night, back in Kentucky, when the audience was all men. That made old Captain French mad, because he and his wife always tried to run a clean show. Stepping out in front of the curtain, before the performance, he shouted at the audience: 'Line up at the office and get your money back. When you bring your wives and children, we'll show; not before then.'

"The men were mad as they walked out, but along toward 11 o'clock, after we'd turned in, shouts from the river bank woke us up. 'What do you want?' the captain hollered through the window. 'Here we are, back again!' someone shouted from the shore. 'We got our womenfolks with us, and we're going to see this show!'

"We put on the show, too," chuckled the captain.

This showboat is a distinctly American form of entertainment; a unique river institution which, like the racing packets, the picturesque ferries and the swashbuckling river characters, may soon be a thing of the past. Showboats date from before the Civil War and there are traces of that form of entertainment during the first years of American control of the Mississippi basin.

* * *

Early towns hugged the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, and to these came wandering troupers to give their performances on flatboats moored at the waterfronts.

To the frontier people, the river bottom farmers and the rough backwoods characters, the early showboats brought a welcome touch of the outside world, or a reminder of the half-forgotten culture which lay back of the Alleghenies. Despite its many faults, it was a good theater and exerted a powerful influence on the lives of the people. Evil was punished on its stages and good rewarded. Audiences hissed and booed the villain and overexcited backwoodsmen even shot at him at times. They applauded and cheered the hero, and the ingenue of the cast received marriage proposals from lonely men.

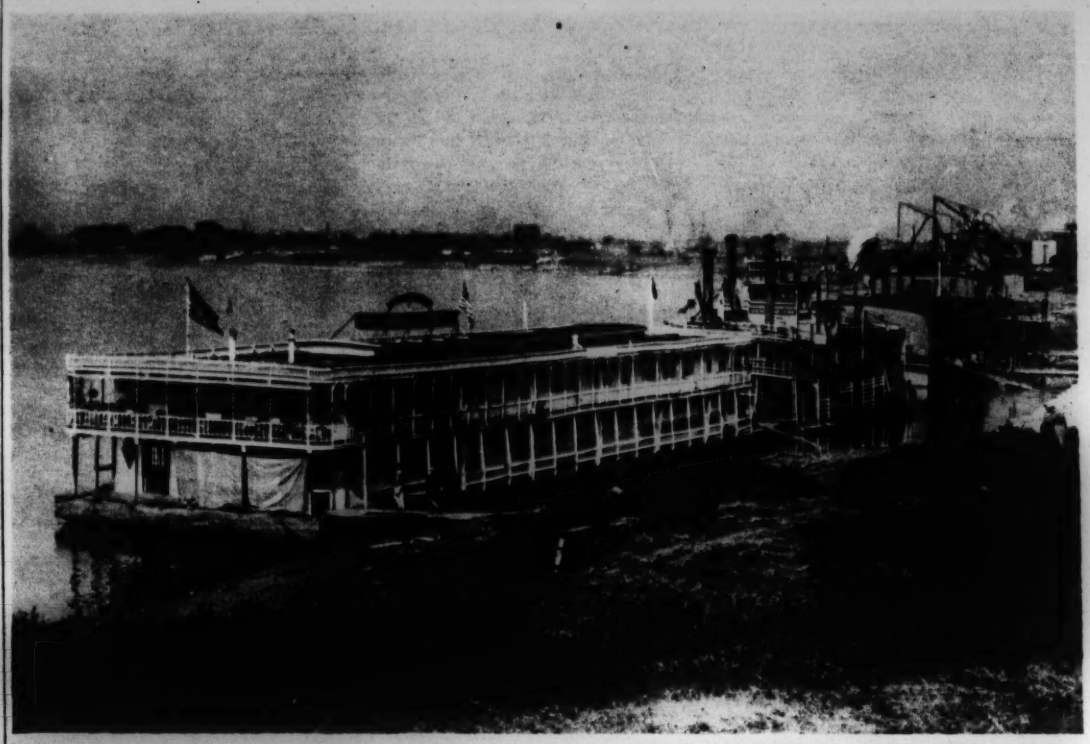
The showboat continued a world of good and bad. The American theater was in its formation stage. While the river brand of entertainment seems unintelligent, judged according to current New York stage standards, it was suited to the times and the audiences.

The first crude movies conspired with automobile transportation to lure away river audiences. The change came slowly but surely, and with it the status of the performers dropped along with box-office receipts.

Edna Ferber's novel "Showboat," and its film version, checked the decline, and for a time brought the old floating theaters partly back into public favor. Norman Thom, then directing shows aboard the Majestic, even took his company, calliope and all, to New York City for performances.

Today the three or four remaining small boats find it more profitable after short spring tours to spend the summer months moored off some big city amusement park. There they make the best of what little public interest remains.

J. E.



Ewing Galloway and Harvard Special Print Collection

OPEN AND READY FOR PATRONS

The "Cotton Blossom" (Top), One of the Few Remaining Showboats, Is Tied Up at Evansville, Indiana, on the Ohio River. Above Is William Chapman's Showboat of 1847

Insurance

Just 30 years ago, in 1907, Massachusetts authorized mutual savings banks to issue life insurance policies. One of the leaders in the movement was Louis D. Brandeis, then a Boston lawyer and now an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. The aim was to make life insurance available at low cost.

The first policy was issued in 1908. On Jan. 31, 1937, a total of $126,565,440 in savings bank insurance was in force in this State, representing 142,272 policies. It is claimed that the net cost has averaged about 25 per cent less than the average net cost of ordinary insurance and about half the cost of weekly premium insurance.

This is regular legal reserve insurance, sold "over the counter" by 140 mutual banks connected with the system. Among the safeguards is a general insurance guaranty fund.

Cinderella
Rife-White
Cleans and whitens in a jiffy. Best for all white leather and fabric shoes. An all-around cleaner and preservative . . . not a "dirt-hider."
Everett & Barron Co.
Toronto

Tartar's a Threat
clean inside with
Don't give tartar an inside chance. Change to Tek. Fits and cleans INSIDE curves where ordinary brushes can't reach. Inside and outside, Tek cleans all your teeth. Pure, long-life bristles. Guaranteed. Remember, Tek Jr. for the children.
Tek
TOOTH BRUSH
Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUEL
hairgoods
Every week we receive new models in Transformations from our Paris Salon . . . More than 300 styles on display in different shades, to be tried without obligation. A visit will convince you that MANUEL is the foremost world specialist in Transformations. It costs no more to buy from a Specialist. Booklet on request. Mail orders.
485 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.
Transformations
NEW-YORK 485 MADISON AV.
PARIS 10 r. ROYALE

. . Christian

(Continued from Page 5)

tives. We have to ask ourselves what is Christ's answer to the question, "What is man?" Whom is he bound to serve? When is his service to Caesar and when to God? What is his relation to the groups in which he lives—the family, the nation-state, the party (Communist, Fascist, Anarcho-Syndicalist)? How can we square man's loyalty to those groups with the absolute fundamental certainties of the Christian faith—the individuality of God and of man and their relation to love to one another?

* * *

To what martyrdom are many men at this moment being called against those very Paganisms in defense of that faith from Central Europe to Manchuria? The Christian Church stands or falls by its power to thrust into the world the immortal leaven that will change its nature by permeating it with its life. That is her *métier*. The present crisis, with vast secular fighting forces denying its message and defying the leadership of the Church's sons, not only incalculably intensifies the urgency of her task, but also thrillingly widens the boundaries of her opportunity. The horizon is world-wide. Through "Oxford" the Church may at last, in this modern world, grasp and proclaim a supernational *welt-politic* with the Kingdom of Heaven on earth as its objective.

* * *

We may all have part in the great new process of work and prayer to clarify the faith of the Church Universal and brace her (with us all) for the long years of endeavor which lie ahead. Many centuries ago the Church Universal held great Councils that cleared its mind and renewed its heart for facing secular crises. Another such an hour has struck. Today, however, the Council is not a relatively few ecclesiastics in one place, but of representatives of a world-fellowship. From Oxford and then Edinburgh, through Hangchow to the forces of Christian youth in Basle in 1939 the process is one—the clarification of our faith, the lifting of our hearts to essay what Lord Lothian, speaking of "Oxford," justly calls "the one solution of our contemporary difficulties which has not been tried . . . the growth of the knowledge of the law and love of God in the hearts and minds of free men and women."

"Oxford 1937" will not seek to draft a political program, nor to create an international organization, nor to sketch the "blue prints" of a new economic and social order; but "Oxford" will bend its efforts toward helping to make the men who will do those things.

Motortrucks Predominate

Iceland, the little island kingdom in the North Atlantic Ocean, has no railroads, but there are 1336 miles of roads for the use of the 1577 motor vehicles registered there, according to 1936 data. Reversing the world trend, Iceland has one third more motortrucks than passenger automobiles. The world's production of passenger cars is approximately four times the output of trucks and buses.

This little country, whose foreign affairs are provisionally in charge of Denmark until 1940, has neither army nor navy, no fortifications, no national deficit and no unemployment. The land is treeless and its 115,000 people engage in raising sheep, cattle and agricultural products. Though located far north, its climate is modified by the Gulf Stream.

Photo Ewing Galloway

WASH DAY IN THE PHILIPPINES

The Most Interesting Native Life and Scenery in the Philippines Are Not Found in the Cities and Towns, but in Out-of-the-Way Places Where Visitors Seldom Penetrate. This Is a Jungle Scene Near Manila With Filipino Women Washing Clothes in a Stream

..Checking Crime at the Source

(Continued from Page 4)

house of information on crime prevention. This is an important service, for which hundreds of requests come. But the vast field of co-ordinating scattered attacks on crime's causes awaits cultivation.

* * *

"There needs to be an awakening of the lawyers of the country to what causes crime," Dean Morse said, in developing the thesis that laws, like prisons and law enforcement, are not enough. "In law schools, criminal law is too often shunted off to the newest professor. This reflects the general apathy of the bar toward the causes of crime.

"Lawyers, prison officials and social workers generally need to get together. So many people think the criminal is a vicious person, whereas he may be an average person. We must recognize that our free education system, which is a monument to our democratic form of government, has produced a people with physical and cultural wants much greater than those of people in many other countries. It is natural that the underprivileged will strive to satisfy the wants which are a natural result of our economic system. When they cannot satisfy these wants legally, many resort to illegal means.

* * *

"It is important that the economic leaders of our country come to recognize that there must be as wide a distribution as possible of the fruits of industry. This means that a solution of the unemployment problem must be found for any basic attack on the crime problem."

Even the administrators of criminal law are working at cross-purposes, according to Dean Morse. Periodical crime conferences are needed to bring judges, lawyers and social workers together.

Dean Morse intends to further this movement all he can by seeking appropriations and the establishment of a permanent and growing Bureau of Crime Prevention in the Department of Justice.

From the standpoint of the law, he agrees that laws are not enough, law enforcement is not enough, and prisons are not enough. Only the prevention of crime's causes is enough to protect society. Mr. Bates, Mr. Hoover and Dean Morse have given an example in action that reflects the momentum of the crusade to prevent crime by removing its causes, instead of grappling with its effects.

This Week's Contributors . .

THE QUESTION of merit versus patronage in the operation of any government is vital, and has been the subject of various articles in the Magazine Section. The present status is authoritatively discussed in this issue by DR. LEONARD D. WHITE, a member of the United States Civil Service Commission until June 15, when he retired from that board to return to the University of Chicago, where he became a professor of political science in 1920. He has been a specialist in government administration and personnel, and was an investigator on President Hoover's Commission on Social Trends, in 1930-1931. Among his books and monographs are "Trends in Public Administration" and "Government Career Service," both published within the last few years.

H. B. ELLISTON, who is the Monitor's financial editor, formerly was correspondent in the Far East for the Manchester Guardian, and later chief editor of the Chinese Government economic publications. He knows the men and the locale involved in affairs occurring in that part of the world, and keeps up his friendships there.

ROLAND HALL SHARP is a writer for the Monitor who spent several days in Washington interviewing officials on aspects of the crime problem.

As international liaison officer for the press and radio service of the Oxford conference on Church, Community and State, BASIL MATHEWS had a singular opportunity to form conclusions which are set forth in the article appearing on page 5.

DONALD COWIE is author of "New Zealand From Within," and he knows that Dominion from North Cape to Stewart Island.

ALBERT F. GILMORE, a member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, is author of the Magazine Editorial.

PEARL STRACHAN is a member of the Monitor editorial staff in Boston.

U. S. Public Domain

What is called the public domain of the United States comprises the 1,442,200,320 acres of land and 20,232,320 acres of water originally under federal control—embracing the territory north and west of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, except Texas, and including Mississippi, Alabama, Florida and Alaska.

The Government had disposed of 1,021,286,439 acres, in homestead lands, state grants and other titles at the end of the last fiscal year, and titles to 16,862,271 acres were pending or unperfected. Approximately 198,311,566 acres were unappropriated. The remaining territory, to which the Government still holds title, embraces the national forests, parks and mountains, and Indian, military, naval and experimental reservations.

All the unappropriated public domain, excepting mineral lands, was withdrawn from entry, for classification and in aid of the Taylor grazing law, during 1935.

Perfected homestead entries have embraced 241,628,610 acres since 1868.

For BROADER HORIZONS!

Sports lovers, travelers and nature enthusiasts who want a *clear* view and a *far* view select the Bausch & Lomb Binocular. For here is an instrument whose field of view, light gathering power, ease in handling and rugged sturdiness are unsurpassed in any of the fine glasses on the world's market. *Shown above, B & L 7 power, 35 mm Binocular, $86.*

SEND FOR CATALOG

40 page deLuxe catalog of useful information, free on request. Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., 529 Lomb Park, Rochester, N. Y.

BAUSCH & LOMB Binoculars

The Principia Upper School presents a dramatization of Tennyson's "Gareth and Lynette." This was an all-student activity: the dramatization of the poem, the making of the costumes, as well as the coaching. The production was presented before an all-school assembly, part of each Wednesday's program in the Upper School.

The PRINCIPIA

Founded 1898 — Saint Louis, Missouri — Coeducational

Senior College — Junior College — Upper School — Lower School

Through the City of TOMORROW Without a STOP

—predicts

NORMAN BEL GEDDES

"All vehicles will be routed through the cities of 1960 on thoroughfares specifically designed to carry traffic moving at several established speeds," *says Mr. Geddes, authority on future trends.*

"A network of 50-mile-an-hour Express Highways in the city will handle all traffic going ten blocks or more, creating a continuous flow of cars, uninterrupted by stoplights, intersections or pedestrians.

"On Local Streets elevated sidewalks will carry pedestrian traffic above streets . . . building entrances and shop windows will be on second-story level. Trucks will be loaded, cars parked in open areas beneath buildings. Thus the entire width of streets —from building-line to building-line—will be clear for motor traffic . . ."

..but TODAY, 4 miles in 5 are Stop and Go

YOU can drive up to ten miles on the amount of gasoline wasted by your daily stops! In all parts of the country, the average driver makes 30 stops a day!

The costliest kind of driving you do, both in time and money, is stop and go.

While traffic authorities are planning "the City of Tomorrow," Shell engineers have developed a fuel, Super-Shell, to meet today's driving problem TODAY.

Automotive engineers refer to Super-Shell as "motor-digestible," so quickly and completely is its energy changed into power . . . at ALL motor speeds.

You'll cut the cost of your stop-and-go driving by the regular use of Super-Shell Gasoline. There's a Shell dealer in your neighborhood. Stop there next time.

SHELL

SUPER-SHELL